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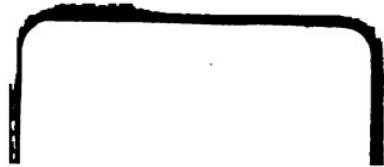
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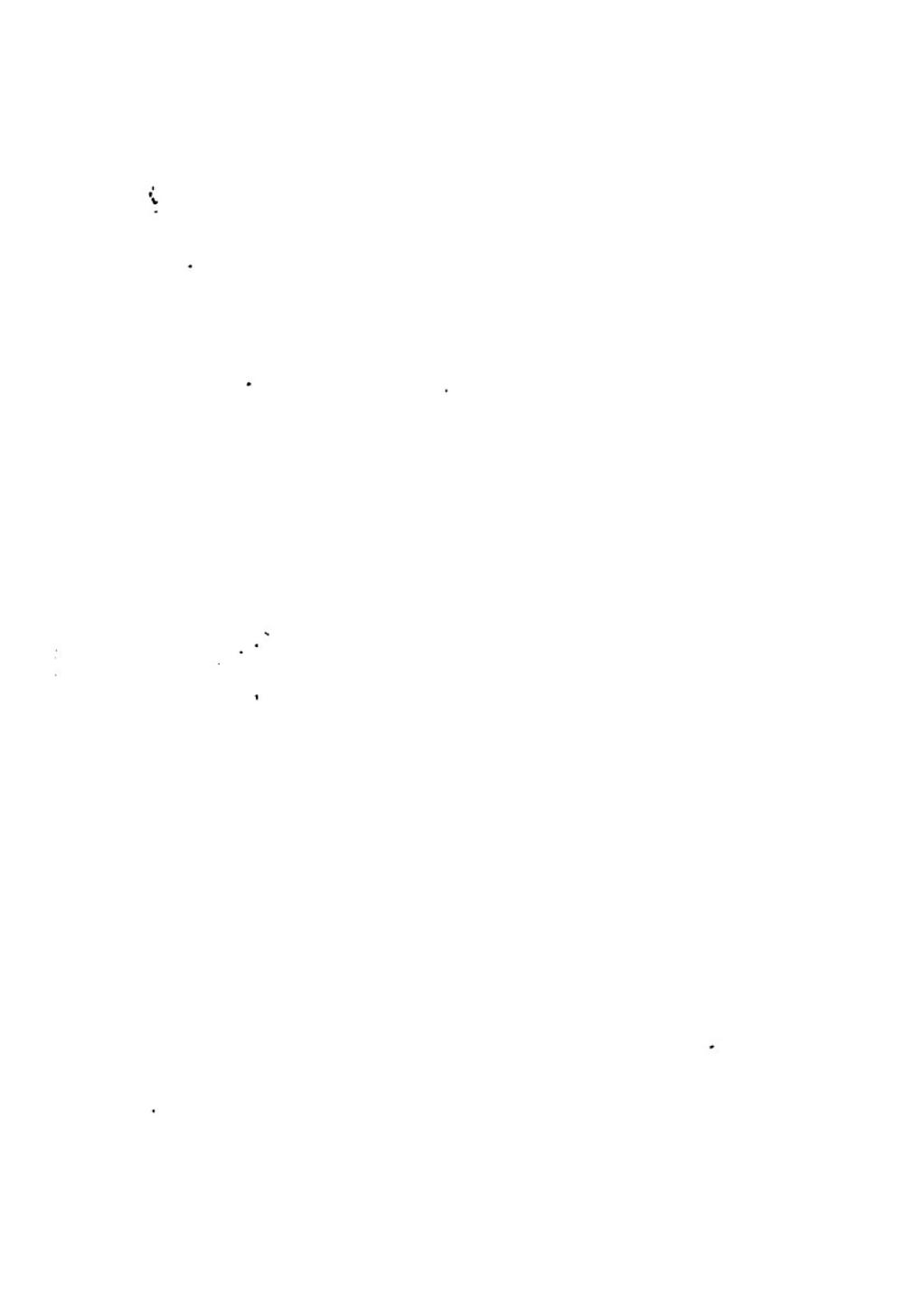
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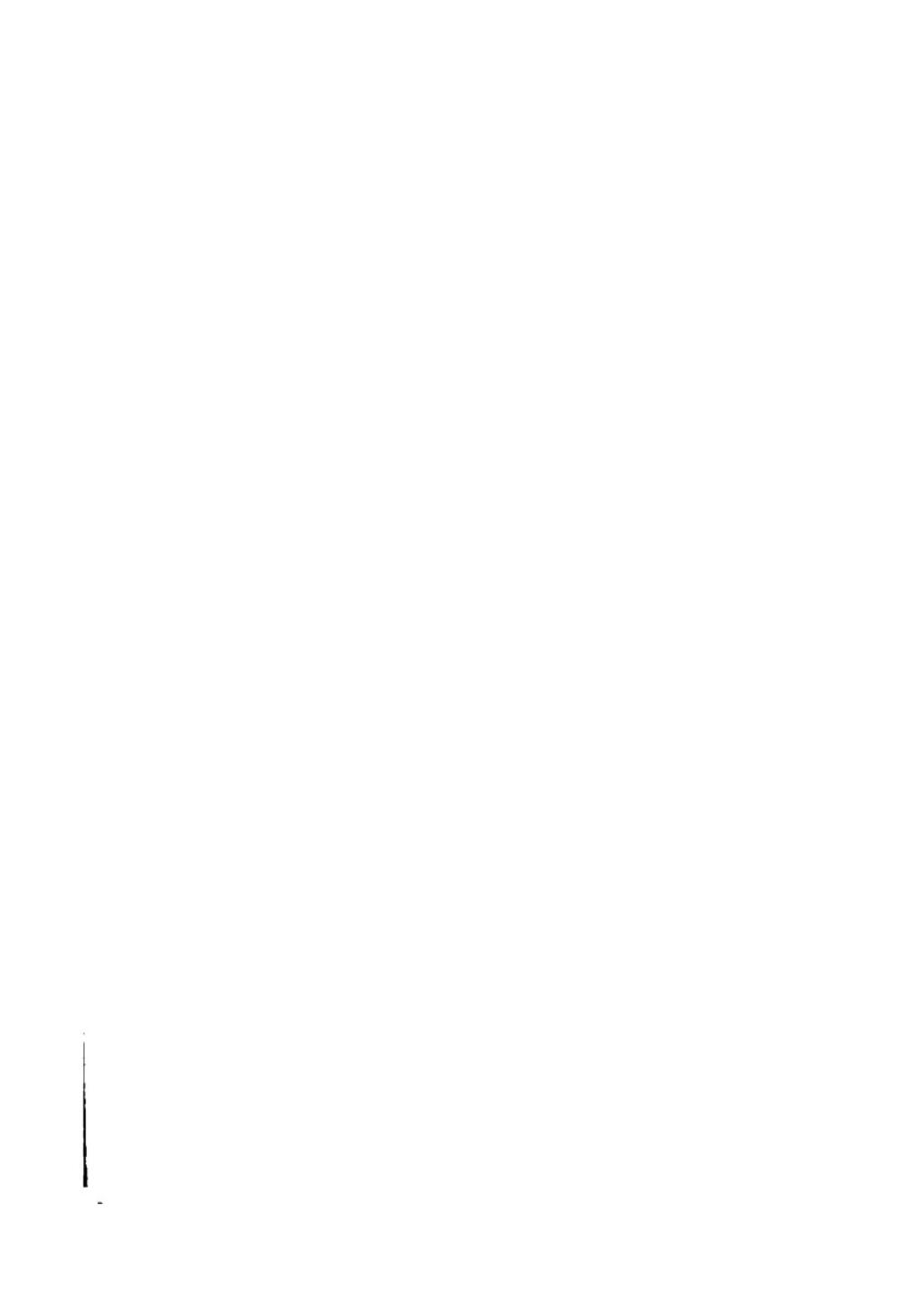
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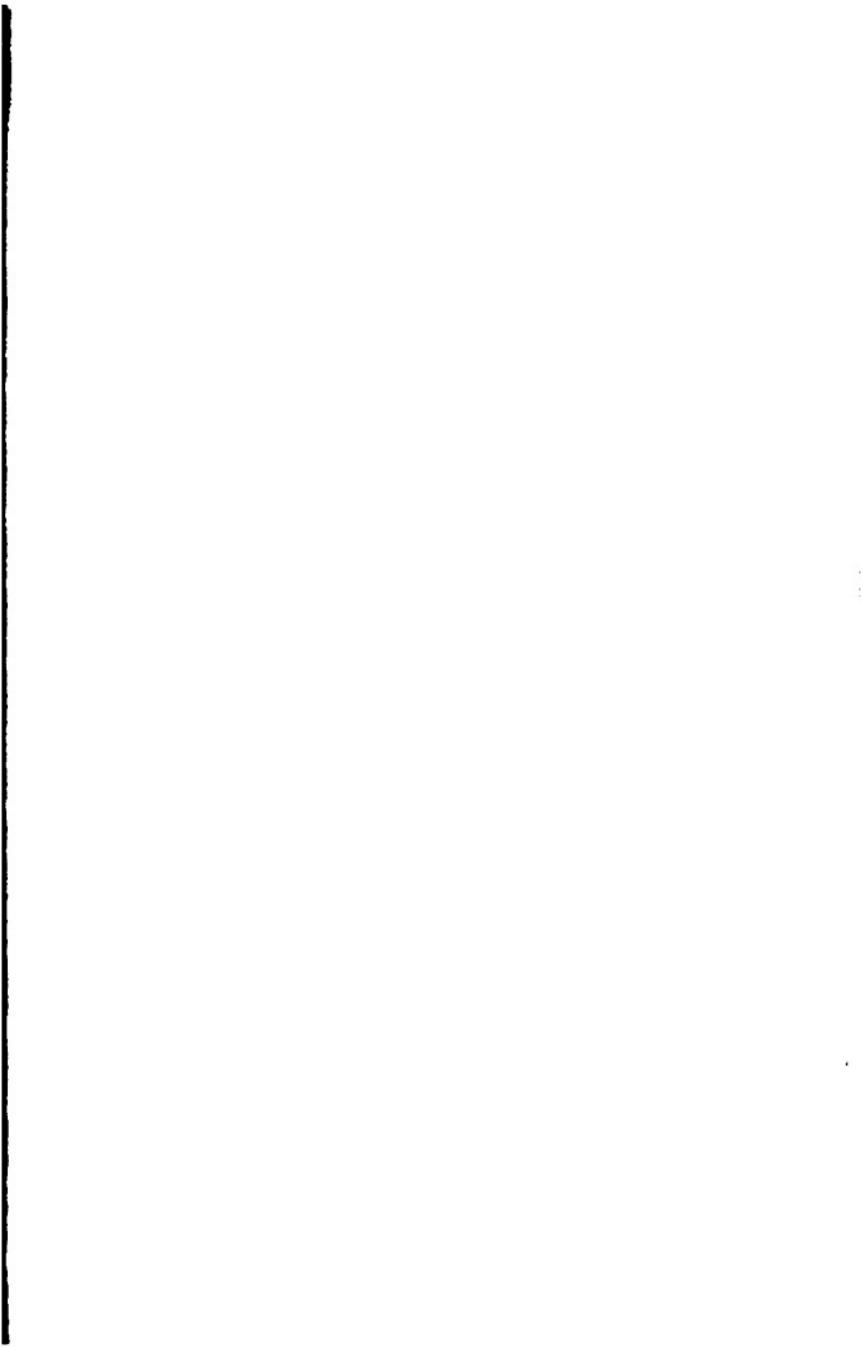


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THE ANNOTATED PROBATE CODE OF OHIO.

W. H. WHITTAKER,
(Of the Cincinnati Bar.)

EDITOR OF "OHIO ANNOTATED CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE."

SECOND REVISED EDITION.

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PREFACE TO REVISED EDITION.

In this edition of the Probate Code, the entire text is presented as in force at the present time. All of the recent amendments, including those of the session of the General Assembly of 1896, have been incorporated together with the latest decisions of the courts of this state bearing upon the subjects treated. For many of the new forms which appear in this edition, the editor is indebted to the kindness of Judge Howard Ferris, of the Probate Court of Hamilton County, and his efficient deputy, Charles E. James, Esq.

W. H. W.

October 1, 1897.

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ABBREVIATIONS.

- Bull*.....Weekly Law Bulletin.
C. C. R.....Circuit Court Reports of Ohio.
C. S. C. R...Cincinnati Superior Court Reporter.
Clev. Rep...Cleveland Reporter.
D.....Disney's Cincinnati Superior Court Reports.
H.....Handy's Cincinnati Superior Court Reports.
Rec.....American Law Record.
W. L. G....Weekly Law Gazette.
W. L. J.....Western Law Journal.
W. L. M....Western Law Monthly.



PROBATE COURT.

JURISDICTION, POWERS, DUTIES, ETC.

Constitutional provisions. Election. Term of office of probate judge. There shall be established in each county, a probate court, which shall be a court of record, open at all times, and holden by one judge, elected by the voters of the county, who shall hold his office for the term of three years, and shall receive such compensation, payable out of the county treasury, or by fees, or both, as shall be provided by law. [Const. Art. IV, § 7.]

While probate judge he can not hold any other office. § 18 R. S.

Jurisdiction, generally. The probate court shall have jurisdiction in probate and testamentary matters, the appointment of administrators and guardians, the settlement of the accounts of executors, administrators, and guardians, and such jurisdiction, in *habeas corpus*, the issuing of marriage licenses, and for the sale of land by executors, administrators, and guardians, and such other jurisdiction, in any county or counties, as may be provided by law. [Const. Art. IV, § 8.]

Transfer of business to. The probate courts provided for in this constitution, as to all matters within the jurisdiction conferred upon said courts, shall be the successors in the several counties, of the present courts of common pleas; and the records, files, and papers, business and proceedings appertaining to said jurisdiction, shall be transferred to said courts of probate, and be there proceeded in, according to law. [Const. Sched. § 14.]

§ 523. Where probate court held, how furnished, etc. There is established in each county of this state a probate court, which shall be held at the county seat,

in an office in which shall be deposited and safely kept by the judge of the court all books, records and papers pertaining to the court; and such office shall be furnished by the county commissioners, and provided with suitable cases for the safe keeping and preservation of the books and papers of the court, and also with such blank-books, blanks, and stationery as are required by the judge in the discharge of his official duties. [51 v. 167, §1; 64 v. 72, § 13.]

§ 524. Exclusive jurisdiction. The probate court shall have exclusive jurisdiction, except as herein-after provided:

1. To take the proof of wills, and to admit to record authenticated copies of wills executed, proved, and allowed in the courts of any other state, territory, or country; and in case of the sickness or unavoidable absence of the probate judge, any of the judges of the court of common pleas may take proof of wills and approve any bonds to be given, but the record of such acts shall be preserved in the usual records of the probate court.
2. To grant and revoke letters testamentary and of administration.
3. To direct and control the conduct and to settle the accounts of executors and administrators, and to order the distribution of estates.
4. To appoint and remove guardians, to direct and control their conduct, and to settle their accounts.
5. To grant marriage licenses, and licenses to ministers of the gospel to solemnize marriages.
6. To make inquests respecting lunatics, insane persons, idiots, and deaf and dumb persons, subject by law to guardianship.
7. To make inquests of the amount of compensation to be made to the owners of real estate when appropriated by any corporation legally authorized to make such appropriation.
8. To try contests of the election of justices of the peace.
9. To qualify assignees and appoint and qualify trustees and commissioners of insolvent debtors, con-

trol their conduct, and settle their accounts. [52 v 103, § 2; 75 v. 836, §§ 1, 25.]

See constitutional provisions, *supra*.

1. 5918-6998; 25 O. S. 265; 29 O. S. 222; 52 O. S. 6.
2. 5994-6022.
3. 6028, *et seq.*; 11 C. C. 501.
4. 6254-6334; 38 O. S. 420; 48 O. S. 86.
5. 6384-6394.
6. 702-714, 738-749.
7. 6414-6453; 48 O. S. 288.
8. 572-578.
9. 6335-6388; 1 C. C. 20.

§ 525. Concurrent jurisdiction. The probate court shall have concurrent jurisdiction:

1. In the sale of lands on petition by executors, administrators and guardians, and the assignment of dower in such cases of sale.

2. In the completion of real contracts on petition of executors and administrators.

3. In allowing and issuing writs of *habeas corpus*, and determining the validity of the caption and detention of the persons brought before them on such writs.

4. Of all misdemeanors in the counties specified in § 6454. [75 v. 9, § 3; 75 v. 960, § 1.]

1. 6186-6174; 4 C. C. 9.
2. 5800-5802.

3. § 5726-5753. Code of civil procedure. The probate court has only such jurisdiction to sell property on the petition of executors, etc., as is possessed by the common pleas court, hence, if at the time of the passage of the act conferring such jurisdiction on the probate court, the common pleas court had not jurisdiction to order the sale of the lands of a ward on the application of his guardian, the probate court could not order such a sale, 36 O. S. 102. Probate courts are courts of record in the fullest sense; their records import absolute verity; they are competent to pass upon their own jurisdiction and to exercise it to final judgment without setting forth the facts and evidence on which it is rendered, 16 O. S. 456. Since Feb. 9, 1897, the probate courts of Licking, Alien, Richland, Perry and Defiance counties have had concurrent jurisdiction with common pleas in divorce, alimony, foreclosure and partition proceedings, 92 v. 643.

§ 526. Probate judges may administer oaths, take acknowledgments and depositions. Probate judges may administer oaths in all cases where oaths are authorized by law, take the acknowledgment of deeds, mortgages, and other instruments of writing required by law to be acknowledged, and take depositions in all cases where the same are authorized to be taken by the laws of this state. [51 v. 167, § 4.]

A reference can not be ordered by a probate court unless by consent of the parties to the reference and the referees. § 5216.

§ 527. Jurisdiction exclusive of that of any other pro-
~~probate court~~
bate court

court over a matter or proceeding, is exclusive of that of any other probate court, except where otherwise provided by law. [51 v. 167, § 5.]

§ 528. Books to be kept by probate court. The following books shall be kept by the probate court, and blank books for the purpose shall be procured by the county commissioners on the order of the probate judge, at the expense of the county:

1. A criminal record, in which shall be made a fair and accurate entry of all criminal actions instituted in the court, with the proceedings had therein.

2. An administration docket, showing the grant of letters of administration or letters testamentary, the name of the decedent, the amount of bond and names of sureties therein, and containing a minute of the time of filing every paper, and brief note of every order or proceeding relating to the estate, with reference to the journal or record in which the order or proceeding is found.

3. A guardians' docket, showing the name of each ward (and if an infant, his age, and the name of his father), the amount of bond and names of sureties therein, and a minute of papers, orders, and proceedings as in preceding clause.

4. A civil docket, in which shall be noted the names of parties to all actions and proceedings; it shall also contain a minute of the time of the commencement of such actions and proceedings, and filing the papers relating thereto, and also a brief note of all orders made in such action, proceeding, or matter, and the time of entering the same.

5. A journal, in which shall be kept minutes of all official business transacted in the probate court, or by the probate judge, in all civil actions and proceedings.

6. A record of wills, in which shall be recorded all wills proved in such court, with a certificate of the probate thereof, and all wills proved elsewhere, with the certificate of probate, authenticated copies of which have been admitted to record by the court.

7. A final record, which shall contain a complete record in each cause or matter of all petitions, answers, demurrers, motions, returns, reports, verdicts, awards, orders, and judgments; which record shall be made up and completed within ninety days

after the final order or judgment has been made in any of the matters aforesaid; and he shall also, within thirty days after the return of same, record all inventories, sale bills, and allowances to widows, in a book provided for that purpose.

8. A record of accounts, which shall contain an entry of the appointment of executors, administrators, and guardians, and all partial and final accounts of the same, and the orders and proceedings of the courts thereon, within sixty-days after the filing and approval thereof.

9. An execution docket, in which shall be entered a memorandum of all executions issued by the probate judge, both in civil and criminal cases, stating the names of the parties, the name of the person to whom delivered, and his return thereon: It shall also contain the date of issuing the execution, and the amount ordered to be collected, stating the costs separately from the fine or damages, and the payments thereon, and the satisfaction thereof, when the same is satisfied.

10. A marriage record, in which shall be entered all licenses issued, the names of the parties to whom, the name of the person or persons applying for the same, with a brief statement of any facts sworn to by such person, and the return of the person solemnizing the marriage.

11. A record of bonds, in which shall be recorded all bonds of executors, administrators, guardians, trustees, and assignees which have been taken and approved by him.

12. A naturalization record, in which shall be entered the declaration of intention of the person seeking to be naturalized, the oath of the person naturalized, and the affidavit or oath of witnesses who may testify in his behalf, in which affidavit shall be stated the place of residence of such witnesses. To each of these books shall be attached an index, securely bound in the volume, which shall at all times be kept up with the entries therein, and refer to such entries alphabetically, by the names of the parties or persons in which it is originally entered, indicating the page of the book where the entry is made. [51 v. 167, § 12; 38 v. 146, § 244; 75 v. 9.]

An act to require a public record of the names due unknown depositors of banks, etc. See § 7650-1.

§ 528a. Lost or destroyed Records. How restored. Whenever the records, dockets, journals, and files, or any part thereof, of any probate court, have been lost or destroyed by fire, riot, or civil commotion, the probate court may, of its own motion, or upon the application of any party interested therein, order the restoration of the record of every lost or destroyed will, and probate thereof, from the original or a certified copy of such will and probate, and all lost or destroyed administration dockets, guardian dockets, trustee dockets, journals of said court, records of bonds, and dockets of assignments and trustees under the insolvent laws of the state; and said probate court may upon the application of any party interested, and upon notice to parties interested therein, order the restoration of any other record of any proceeding or document required by law to be recorded or filed, (except a will and probate thereof), and for such purpose when a complete copy of such record can not be obtained, the substance and effect of such lost record material to the preservation of the rights of the parties affected thereby may be ordered to be substituted for such lost or destroyed record. And for the purpose herein provided the probate court may issue a citation to any party to appear before the court and to produce any document or paper in his possession and give evidence relating to said lost record. [§ 81 v. 161.]

Application for restoration of record of naturalisation.

PROBATE COURT—COUNTY.

In re-application of A. B. for the restoration of the record of his naturalization as a citizen of the United States.

To the Hon.—Probate Judge of said County:

The undersigned represents that he is a native of—aged about—years; that he emigrated from—on the—day of—18—, and arrived at—on the—day of—18—; that on or about the—day of—18—he made his declaration of intention to become a citizen of the United States of America, and took the oath prescribed by act of Congress, in the probate court of—County, Ohio, and received a certified copy of said declaration which—that on or about the—day of—18—he was naturalized in the probate court of—County, Ohio, and received a certified copy of said naturalization, which,—that the record of said naturalization (a substituted copy of which is hereunto attached marked exhibit A.) was destroyed by fire in the burning of the Court House March 29, 1884, and he asks that said record be restored by order of the court.

State of Ohio—County, ~~ss~~, A. B. the applicant being first duly sworn on oath says that he believes the facts stated in his foregoing application are true. A. B.

Sworn to before me and signed in my presence this—day of — 188—

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.]

State of Ohio—County, *Probate Court.*]

Be it remembered that at a session of the probate court within and for said county, held at the court house in—on the—day of—in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and—before the Hon.—sole judge of said court, personally came A. B., a native of—and produced a certificate under seal, that on the—day of—A. D. 18—he declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States of America before the—agreeably to Act of Congress in such case made and provided, and proved his residence and character by the oath of—and being admitted to citizenship by this court, took the oath to support the constitution of the United States of America, and that he then did absolutely and entirely forever renounce and abjure allegiance and fidelity to every foreign prince, potentate, state or sovereignty whatsoever, and particularly to the—.

This is therefore to certify that the said A. B. has complied with the laws of the United States in such case made and provided, and is therefore admitted a citizen of the United States.

In testimony whereof, I—probate judge and *ex officio* clerk of said court, have hereunto set my hand, and affixed the seal of the said court at—this—day of—A. D. 18—
probate judge and *ex officio* clerk.

§ 528b. Judge to make rules as to testimony and appoint commissioner. To enable the court to make such restoration of such lost record, the judge of the probate court may make such rules and regulations governing the proceedings for taking testimony and ascertaining the facts with reference to the restoration of such lost or destroyed records as he may deem necessary for that purpose, and if such records are lost by fire, riot or civil commotion, may appoint a commissioner to take testimony and report the same and his findings thereon, in matters of restoration of such lost records, before whom all such evidence shall be taken, unless upon the application of the parties a reference shall be ordered to a special master commissioner, in which case the costs of reference shall be paid by the parties. And such commissioner appointed by the court shall be paid a salary of twenty-five hundred dollars per annum and hold his office for one year from the date of his appointment. [81 v. 162.]

Reference.—[Title.] On motion and for good cause shown the application in the above cause is referred to—who is

hereby appointed commissioner for the purpose of taking testimony therein and to report his findings to this court.

Finding.—[Title.] To the Hon. —— judge of the probate court of —— County, Ohio. The aforesaid application having been referred to me for hearing and report, I examined on oath A. B. whose testimony is herewith filed, and being fully advised, I find and report as follows:

1. I find that the application was filed according to law.
2. I find that A. B. was duly naturalized according to law on the — day of — 18 — in the probate court of — county, whereof he received a certified copy which he has lost.
3. I find that the record thereof was destroyed by fire in the burning of the court house, March 29, 1884, and I further find that said record ought to be restored as prayed for in said application. All of which is respectfully submitted.

— 188 —

Commissioner.

Final entry.—[Title.] The above mentioned application coming on to be heard on the motion to confirm the findings and report of the commissioner of the probate court heretofore filed, and the court having examined said application and the findings and report aforesaid, and being fully advised, approves said findings and report, and orders that said record be, and the same is hereby restored as prayed for in said application.

Rules of Hamilton County Probate Court in relation to restoring lost records, etc.

I. The application for the restoration of the record of any proceeding or document required by law to be recorded or filed (except wills) or for the restoration of the entries on administration dockets, guardian dockets, trustee dockets, records of bonds and dockets of assignments and trustees, under the insolvent laws of Ohio, or journal entries lost or destroyed by fire, riot or civil commotion shall be in writing, signed and sworn to by the applicant and filed in the probate court.

II. Said application shall have attached to it a true copy of the record, proceeding or document, docket entries or journal entries proposed to be restored, or if a copy of the same can not be made, then a substantial copy thereof shall be so annexed; and it shall state the number of the original case, docket entry or proceeding if known, and it shall state, in an application to restore the record of a proceeding or document required by law to be recorded or filed, or of journal entries, the names and residences of all parties interested or whose rights will be immediately affected by such restoration; and in case of an administration, the names and residences of the widow or next of kin; in case of guardian or trusteeship, the name and residence of the ward or *cestui que trust*; and in case of assignments and trustees under the insolvent laws, the names and residences of at least three of the principal creditors of the estate residing within the jurisdiction of the court.

III. On applications for the restoration of judgments and all other proceedings where, by the statute, the original service must be by summons, the notice of said application shall be by summons issued, and actual service or service by publication made in the manner provided by law for the commencement of civil actions.

In all other cases, notice shall be by citation which shall

briefly state the object of said application and specify the record, entry, judgment, or docket entry asked to be restored, and shall name a day for hearing said application, which shall not be less than twenty days after the filing of said application, and not less than ten days from the date of the return of said citation.

In case of non-residents, service of citation shall be made by publication as provided in § 6196 R. S.

IV. If the application aforesaid be accompanied with a written agreement signed by all parties in interest or their representatives or attorneys consenting to the restoration of said record, proceeding, document or docket and journal entries, no notice shall be required.

V. The parties interested in said record, proceeding, docket or journal entries may at or before the time fixed for said hearing file exceptions to the restoration of the same, specifying therein each item or part thereof objected to.

VI. On the day mentioned in said notice or summons, the application, and where exceptions have been filed, the application together with the exceptions shall be referred to the Commissioner of the probate court or (to such other commissioner the parties may agree upon as provided by statute), to examine the same and hear the testimony offered, and make his findings, and report the same together with the testimony, to the probate court as provided by law.

All testimony must be reduced to writing, and signed by the witnesses. HERMAN P. GOEBEL, Probate Judge.

§ 528c. Costs of restoring records. How paid. The costs of restoring the records of the probate court except as herein otherwise provided, shall be paid out of the county treasury, upon the order of the probate judge. [81 v. 162.]

§ 529. Bond of probate judge. Condition. Deposited with county treasurer. Before any probate judge enters upon the discharge of his duties, he shall give a bond to the state, with sufficient security, to be approved by the board of county commissioners of the proper county, or, in the absence of any two of the commissioners from the county, by the auditor and recorder of the proper county, in any sum not less than five thousand dollars, to the effect that he will faithfully pay over all moneys that are by him received in his official capacity, that he will enter and record all the orders, judgments, and proceedings of the court, and faithfully and impartially perform all the duties of his office; which undertaking, with his oath of office indorsed thereon, shall be deposited with the county treasurer; and such additional undertaking may be required by the county commissioners from the pro-

bate judge, from time to time, as the state of business in his office renders necessary. [51 v. 167, § 6.]

§ 530. On probate judge taking his office, he shall make all entries, records, etc., omitted by his predecessor. If, when a probate judge, whether elected or appointed, enters upon the discharge of his duties, proper and necessary entries and records of the business, or any portion thereof, transacted in the court, during the continuance in office of any former judge thereof, had not been made, as required by law, by the probate judge whose duty it was to make such entries or records, the probate judge shall make, in the respective books of his office, the proper records, entries, and indexes, so omitted by his predecessor or predecessors in office; and when so made, they shall have the same validity, force and effect, as though they had been made at the proper time, as prescribed by law, and by the officer whose duty it was to make them; and such probate judge shall sign all entries and records made by him, as aforesaid, as though such entries, proceedings, and records had been commenced, prosecuted, determined and made by or before him, [69 v. 160, § 1; 62 v. 33, § 2; 70 v. 85, § 1.]

§ 531. Fees paid to predecessor for services performed by probate judge. For all services performed under the next preceding section, in making such records, entries, or indexes, the probate judge shall receive the same fees as are allowed by law for like services; and in all cases when the fees allowed by law for such services have been paid to any predecessor of such probate judge, whose duty it was to make such entries, records, and indexes, such fees shall be paid to the probate judge making them, out of the treasury of the proper county, upon the order of the county auditor. [62 v. 83, § 3; 70 v. 85, § 1.]

§ 532. Judge shall make sworn statement of such services, thereupon prosecuting attorney shall bring suit against predecessor for same. On the completion of such services, the probate judge shall make out and certify to the county auditor, a written statement of the same, the respective causes or matters in which they have been rendered, the fees to which he is en-

titled for them, that such fees have been paid to his predecessor, naming him, and that he has received no compensation whatever for such services, or less than full compensation thereof, which written statement shall be verified by the affidavit of the person making it, and thereupon the auditor shall issue a warrant on the county treasurer for such sum as he finds to be due to such judge for these services; and thereupon the prosecuting attorney of the county shall bring suit on the official bond of the probate judge who has received the fees for and failed to perform the duties aforesaid, for the purpose of recovering back the money thus paid out of the county treasury, and when so collected, shall pay the same into the treasury of such county. [62 v. 33, 224, 5.]

Probate judges are not entitled to compensation for this work. 35 Bull. 275.

§ 533. Custody of files. Judge may act as clerk or appoint a deputy. Oath of deputy. His powers and bond. Each judge shall have the care and custody of all files, papers, books and records, belonging to the probate office, and is authorized and empowered to perform the duties of clerk of his own court; and each probate judge may appoint a deputy clerk or clerks, each of whom shall, before entering upon the duties of his appointment, take an oath of office, and when so qualified, such deputy may perform any and all the duties appertaining to the office of clerk of the court; and each deputy clerk is authorized to administer oaths in all cases in which it is necessary in the discharge of his duties as such deputy clerk. Each probate judge may take such security from his deputy as he deems necessary to secure the faithful performance of the duties of his appointment. [66 v. 169, § 10.]

WITHIN THE CITY OF TOLEDO

Deputy clerk may be a female and she may administer oaths pertaining to the office, 26 O. S. 31. Can not administer oath after expiration of term of appointment, 39 O. S. 498. Perjury cannot be based on a false oath before a deputy who is holding over his term but has not been re-appointed, *Id.*

§ 534. No probate judge or his deputy to practice law, etc. No judge of a probate court, or any deputy clerk employed by him, or who is engaged in the business of such court as clerk thereof, shall, during the term of his office, or employment, practice law, or be associated with another as partner in the practice of law, in any of the courts or other tribunals of this state:

neither shall such judge or clerk prepare any petition or answer, or make out any account which any executor, administrator, guardian, or other person is required to present for the settlement of the estate committed to his care and management; nor appear as counsel or attorney before any justice of the peace, or before any court or other judicial tribunal in the state; nor shall such judge or deputy clerk make a record of any paper, receipt, or voucher, produced to verify any charge or credit in the account, filed or presented for settlement as aforesaid, unless the recording thereof is requested in writing by the party making such settlement; but nothing contained in this section shall prevent any probate judge or deputy clerk, aforesaid, from finishing any business by him commenced prior to his election or appointment, not connected with his official business; and if any judge of the probate court or any deputy employed by him, wilfully violates any provisions herein prohibiting him from practicing law in any of the ways specified, such judge or deputy clerk shall be fined in any sum not exceeding fifty dollars, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be removed from office; and the prosecuting attorney is hereby required to file his information against such judge or deputy clerk in the court of common pleas, and proceed as upon indictment.
[77 v. 183.]

§ 535. Administration, etc., when the probate judge is interested. Letters testamentary, or of administration, or of guardianship, shall not be issued to any person after his election to the office of probate judge and before the expiration of his term of office; and if a probate judge is interested, as heir, legatee, devisee or in any other manner in any estate which would otherwise be settled in the probate court of the county where he resides, such estate, and all accounts of guardianships in which the probate judge is interested, shall be settled by the court of common pleas of such county; and in all such matters and cases in which the probate judge is interested, the original papers shall be by him forthwith certified to the court of common pleas; and in all other matters and proceed-

ings, pending in any probate court, which would properly be disposed of or decided therein, but in which the probate judge thereof is interested, in any manner whatever, as attorney or otherwise, or in which he is required to be a witness to a will, such probate judge shall, upon the motion of a party interested in such proceedings, or upon his own motion, certify the matters and proceedings to the court of common pleas, and he shall forthwith file with the clerk of the court of common pleas all original papers connected with the proceedings, and the same shall be proceeded in and heard and determined by the court of common pleas, at chambers, by any judge thereof, or in open court, in the same manner as though that court had original jurisdiction of the subject matter thereof, and upon the final decision of the questions involved in such proceedings, or on the final settlement of the estate in which the judge is interested as executor, administrator or guardian, by the court of common pleas, or whenever the interest of the probate judge therein ceases, the clerk shall deliver all the original papers back to the probate court, from which they came, and the clerk shall, also, make out an authenticated transcript of the orders, judgments and proceedings of the court therein, and shall file the same in the probate court from which the papers came, and the judge thereof shall record the same in the ordinary records of similar business. [75 v. 9, § 1.]

Order certifying cause to common pleas court set aside as being obtained by misrepresentation, 7 C. C. 371. See *Id.* 363; 52 O. S. C.

§ 536. Judges shall make rules of practice and submit them to the supreme court. The several judges of the probate court shall make rules, not inconsistent with the laws of the state, for regulating the practice and conducting the business of the court, which they shall, when and as often as they are made, submit to the supreme court; and the supreme court has power to alter and amend all such rules, and to make other and further rules, from time to time, for regulating the proceedings in all the probate courts of the state, as they deem necessary, in order to introduce and maintain regularity and uniformity in the proceedings therein. [51 v. 167, § 14.]

§ 537. Shall have same powers, and observe rules of common pleas so far as applicable. In the exercise of the jurisdiction conferred, the probate judge shall have the same powers, perform the same duties, and be governed by the same rules and regulations as are provided by law for the courts of common pleas and the judges thereof, in vacation, so far as the same are consistent with laws in force. [51 v. 167, § 58.]

48 O. S. 356; 4 C. C. 10; 49 O. S. 588.

§ 538. Power to punish contempt. The probate judge shall have power to keep order in his court, and to punish any contempt of his authority, in like manner as such contempt might be punished in the court of common pleas. [51 v. 167, § 59.]

§ 539. And to issue process, etc. He shall issue all warrants, attachments, and other process, and all notices, commissions, rules and orders, not contrary to law, that are necessary and proper to carry into effect the powers granted to him. [51 v. 167, § 60.]

§ 540. Duties of sheriff, coroner, and constable. Sheriffs, deputy sheriffs, coroners and constables shall, when required by the probate judge, attend his court, and shall serve and return all process directed to them by the judge. [51 v. 167, § 61.]

§ 533 R. S. provides that the probate court in any county containing a city of the first class (except fourth grade), and of the first grade of the second class, may each appoint one or more constables to preserve order and discharge such other duties as the court requires; and each constable, when so directed by the court, shall have the same power to call and impanel jurors which by law the sheriff of the county has, except in capital cases. The compensation of such constable shall be the same as that of regular jurors except in counties containing a city of the first grade of the first class, and of the first grade of the second class it shall be \$1000 per annum, of the second grade of the first class \$900, and in all counties having a population of not less than 84,150 and not more than 84,250 at the federal census of 1890, \$600 per annum, 89 v. 82.

§ 541. Liability of sheriff, etc. If a sheriff, coroner or constable, neglects or refuses to serve and return a process issued by a probate judge, and to him directed and delivered, or neglects or refuses to pay over any moneys by him collected to the probate judge, or any other person, when so directed by such probate judge, he shall be subject to a fine and amercement as in the next section provided. [51 v. 167, § 17.]

§ 542. How proceeded against. In the cases enumerated in the preceding section, the probate judge

shall issue a summons, directed to the sheriff or other officer therein named, commanding him to summon the officer guilty of such misconduct, to appear within two days after the service of such summons, and show cause why he should not be amerced, specifying the cause for such amercement; and in case of neglect or refusal to serve or return any process issued by such probate judge, and directed and delivered to such officer, if no sufficient excuse is shown, such officer shall be fined by the probate judge in any sum not exceeding one hundred dollars, to be paid into the county treasury; and he and his sureties shall moreover be liable upon his official bond for all damages sustained by any person by reason of such misconduct; and in case of refusal to pay over any moneys by him collected to the probate judge or any other person, when so directed by such probate judge, he shall be amerced for the use of the parties interested, in the amount by such process required to be collected, together with ten per cent. thereon; and such probate judge may enforce the collection thereof by execution or other process, or by imprisonment, as for a contempt of court, or both; the delinquent officer and his sureties shall, moreover, be liable on his official bond for the amount of such amercement at the suit of the person or persons interested. [51 v. 167, § 18.]

See § 5394, *et seq.* Provisions of the statute relating to amercements are excepted from the general provision that all remedial statutes shall be liberally construed, § 4948.

§ 543. When person guilty of contempt. How punished. If any person neglects or refuses to perform any order or judgment of a probate court other than for the payment of money, he shall be deemed guilty of a contempt of court, and the probate judge shall issue a summons directing him to appear before his court within two days, from the service thereof, and show cause why he should not be punished for his contempt; or if it appear to such judge that he is secreting himself to avoid the process of the court, or is about to leave the county for such purpose, the judge may issue an attachment instead of the summons above mentioned, commanding the officer to whom

the attachment is directed forthwith to bring such person before such judge to answer for his contempt; and if no sufficient excuse is shown, he shall be punished in the same manner as provided for the punishment of contempts in the court of common pleas.
[51 v. 167, § 16.]

"Other than for the payment of money." 42 O. S. 109.

"As provided for the punishment of contempts in the court of common pleas." §§ 5639-5650, R. S. The probate court has no jurisdiction to punish for contempt the failure or refusal of an assignee in trust for the benefit of creditors to perform an order or judgment for the payment of money, 27 Bull 289.

§ 544. Executions. Orders for the payment of money may be enforced by execution or otherwise, in the same manner as judgments in the court of common pleas; and all such executions shall be directed to the sheriff, or, in his absence or disability, to the coroner. [51 v. 167, § 15.]

§ 545. Fee bill and report of fees. Each probate judge shall, in every case, examination, or proceeding, make out, file, and record an itemized account of all fees by him received or charged therein; and on the first day of September, in each year, he shall make out and file with the auditor of his county an account, by him duly verified, of all fees by him charged or received during the next preceding year, distinguishing between those paid and those not paid; and if he fails or neglects to perform the duties in this section imposed, he shall forfeit and pay, for each instance of such failure or neglect, any sum not less than ten nor more than two hundred dollars, to be recovered by action in the name of the state, which shall, at the instance of any person, be instituted and prosecuted by the prosecuting attorney.
[64 v. 42, §§ 1, 2, 3.]

§ 546. Fees of probate judge in counties which had a population less than 22,500 at the last preceding federal census, or 22,500 or more. Each probate judge, in counties which at the last preceding federal census had a population less than 22,500, shall receive, for services rendered, the following prescribed fees, and no more:

Docketing each case, to be charged but once, .04.

Entering the appearance of parties, to be charged but once, in each case, .08.

- Taking affidavit, .10.
Issuing summons or other writs under seal, .20 each.
Entering order to advertise, .20.
Filing any papers except accounts current and vouchers of executors, administrators, and guardians, .04 each.
Entering the return of any writ, .04.
Issuing a subpoena when there is but one witness named, .10.
And for every additional name, .04.
Swearing each witness, .03.
Entering attendance of each witness, .05.
Indexing each cause, .08.
Entering judgment on journal, .08.
Recording general verdict, .08.
Entering order on journal, .08.
Each one hundred words for transcribing judgment or orders on the docket, .08.
Entering satisfaction of judgment or decree on record, .08.
Entering every special rule, .04.
Entering every continuance or dismissal, .08.
Entering rule of reference, .08.
And for a copy thereof, under seal, .20.
Entering notice of appeal, .08.
Making cost bill, which shall be taxed but once, .25.
Making up complete record in cause, for each one hundred words, .08.
But no complete record shall be made in any case except when the title of real estate is drawn in question, the court may order the same, or either party may require it, at his own cost.
Making out copies of records of any proceedings in a cause, when required by either party or the law, with a seal annexed, for each hundred words .08.
Entering an allowance of an injunction, *certiorari*, or *habeas corpus*, .08.
Issuing execution, .25.
Docketing each execution issued, .08.
Issuing order of sale, .25, and for every hundred

words said writ may contain over the first hundred, .08.

Recording returns on writs of execution and orders of sale, for each hundred words .08.

Each certificate to which the seal of the court is required and not herein provided for, .35.

Probate of will and entry thereof, .30.

Issuing letters testamentary, or letters of administration or guardianship, under seal of court, .75.

Taking bond of executors, administrators, or guardians, .25.

Recording a bond, will, inventory, sale bill, or settlement of executors, administrators, or guardians, for every hundred words, .08.

Making out copies of wills, inventories, sale bills, settlements, or rules of court ordered to be furnished by executors and guardians, for each hundred words, .08.

Entering the appointment of executors, administrators, or guardians, or appraisers of property, .10.

Copy of order to appraisers, .10.

Filing an account, warrant, and vouchers, of an executor, administrator, or guardian for settlement and entering the same on the minutes of the court, .15.

Entering order of settlement of same, .12.

Examining partial or final settlements of guardians, executors, or administrators, .75 each.

Where there are not more than fifty vouchers to be examined, and if any account shall contain more than fifty vouchers, for each additional voucher so examined, the sum of .02.

Issuing citation to executors, administrators, or guardians, .25.

Administering an oath when necessary, and issuing a marriage license and filing and recording the certificate of marriage, .75.

Giving notice of time of settlement, .08.

Hearing application on behalf of idiots and lunatics, \$1.50.

Hearing application for the right of way of railroads, plank roads, and turnpikes, or road appeals, \$2 per day.

Hearing and deciding application in contested cases, on petition of administrators, guardians, or executors to sell land, and petitions to convey, to be taxed in each of the above cases in the bill of costs, .75.

Holding examining courts, \$2 per day.

Hearing and determining applications on *habeas corpus* in criminal cases, to be paid out of the county treasury, \$1.50.

Hearing and determining applications for *habeas corpus* in civil cases, .75

Hearing and determining applications in contested cases, to be taxed in the bill of costs against the unsuccessful party, \$1.50.

For the registry of births and deaths, the sum of .08 for the registry of each birth, and each death returned to his office, but no other compensation for any indexing or recording, or any other service whatever that is necessary to complete the records or reports required [90 v. 105.]

Fees in counties which had a population of 22,500 or more at such census. Each probate judge in counties, which at the last federal census, had a population of 22,500 or more, shall receive for services rendered, the following prescribed fees and no more:

Docketing each case, to be charged but once, .03.

Entering the appearance of parties, to be charged but once, in each case, .08.

Taking affidavit, .08.

Issuing summons or other writs under seal, .20 each.

Entering order to advertise, .15.

Filing any papers except accounts current and vouchers of executors, administrators and guardians, .04 each.

Entering the return of any writ, .03.

Issuing a subpoena, where there is but one witness named, .08.

And for every additional name, .03.

Swearing each witness, .03.

Entering attendance of each witness, .05.

Indexing each cause, .08.

Entering judgment on journal, .08.

Recording general verdict, .08.

- Entering order on journal, .06.
Each one hundred words for transcribing judgment or orders on the docket, .08.
Entering satisfaction of judgment or decree on record, .06,
Entering every special rule, .03.
Entering every continuance or dismissal, .08.
Entering rule of reference, .04.
And for a copy thereof under seal, .10.
Entering notice of appeal, .04.
Making cost bill, .25, which shall be taxed but once.
Making up complete record in cause, .08 for each one hundred words, but no complete record shall be made in any case, except when the title of real estate is drawn in question the court may order the same or either party may require it at his own cost.
Making out copies of records of any proceedings in a cause when required by either party or the law, with a seal annexed, .08 for each one hundred words.
Entering an allowance of injunction, certiorari or habeas corpus, .06.
Issuing execution, .10.
Docketing each execution issued, .06.
Issuing order of sales, .25.
And .08 for every one hundred words said writ may contain over the first hundred.
Recording returns on writs of execution and orders of sale, .08 for each hundred words.
Each certificate to which the seal of the court is required, and not herein provided for, .35.
Probate of will and entry thereof, .25.
Issuing letters of testamentary or letters of administration, or guardianship under seal of court, .75.
Taking bond of executors or administrators or guardians, .25.
Recording a bond, will, inventory, sale bill, or settlement of executors, administrators or guardians, .08 for every hundred words.
Making out copies of wills, inventories, sale bills, settlements or rules of court, ordered to be furnished by executors and guardians, .08 for each hundred words.
Entering the appointment of executors, administrators, or guardians, or appraisers of property, .08.

Copy of order to appraisers, .08.

Filing, an account, warrant, and vouchers of an executor, administrator, or guardian for settlement and entering same on the minutes of the court, .15.

Entering order of settlement of same, .10.

Examining partial or final settlements of guardians, executors, or administrators, .65 each, where there are not more than fifty vouchers to be examined, and if any account shall contain more than fifty vouchers, the sum of .02 for each additional voucher so examined.

Issuing citation to executors, administrators, or guardians, .20.

Administering an oath when necessary and issuing a marriage licence and filing and recording the certificate of marriage, .75.

Giving notice of time of settlement, .08.

Hearing application on behalf of idiots and lunatics, \$1.50.

Hearing application for the right of way of railroads, plankroads and turnpikes or road, appeals \$1.00 per day.

Hearing and deciding application in contested cases on petition of administrators, guardians, or executors, to sell land, and petitions to convey, .75, to be taxed in each of the above cases in bill of costs.

Holding examining courts, \$1.50 per day.

Hearing and determining application on habeas corpus in criminal cases, \$1.00 to be paid out of the county treasury.

Hearing and determining application for habeas corpus in civil cases, .50.

Hearing and determining applications in contested cases, \$1.00 to be taxed in the bill of costs against the unsuccessful party.

For the registry of births and deaths, the sum of .08 for the registry of each birth, and each death return to his office, but no other compensation for any indexing or recording, or any other service whatever that is necessary to complete the records or reports required. [90 v. 104.]

§ 546 and 547 do not apply to Hamilton and Cuyahoga counties. See 90 v. 118, § 7.

§ 546a. Repealed March 22, 1893.

See 18 C. C. 518.

§ 547. Same fees as common pleas for services not herein provided for. For any other services not herein provided for, the same fee shall be allowed as for similar services in the court of common pleas of the same county. [90 v. 108; 89 v. 385; 88 v. 576.]

§ 548. Costs of criminal proceedings, duty in pension cases. The costs in all criminal proceedings taxed and adjudged in favor of the state, shall, when collected by the probate judge, be paid by him into the county treasury; and he shall administer oaths, and make certificates in pension and bounty cases, without compensation. [73 v. 127, § 4.]

PROCEEDINGS IN RELATION TO JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

§ 568. Increase or decrease in number in township—When part of township attached to another: Cuyahoga county. When it is made to appear to the satisfaction of the probate judge of the proper county, that there is not a sufficient number of justices of the peace in any township thereof, and, also, that public notice had been given in such township that application would be made for an additional number of justices of the peace, the court is authorized to add one or more justices to such township, as seems just and proper and the trustees shall give notice to the electors of such township to elect such justice or justices so added, agreeably to the provisions of section five hundred and sixty-seven; and when it is made to appear to the court aforesaid, that it is expedient to decrease the number of justices in any township, the court is authorized to restrict the number as it judges proper; but no justice may be deprived of his commission until the expiration of the term for which he was elected; and except in counties containing a city of the first grade of the first class; and except in counties containing a city of the second grade of the first class, if a part of any township is attached to any other township, justices of the peace residing within the limits of that part of the township so attached, as aforesaid, shall execute the duties of their office in the township to which the same is attached, in the same manner as if they had been elected for such township. [92 v. 59; 91 v. 78; 51 v. 408, § 8.]

Notice of election, duty of Clerk of common pleas.

When a vacancy occurs in the office of Justice of the peace in any township in the state, either by death, removal, absence at any one time for the space of six months, resignation, refusal to serve, or otherwise, the trustees having notice thereof, shall give notice to the electors of such township to fill such vacancy, by setting up advertisements in three public places in the township, specifying the number of justices to be elected, and the time of such election; which notice shall be given not less than fifteen nor more than twenty days previous to holding such election, which shall be held at the usual place of holding elections; and the clerk of the court of common pleas, in certifying to the secretary of state the election of a justice of the peace to fill any vacancy, as aforesaid shall specify in his certificate the name of the Justice of the peace whose place is supplied by the person whose election is certified to, and also the date when such vacancy occurred; and to enable the clerk of the court to comply with so much of this section as relates to his duties, the trustee shall notify him of any vacancy, as aforesaid, and the date when it occurred; and in case the election of an additional justice of the peace in any township is authorized by the proper authority, the clerk of the court, in certifying his election to the secretary of state, shall state in his certificate that he is such additional justice of the peace so authorized and elected.

§ 567.

Journal entry.—In the matter of increasing [or diminishing] the number of justices in — township — county, Ohio, Probate Court — county.

It appearing to the court on the application of A. B. et al., that there is not a sufficient [or, it appearing to the court that it is expedient to decrease the] number of justices in said township, and that public notice has been given, according to law of this application, it is ordered that two additional justices of the peace be elected and qualified in said township [or, it is ordered that the number of justices in said township be decreased one.]

§ 572. **Manner of contesting elections of justices of the peace.** If any candidate, or elector, of the township in which the election was held, thinks proper to contest the election of the person or persons declared elected, such candidate or elector must make it known to the probate judge of the county within ten days after the day of such election, and the points on which the contestor means to contest such election, and the judge shall communicate the same to the person or persons whose election is contested, specifying the name of the contestor, with the points on which he relies, citing him or them to appear on a day not more than fifteen days from the day of the election, at his office, in his county, allowing such person or persons five days' notice of the contest; and

the judge shall also direct the clerk of the court of common pleas to withhold the return of such contested election until the same is decided. [51 v. 406, § 4.]

To the Hon. —— Judge of the Probate court —— county, Ohio:

The undersigned hereby notifies you, that he is an elector of —— township, in said county [and was a candidate for the office of justice of the peace, at the election held therein on ——] and that he contests the election of ——, who has been declared elected a justice of the peace at the election held in said township, on the —— day of ——, 18—, upon the following grounds, to-wit: [*State the grounds.*]

He prays that such proceedings may be had as are authorized by law, and that said office may be declared vacant.

Dated ——, A. B.

Notice from Probate Judge to contestee:—To ——,

You are hereby notified that A. B. contests your election as justice of the peace in —— township, in said county, to which office you have been declared elected, at the election held in said township on the —— day of ——, 18—, upon the following grounds. [*State the grounds.*]

You will appear at my office, in —— at — o'clock, — m. on —— [within fifteen days from election], when said contest will be heard.

Witness my signature and the seal of said court at —— this day of —— 18—

[SEAL.] —— Probate Judge.

§ 573. Probate judge shall select jury of three and have them summoned. Service. Return.

The judge, on the same day that he issues a notice to the person or persons whose election is contested, shall appoint three respectable freeholders of his county, not resident in the township in which such election was held, to try such contest, and shall issue a summons to said freeholders, directing them to appear and try the contest on a day specified in the summons, which summons shall be directed to the sheriff, or any constable of the county, and shall be served by the officer to whom directed, at least three days before the time appointed for the trial of the contest, and shall be by said sheriff or constable, as the case may be, returned at the time and place of trying the same. [51 v. 406, § 5.]

§ 574. Witnesses. The judge may, on the request of the contestor, or the person or persons whose election is contested, grant subpoena for witnesses directed to the sheriff or any constable of his county, who

shall serve and return the same to the judge, at the time and place therein named. [51 v. 406, § 5.]

§ 575. **Jury sworn. Evidence. Verdict, and its transmission, etc.** The jury of freeholders shall be sworn to try such contest agreeably to evidence, and no evidence shall be admitted but such as relates to the points stated in the notice, and when the trial has closed, the freeholders shall sign their decision, which shall be attested by the probate judge; and if, by such decision there is a vacancy in the office of the justice of the peace, the judge shall, within three days thereafter, transmit a copy of such decision to the trustees of the township, or the clerk thereof if there are no trustees, who shall forthwith give notice to the electors to fill such vacancy as in other cases; but if, by the decision, the election remains good, he shall transmit the same to the clerk of the court of common pleas, who shall immediately proceed as if no contest had taken place. [84 v. 44.]

§ 576. **Election not to be set aside for illegal votes cast. When.** No election of a justice of the peace shall be set aside by the freeholders merely because illegal votes have been given at such election, if it appears that the person whose election is contested has the greatest number of the legal votes given at such election, after deducting all illegal votes given, when there is no evidence for whom such illegal votes were given, as well as all illegal votes which are shown to have been given for the person whose election is contested. [51 v. 406, § 8.]

§ 577. **Talesmen. Justice to preside in absence of judge.** In case any of the freeholders summoned fail to attend at the time and place of trial, the judge shall appoint other freeholders to supply the deficiency; and if the judge fails to attend the trial, any disinterested justice of the peace of the county may perform all the duties required of the judge by the provisions of this chapter. [51 v. 406, § 9.]

§ 578. **Costs, how paid.** If the contestor fail in setting aside the election, he shall pay the costs, and the judge or justice, as the case may be, shall render

judgment, from which there shall be no appeal, and issue execution for the same to the sheriff or any constable of the county; but if the election is set aside, the township in which such election was held shall pay the costs: the judge or justice, as the case may be, shall make out and certify a bill of such costs, and forward the same to the trustees of such township, who shall, upon the receipt of the bill of costs, issue their orders on the township treasurer for the payment of the same: the judge or justice, as the case may be, shall receive one dollar per day, and the free-holders one dollar per day, each; and the witnesses and sheriff, or constable, their lawful fees as in other cases. [51 v, 406 § 10.]

INQUEST OF LUNACY.

§ 702. Proceedings for admission of patient to insane asylum. For the admission of patients to any of the asylums for the insane, the following proceedings shall be had: Some resident citizen of the proper county shall file with the probate judge of such county an affidavit, substantially as follows:

The state of Ohio, _____ county, ss.:
_____, the undersigned, a citizen of _____ county, Ohio, being sworn, says that he believes _____ is Insane, (or, that in consequence of his insanity, his being at large is dangerous to the community). He has a legal settlement in _____ township, in this county.

Dated this _____ day of _____, A. D.

A. B.

[75 v. 64, § 18.]

Jurisdiction continues until discharge of patient. See 50 O.S. 305, 314.

The medical superintendent of each of the asylums shall inform the probate judge of the different counties comprising the district, monthly, of the quota of patients to which each county is entitled, and the number in the asylum from said county, and the probate judge may, at any time, forward an acute case if the quota is not full, and papers and clothing are in compliance with law, § 700.

§ 703. Warrant and subpoenas. When hearing may be had in absence of alleged lunatic. When the affidavit is filed, the probate judge shall forthwith issue his warrant to some suitable person, commanding him to bring the person alleged to be insane before him, on a

day therein named, which shall not be more than five days after the affidavit has been filed, and shall immediately issue subpœnas for such witnesses as he deems necessary (one of whom shall be a respectable physician), commanding the persons in such subpœnas named to appear before the judge on the return day of the warrant; and if any person disputes the insanity of the party charged, the probate judge shall issue subpœnas for such person or persons as are demanded on behalf of the person alleged to be insane; provided that if, by reason of the character of the affliction or insanity of said person, it is deemed unsuitable or improper to bring the person into such probate court, then the probate judge shall personally visit said person and certify that he has so ascertained the condition of the person by actual inspection, and all proceedings as herein required, may then be had in the absence of such person. [75 v. 64 & 20.]

State of Ohio, _____ county, ss. probate court.:

To N. B., sheriff of said county (*or some suitable person*): You are hereby commanded to have the body of T. E., who resides at _____, alleged to be insane, before me _____, probate judge in and for said county, at the court house in _____, on the _____ day of _____, A. D. 189 , at o'clock, — M.

And to this writ make due return.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of said court, at _____, this—day of _____, A. D. 189 . _____, probate judge.

[SEAL.] By _____, deputy clerk.

Returned to court the person named in above warrant.

_____, 189 .

§ 704. Hearing; certificate of medical witness. At the time appointed (unless for good cause the investigation is adjourned) the judge shall proceed to examine the witnesses in attendance; and if, upon the hearing of the testimony, he is satisfied that the person so charged is insane, he shall cause a certificate to be made out by the medical witness in attendance, which shall set forth the following:

1. Name of patient, with christian name at length.
2. Sex, age, married, single, or widowed.
3. Condition of life and previous occupation, if any.
4. Religious persuasion, so far as known.

5. Previous place of abode.
6. Whether first attack.
7. Age (if known) on first attack.
8. When and where previously under treatment.
9. Duration of existing attack.
10. Supposed cause.
11. Whether subject to epilepsy.
12. Whether suicidal.
13. Whether dangerous to others.
14. Facts or symptoms indicating insanity observed by examining physician.
15. Physical causes.
16. Moral causes.
17. Predisposing causes.
18. Habits of patient.
19. Habits of parents.
20. Hereditary, or not.
21. Whether patient is free or not from any infectious disease. [75 v. 64, § 21].

The certificate must state whether the patient is free from infectious disease and vermin, see § 705.

§ 705. Application to the superintendent. Warrant to admit a patient. Conveyance to asylum. When application may be refused. Right of relatives to keep patient. The probate judge, upon receiving the certificate of the medical witness, made out according to the provisions of the preceding section, shall forthwith apply to the superintendent of the asylum for the insane, situated in the district in which such patient resides; he shall, at the same time, transmit copies, under his official seal, of the certificate of the medical witness, and of his finding in the case; upon receiving the application and certificate, the superintendent shall immediately advise the probate judge whether the patient can be received, and, if so, at what time; the probate judge, when advised that the patient will be received, shall forthwith issue his warrant to the sheriff, commanding him to forthwith take charge of and convey such insane person to the asylum; if the probate judge is satisfied from proof, that an assistant is necessary, he may appoint one person as such assistant;

provided, if such insane person be a female, the probate judge shall appoint a suitable female assistant to accompany said sheriff and such insane person to the asylum. The warrant of the probate judge shall be substantially as follows:

The State of Ohio, _____ county, ss.:
Office of the probate judge of said county:
To _____;

All the proceedings prescribed by law to entitle _____ to be admitted into the asylum for the insane having been had, you are commanded forthwith to take charge of and convey said _____ to the asylum for the insane at _____, and you are authorized to take _____, as assistant: after executing this warrant, you will make due return thereof to this office.

Witness my hand and official seal, this _____ day of _____,
A. D. ____.

_____,
probate judge.

Upon receiving such patient, the superintendent shall indorse upon the warrant, a receipt substantially as follows:

Asylum for the insane at _____,

Received this day of _____, _____, A. D. ____.
within warrant. _____,
superintendent.

This warrant, with the receipt of the superintendent thereon, shall be returned to the probate judge who issued it, and shall be filed by him with the other papers relating to the case. If the medical witness does not state in his certificate that the patient is free from all infectious diseases and from vermin, the probate judge shall refuse to make the application to the superintendent, as herein provided, until such certificate is furnished. The relatives of any person charged with insanity, or who is found to be insane, shall, in all cases, have the right to take charge of and keep such insane person charged with insanity, if they desire so to do; and in such case, the probate judge, before whom the inquest has been held, shall deliver such insane person to them. [85 v. 21.]

§ 706. Probate judge shall see that the patient has proper clothing. What clothing sufficient; superintendent not bound to receive patient without. When a patient is sent to the asylum for the insane, the probate judge

shall see that he is supplied with proper clothing, and, if not otherwise furnished, he shall furnish such clothing, and in such case, the same shall be paid for upon his certificate and the order of the county auditor out of the county treasury. For a male patient, the clothing shall be, a coat, vest, and two pairs of pantaloons, all of woolen cloth, two pairs of woolen socks, two pocket handkerchiefs, two cravats, one hat or cap, a pair of shoes or boots, a pair of slippers, three cotton shirts, two pairs of drawers, two undershirts, and an overcoat or other outside garment sufficient to protect him in severe weather. For a female patient, such clothing shall be, two substantial gowns or dresses, two flannel petticoats, two pairs of woolen stockings, one pair of shoes, one pair of slippers, two handkerchiefs, a good bonnet, two cotton chemises, and a large shawl or cloak. In both cases the clothing shall be new, or as good as new, and the woolens of a dark color; and such clothing shall be delivered in good order, with the patient, to the superintendent, and, without such clothing, the superintendent shall not be bound to receive the patient. [75 v. 64, ¶ 23.]

87 O. S. 546.

2707. Proceedings when insane person can not be admitted to asylum. If a person found to be insane can not be admitted into the asylum, the probate judge shall direct the sheriff of the county, or some other suitable person, to take charge of such insane person until the cause of non-admission is removed, and, if necessary he may direct the confinement of such insane person in the county infirmary or jail (but not in the same room with a person charged with or convicted of a crime), as the circumstances require; and if all things needful are not otherwise supplied, he shall furnish them, and in that case they shall be paid for out of the county treasury, on the certificate of the probate judge; but he shall not, in any case, furnish anything, either in the way of clothing or for any other purpose, to a person who is not in needy circumstances; if there is no physician regularly employed to attend the jail or infirmary, the probate judge,

may employ one to attend any idiot or lunatic therein and the physician so employed shall receive a compensation not exceeding two dollars per day, to be paid out of the county treasury on the certificate of the probate judge. [75 v. 64, § 24; 53 v. 81, § 64.]

A probate judge has no authority by virtue of sections 707 and 708, to order an insane person to be admitted to the county infirmary while such insane person is waiting admission to the insane asylum or it is dangerous to permit him to be at large. When so admitted his property is not subject to sale and application by the board of Infirmary directors under the provisions of § 981, although the person is being supported at the public charge, 49 O. S. 578.

§ 708. When insane person at large is dangerous he may be confined. When an insane person, not entitled to admission into an asylum, is at large, and, being so at large, is dangerous to himself or others, and such fact is established to the satisfaction of the probate judge, he shall immediately order such lunatic to be confined and provided for, as directed by the next preceding section; and when a person is so confined, and the attending physician certifies that such person is restored to reason, or that it is not necessary longer to confine him, or if his friends agree to take the care of him, the probate judge shall immediately order his discharge. [75 v. 64, § 25.]

§ 709. How a patient may be discharged. On consent and advice of the trustees, the superintendent may discharge any patient from any asylum for the insane, when he deems such discharge proper and necessary; provided, no patient with known homicidal or suicidal propensities, shall be discharged without a bond in the sum of one thousand dollars, with two or more sureties, to the approval of the probate judge of the county of which the patient is an inhabitant, payable to any person who shall be injured in person or property, by any insane act of such discharged person while at large on such discharge, and conditioned to save harmless by paying all damage to such injured person as shall arise in consequence of such insane act, committed by such discharged person. Incurable and harmless patients only may be discharged to make room for an acute case from the same county; and no patient, with

known homicidal or suicidal propensities, shall be hereafter kept in any county infirmary or jail of the state except temporarily, while awaiting the order for removal to a state asylum for the insane; when, in the opinion of the superintendent, the condition of any patient at the time of discharge, is such as to justify such action, he may permit such patient to go to his home, or leave the institution unattended; and if such patient is not financially able to bear his own expenses, the superintendent of such institution, may furnish the patient a sufficient sum to pay his traveling expenses, and charge the same to the current expense fund of the institution; such sum in no case shall exceed twenty dollars. In all cases requiring an escort, should neither the patient nor the friends of the patient be financially able to bear the expense of his removal, the superintendent shall give notice to the probate judge of the county of which the patient is an inhabitant, and said probate judge shall forthwith issue his warrant to some suitable person, giving the friends of patients the preference, which warrant shall read as follows:

The State of Ohio, _____ County ss.:

Office of the probate judge of said county.

The proper authority having directed that _____, a patient from this county in the asylum for the insane, at _____, be removed therefrom, you are commanded forthwith to remove said patient, and return him to his home in said state.

Witness my hand and official seal, this _____ day of _____, 18____.

A. B., probate judge.

Upon receipt of said warrant, the person to whom it is directed, shall forthwith execute it, and return it to the probate judge by whom it was issued, and said probate judge shall ascertain and fix the allowance to the person executing such warrant for expenses and fees, and certify the same to the county auditor, who shall draw his warrant therefor on the county treasurer. In the case of any patient having no known homicidal or suicidal propensities, the superintendent is authorized, whenever he deems the best interests of such patient to require it, to permit said patient to leave the institution on a trial visit, not in any case to exceed ninety days, the patient being returnable at any time within that

date, should such return be necessary, without further legal proceedings. The removal of such patient on such trial visit, shall be made in the same manner as provided in this section for the removal on discharge, and when return from such visit is necessary, and neither the patient nor the friends of the patient are financially able to bear the expense, said return shall be made on the warrant of the probate judge, in the same manner as provided herein in the case of discharged patients in like circumstances.
[85 v. 123.]

The power of the officers of the asylum to discharge is plenary and when made the duty of the probate judge to issue the warrant is entirely ministerial, and if he refuses he may be compelled by mandamus to issue the warrant, 7 O. S. 158; but these sections apply only to patients having a settlement in the county and do not require the return of non-residents sent from the county to the penitentiary and thence transferred to the asylum, 17 O. S. 148. Mandamus does not lie to compel superintendent to take back inmate, 38 O. S. 496; without these preliminary steps being taken no legal right exists to claim compensation, and the records of the probate court alone speak as to whether these steps have been taken, 7 C. C. 181.

§ 710. Superintendent to report death, escape, etc., to probate judge. The superintendent shall, immediately after the removal, death, escape, or discharge of any patient or return of an escaped patient report the same to the probate judge of the county from which such patient was committed, and in case of death he shall notify one or more of the nearest relatives of such deceased patient, if known to him, either by letter or telegraph, as to him may seem best, and if the place of residence of such relatives is unknown to the superintendent, the probate judge, immediately upon receiving notification, shall in the speediest manner possible, notify such relations if known to him, and when a patient is discharged as cured, the superintendent may furnish such patient with suitable clothing, and a sufficient sum of money to pay the actual traveling expenses of such patient to the township in the county from which he or she was sent, not in any case exceeding twenty dollars.
[78 v. 102.]

§ 711. How patients selected in certain cases. If application is made to an asylum for the insane for the admission of more patients than such institution can accommodate, a selection shall be made as follows:

1. Recent cases, that is, where the disease is of less than one year's duration, shall have the preference over all others in the same county. 2. Chronic cases, that is, when the disease is of more than one year's duration, presenting the most favorable prospect of recovery, shall be next preferred. 3. Those for whom applications [have been] longest on file, other things being equal, shall next be preferred: 4. No county can have in any institution more than its just proportion according to its population, except in cases where some other county in the same asylum district has not a sufficient number of patients to fill up its proportion: in such cases, the superintendent may admit from a county more than its just proportion, giving preference to patients applying as herein provided. [75 v. 64, § 28.]

§ 712. Proceedings when patient, discharged as cured, again becomes insane. When a patient discharged from an asylum for the insane as cured, again becomes insane, and a respectable physician files with the probate judge of the county of which the insane person is an inhabitant, an affidavit setting forth the fact of the recurrence of the disease, and such other facts relating thereto as he deems proper, the probate judge shall forthwith transmit a copy of such affidavit, authenticated by his official seal, to the superintendent of the proper asylum, and thereupon the same proceeding shall be had as provided in this chapter for persons found to be insane upon inquest held for that purpose. [75 v. 64, § 29.]

§ 713. Patients entitled to benefit of *habeas corpus*. All persons confined as insane shall be entitled to the benefit of the writ of *habeas corpus*, and the question of insanity shall be decided at the hearing; and if the judge decides that the person is insane, such decision is no bar to the issuing of the writ a second time, when it is alleged that such person has been restored to reason. [75 v. 64, § 30.]

§ 714. Probate judge to file and preserve papers. In all cases of inquests held under the provisions of this chapter, the probate judge shall file and preserve all papers left with him, and shall make such entries

upon his docket as will, together with the papers so filed, preserve a perfect record of each case tried by him. [75 v. 64, § 31.]

As evidence in criminal case, 34 O. S. 394.

§ 718. Prosecuting attorneys shall attend to suits. Prosecuting attorneys shall attend to all suits instituted on behalf of the asylums for the insane, and shall be entitled to a compensation of five per cent. on all sums collected for the same. [75 v. 64, § 35.]

§ 719. Costs in cases of inquest. The taxable costs and expenses to be paid under the provisions of this chapter shall be as follows: To the probate judge with whom the affidavit is filed, the sum of two dollars for holding an inquest; for each warrant, certificate, or subpoena, he necessarily issues, the same fees as are allowed by law to the clerk of the court of common pleas for similar services; and the amount of postage on all communications to and from the superintendent which the judge is required to pay; to the medical witness who makes out the certificate, two dollars, and witness fees, such as are allowed by law in other cases; to the witnesses and constables, the same fees as are allowed by law for like services in other cases; to each person employed by the probate judge to commit a lunatic to the county infirmary, seventy-five cents per day; to the jailer, for keeping an idiot or insane person, thirty-five cents per day; to the sheriff for himself or assistant, or any other than the assistant, for taking an insane person to the asylum, or removing one therefrom upon the warrant of the probate judge, mileage at the rate of ten cents per mile, going and returning, and seventy-five cents per day for the support of each patient, on his journey to or from the asylum, and nothing more for said services; the number of miles to be computed in all cases by the nearest route traveled; the costs specified shall be paid out of the county treasury, upon the certificate of the probate judge; provided, that in counties containing a city of the first class, second grade, when it appears necessary to the sheriff, at the time of the arrest or other time, that the condition of the patient requires the same, he shall be authorized to provide a conveyance for said patient, and the costs of the same shall be taxed by him in the bill of costs, and paid as other costs in the case. [89 v. 241 : 83 v. 36 ; 75 v. 64, § 36.]

§ 720. Definitions of terms. The terms "insane" and "lunatic," as used in this chapter, include every species of insanity or mental derangement; the term "idiot" is restricted to a person foolish from birth, one supposed to be naturally without a mind; a person with a family is one who has a wife and child or either; the words "needy circumstances," when applied to a person without a family, means one whose estate, after the payment of his debts, and excluding from the estimate such part of his estate as is exempt from execution, is worth less in cash than five hundred dollars; and the same words, when applied to a person having a family, means one whose estate, estimated as aforesaid, is worth less in cash, after the payment of his debts and the support of his family for one year, than one thousand dollars, provided, that when the words are applied to a married woman, her estate, and that of her husband, shall be estimated, as aforesaid, and the amount shall determine the question whether she be in needy circumstances or not, within the meaning of this chapter. [75 v. 64, § 37.]

See 4 C. C. 2.

§ 721. Removal or discharge from infirmary. When the probate judge issues his warrant for the removal to an asylum for the insane of any insane person, temporarily committed to a county infirmary, the certificate of the superintendent of such infirmary, or the physician in charge thereof, that the condition of such insane person, by recovery or otherwise, has so changed as to make it unsuitable to remove him to the asylum, shall be a sufficient return to the warrant; and the superintendent of the infirmary is authorized, in case such person has recovered, to discharge him therefrom [75 v. 64, § 38.]

§ 738. Proceedings to obtain admission to Longview Asylum, Hamilton county. For the admission of inmates into this asylum, the following proceedings shall be had: Some resident citizen of Hamilton county must file with the probate judge thereof an affidavit, substantially as follows:

The State of Ohio, Hamilton county, ss.:

The undersigned, a citizen of Hamilton county, Ohio, being sworn, says that he believes _____ to be insane, and a fit subject for the lunatic asylum; he is a resident of Hamilton county, has a legal settlement in _____ township. These facts

are known by _____ and _____ (naming at least two persons). [75 v. 90, § 20.]

§ 739. **Id. Warrant, subpoenas, etc.** When this affidavit is filed, the probate judge shall forthwith issue his warrant to the sheriff, or some other suitable person, commanding him to bring the person alleged to be insane before him, on a day in such warrant named, which shall not be more than five days after the affidavit was filed, and shall immediately issue subpoenas to such witnesses as are named in the affidavit, and a physician to be designated by the probate judge, commanding them to appear before him, on the return day of the warrant; and if any person disputes the insanity of the person so charged, the judge shall issue subpoenas for such persons as are demanded on his behalf. [75 v. 93, § 21.]

See § 708.

§ 740. **Id. Examination, etc.** At the time appointed, (unless for good cause the investigation is adjourned), the judge shall proceed to examine the witnesses in attendance, and if, upon the hearing of the testimony such judge is satisfied that the person so charged is insane, and is included in the class enumerated in this chapter, he shall cause a certificate to be made out by the physician, setting forth the name, age, and residence of the patient, with a concise history of the case, medical treatment pursued, supposed cause of the disease, and such other information as is deemed useful. [75 v. 93, § 22].

See § 704.

§ 741. **Id. Patient shall be taken to asylum.** How. The probate judge, upon receiving the certificate aforesaid, shall forthwith transmit a copy thereof, and his finding in the case, under his official seal, to some suitable person (giving the relatives of such insane person the preference), who shall immediately take charge of and convey such patient to the asylum, and return therefor, to the probate judge, a receipt of the superintendent, to be filed with the other papers in the case. [75 v. 93, § 23].

See § 705.

§ 743. **Id. Probate judge to file and preserve papers.** In each case of inquest held under the provisions of this chapter, the probate judge shall file and carefully

preserve all papers relating thereto, and shall make such entries as will, together with the papers filed, preserve a complete record thereof. [75 v. 93, § 25].

§ 746. *Id. Prosecuting attorney shall attend to suits.* The prosecuting attorney of Hamilton county shall attend to all suits instituted on behalf of the asylum, and shall be entitled to five per cent. on all sums collected by him, as compensation therefor. [75 v. 93, § 29].

See 4 C. C. 271.

§ 748. Id. Costs and expenses. The taxable costs and expenses to be paid under the provisions of this chapter shall be as follows: To the probate judge, for filing affidavit and holding inquest, the sum of two dollars; to the person making affidavit as required for an inquest, two dollars, and witness fees as are allowed in other cases; to witnesses, constables, and sheriffs, the same fees as are allowed for like services in other cases. [75 v. 93, § 31].

§ 749. Id. Penalties. If the probate judge, or any other person charged with duties under this chapter, neglects or refuses to discharge any such duties, he shall forfeit a sum not exceeding fifty dollars, to be recovered for the use and benefit of the asylum in a civil action, conducted in the name of the county of Hamilton, as in case of a debt due the asylum, or may be removed from his office in the same manner as for any other neglect of duty. [75 v. 93, § 32].

BOYS' INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

§ 752. Comittal and discharge of youths. The boys' industrial school situate in Fairfield county, has for its object the reformation of those committed to its charge: and all youth committed thereto, shall be committed until they arrive at full age, unless sooner reformed; provided, that the judge of the court sentencing such youth may order their discharge whenever he is satisfied by a re-examination of the facts connected with the arrest, conviction and detention of the person confined, due notice of the time and place of such re-hearing having first been given by the

court to the superintendent of the boys' industrial school, that the future welfare of such youth and the interest of society will not be endangered thereby. [83 v. 6.]

§ 753. **Admission of youths to schools.** Male youth, not over sixteen nor under ten years of age may be committed to the boys' industrial school by any judge of a police court, judge of the common pleas court or probate court on conviction of any offense against the laws of the state. [83 v. 7.]

See 87 v. 145.

§ 754. **Admission of convicts to school.** Any such youth convicted of any crime or offense the punishment of which is, in whole or in part, confinement in the jail or penitentiary, may at the discretion of the court giving sentence, in lieu of being sent to the jail or penitentiary, be committed to the boys' industrial school. [83 v. 7.]

§ 755. **May be committed on recommendation of grand jury.** Any such youth against whom a crime is charged before a grand jury, if the charge is supported by sufficient evidence to put him on trial may, on the recommendation of the grand jury, and without presenting an indictment, be committed by the court to the reform school. [75 v. 60, § 110.]

§ 756. **Conveyance to school of sentenced youth and delivery to superintendent.** Any such youth upon being sentenced to the boys' industrial school, shall within five days after such sentence, unless the court giving such sentence shall otherwise order, be conveyed to said industrial school by the sheriff of the county in which the conviction was had, or by some other suitable person designated by the court giving the sentence and delivered into the custody of the superintendent of the boys' industrial school together with a statement of the offense for which such youth was convicted, also his age, and a copy of the sentence of the court. [83 v. 201.]

§ 759. **Transportation expenses, costs of commitment.** The expenses incurred in the transportation of a youth to the boys' industrial school shall be paid by the county from which he is committed, to the offi-

cer or person delivering him upon the presentation of his sworn statement of account of such expenses; and the costs in any case, shall be paid in like manner, upon the certificate of the proper officer of the court in which he was convicted; if, however, such youth has been convicted of a crime, the punishment of which is confinement in the penitentiary, the costs in the case, and the expenses of his transportation shall, on like statement and certificate, be paid out of the state treasury. [83 v. 201.]

COMMITMENT TO GIRLS' INDUSTRIAL HOME.

§ 789. How girls charged with offenses brought before court. Time for hearing offense. Whenever a resident citizen shall file with the probate judge of his county his affidavit, charging that a girl above the age of nine years and under the age of fifteen years who resides in such county, has committed an offense, punishable by fine or imprisonment, other than imprisonment for life, or that she is leading a vicious or criminal life, it shall be the duty of such judge to fix a time not more than five days from the time such affidavit is filed for hearing the complaint set forth in such affidavit, and he shall forthwith issue a warrant to the sheriff of such county, or some other suitable person, commanding him to bring such girl before such judge at his office, at the time fixed for such hearing, and shall also, at the same time, issue an order in writing addressed to the father of such girl, if living and resident of such county, and if not living and so resident, then to her mother, if living and so resident, and, if there is no father or mother so resident, then to her guardian, if so resident, and if not, then to the person with whom the girl resides, requiring such father, mother, guardian, or other person, to appear before such probate judge at such hearing, and said judge is authorized to continue such proceeding from day to day, and issue all necessary subpoenas for witnesses. [84 v. 77].

See § 774.

§ 770. Proceedings. Commitment to the home. At the time named in the aforesaid order, the probate judge shall hear such testimony as is presented before him in relation to the case, and if it appears to his satisfaction that the girl before him is a suitable subject for the industrial home, he shall commit her to that institution, and issue his warrant to the sheriff of the proper county, or to some suitable person to be appointed by him, commanding him to take charge of the girl and deliver her without delay to the superintendent of the home. [75 v. 144, § 9].

§ 771. Fees. The girl may demand a trial by jury. The fees of the probate judge, sheriff, and other costs incurred in the proceedings herein provided for, shall be the same as are paid in similar cases, and shall be paid by the proper county in the same manner; but nothing in this chapter shall be construed to prevent a girl arrested for crime from demanding a trial by jury, and when such demand is made, by or on behalf of such girl, the probate judge is authorized, after an examination of the case, to either discharge her or cause her to enter into a recognizance for her appearance before the court of common pleas of the county, forthwith, if said court is in session, and if not in session, then on the first day of the next term thereof, to answer to such charge, and in default of such bail, to commit her to the jail of the county until the first day of said next term of common pleas court, or until discharged by due course of law, and he shall forward to the clerk of the common pleas court a transcript of his proceedings in the case; and shall also cause such witnesses as appear against her before him, to be recognized to appear at said term of common pleas court to give evidence against her. [75 v. 144, § 9].

§ 773. Detention and discharge of inmate — Return of discharged or escaped inmate. A girl duly committed to the home shall be kept there disciplined, instructed, employed and governed under the direction of the trustees, until she is either reformed or discharged, or bound out by them according to their by-laws, or has attained the age of eighteen years; but the trustees, with the approval of the governor, after a full

statement of the cause, shall have the right to discharge and return to the parents, guardian or probate judge of the county from which she was committed, who may place her under the care of the infirmary directors of said county, any girl who, in their judgment, ought for any cause to be removed from the home, and in such case the trustees shall enter upon their record the reason for her discharge, a copy of which record, signed by the secretary, shall be forthwith transmitted to the probate judge of the county from which the girl was committed; but the superintendent may, with the approval of the full board of trustees, receive back into the home any girl under twenty-one years of age, who may have been discharged from said home, when the best interests of said girl demand it. Any inmate of the girl's industrial home who escapes from said institution may if captured before the expiration of the time for which she was committed, be returned to the home by the trustees of the institution and there kept for a period not to exceed one year in addition to the time for which she was committed, at the option of said trustees. Provided, however, the time shall not exceed in the aggregate the time for which she was committed. [91 v. 102.]

§ 774. Proceedings when a girl is charged with a criminal offense. When a girl between nine and fifteen years of age is brought before a court of criminal jurisdiction charged with an offense, punishable by fine or imprisonment, other than imprisonment for life, and who, if found guilty, would be a proper subject for commitment to the home (an order to that effect being entered on the records of the proceedings of said court), it shall, thereupon, by warrant or order, cause such a girl to be forthwith taken before the probate judge of the proper county, and shall transmit to him the complaint and indictment, or warrant, by virtue of which she had been arrested, when the probate judge shall proceed in the same manner as if she had been brought before him upon the original complaint, as is provided in this chapter. [75 v. 144, § 11].

See § 78a.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

§ 842. When a vacancy shall be filled by election; when by appointment. When such vacancy occurs more than thirty days before the annual election, a successor shall be elected thereat; and when a vacancy happens, whether more than thirty days before the election, or within that time, and the interests of the county require that the vacancy be filled before the election, the probate judge, auditor, and recorder of the county, or a majority of them, shall appoint a commissioner, who shall hold his office until the successor is elected. [51 v. 422, § 5.]

No appointment in anticipation of vacancy, 9 C. C. 161, 167.

§ 844. Bond, amount, and by whom approved. Each commissioner, before entering upon the discharge of his duties, shall give bond to the state, in a sum not less than five thousand dollars, with two or more good and sufficient sureties, being approved by the probate judge of the county; which bond shall be conditioned for the faithful discharge of his official duties, and for the payment of any loss or damage that the county may sustain by reason of his failure therein, and, with his oath of office indorsed thereon and the approval aforesaid, shall be deposited with the treasurer of the county; and such surety may be discharged in the same manner as already provided for the release of sureties of guardians in § 6273 of the revised statutes of Ohio. [82 v. 148.]

County commissioners who act in their official capacity in good faith and in the honest discharge of official duty cannot be held to personally respond in damages, 40 O. S. 516.

§ 897. Expenses, etc., approved by probate judge. Each commissioner shall present an itemized statement of his account for per diem, mileage, services and expenses, ** which, before it is allowed by a full board shall be certified to by the prosecuting attorney of the county, and approved by the probate judge thereof. [90 v. 258.]

See as to various counties, § 897a, et seq.

PROCEEDINGS ON COMPLAINT AGAINST COUNTY AUDITOR.

§ 1031. For what causes auditor shall forfeit his office. If an auditor refuses or neglects to make any settle-

ment with his county treasurer, according to law, or wilfully fails to perform any other duty required of him by law, he shall, in addition to criminal prosecution therefor, forfeit his office; and upon an affidavit being made before the probate judge of the county that the auditor of his said county is guilty of a violation of the provisions of this chapter, or of any duty enjoined herein, the probate judge shall immediately issue a summons to the auditor, which summons shall be made returnable as in other civil suits; and if upon examination, the court is satisfied that there are reasonable grounds for such complaint, the court may report the same to the county commissioners, who shall immediately suspend said auditor, and appoint some suitable person to perform the duties of auditor, until such auditor is restored to the possession of his office, or his successor duly elected and qualified, who, upon giving bond and taking the oath of office, as county auditors are required to do, shall be authorized to perform all the duties and be subject to all the obligations and liabilities of county auditors, and his bond shall be filed and recorded the same as bonds of county auditors. [67 v. 103, § 20.]

APPOINTMENT OF EXAMINERS OF COUNTY TREASURY BY PROBATE COURT.

§ 1129. Examinations of county treasurer. Appointment of examiners by probate judge. Their duties. An inspection and thorough examination of all books, vouchers, accounts, moneys, bonds, securities, and other property in the treasury of the county, shall be made by the auditor and commissioners thereof as often as every six months in each year, and the probate judge shall once every six months or oftener, if he deems it necessary, or whenever he is requested so to do in writing, by one or more of the bondsmen of the treasurer; and on the day and at the time the treasurer turns over his office and its effects to his successor in office, without notice to any one, he shall appoint in writing, under the seal of said court, two

competent and trustworthy accountants of opposite politics, neither of whom shall have held the office of treasurer, nor been a clerk in any county office during the two years next preceding such appointment; provided, that persons who have served as examiners under the provisions of this section shall not again be appointed, until the expiration of three years, who, after being sworn to faithfully perform the duties imposed upon them, shall forthwith, without previous notice or intimation to the county treasurer, or any other person, of such intended inspection and examination, enter the county treasury, present their authority aforesaid to the county treasurer, who, upon demand, shall open the vaults and safes of the treasury, and said examiner shall proceed immediately to count the money therein, and inspect and examine the books, records and vouchers thereof, and after having counted the money, inspected and examined the books, records and vouchers found therein, make due entry of the same, after which the said examiners shall proceed forthwith to the office of the county auditor, and there ascertain how much money the county treasurer stands charged with on the auditor's books. Said auditor shall furnish such accountants with a statement of the exact amount of money, property, bonds, securities, assets, and effects, also, how much belongs to each particular fund, and should be in the said treasury; the said accountants shall certify the exact amount of money in the treasury, together with the amount belonging to each particular fund, also, all property, bonds, securities, vouchers, assets, and effects, as aforesaid, in writing, in triplicate, one copy of which certificate shall be recorded in the books of the treasury, and filed by the treasurer in his office, and one copy shall be recorded and filed by the auditor of the county; one copy thereof shall be duly reported to the probate court, and be entered of record therein, a copy of which shall be furnished by the probate judge for publication, one week in two newspapers of opposite politics of general circulation in the county in which such examination is made . and the said accountants

so appointed and performing the duties therein required, shall be paid five dollars per day, for the time necessary to the performance of the same; out of the county treasury, on a warrant drawn by the county auditor and approved by the certificate of said court, particularly specifying the duty performed; and the said probate judge is further authorized to direct said examiners at least once a year and oftener if he deems it necessary to make an examination of the auditor's office, including all records, books, accounts, and vouchers in said office, and report as herein directed in the examination of the county treasury; and the auditor of state is also authorized, when, from information filed in his office or from other cause, he deems it necessary for the safety and security of the public funds, to appoint a competent accountant, who shall, in like manner, proceed to examine the county auditor's office, or, if so directed, also the county treasury and count the funds therein, and have the same powers and receive the same compensation, to be paid in the same manner, as examiners appointed by a probate judge, and in addition thereto his necessary expenses incurred, to be approved by the auditor of state, and such examiner shall, immediately after ascertaining the condition of the county treasury, and the amount of money therein, certify the same, in the manner aforesaid, and file one copy of the certificate with the county auditor, and one with the county treasurer, and transmit one copy to the auditor of state, to be filed in his office, and the county treasurer and county auditor shall submit the offices, books, safes, moneys, papers, and effects thereto belonging, to the inspection of such examiner, or examiners, on demand; provided, that in counties in which the county treasurer is also city treasurer by virtue of law, the examination herein provided for shall embrace the funds belonging to the city, and the city clerk or city auditor shall perform the same duties herein required of the county auditor. Any officer or person violating any of the provisions of this section, shall be fined in any sum not exceeding one thousand nor less than one hundred dollars, or be imprisoned in the penitentiary not more than five

years, or both, at the discretion of the court. [88 v. 431; 86 v. 140.]

In examinations of the county treasury by order of the probate judge the accountants appointed by the judge shall count, examine and certify as to the condition of the city and school funds at the same time and in the same manner as required by law in regard to the county funds, § 1721, 88 v. 86.

U. S. SURVEYS.

§ 1198. United States surveyors may enter upon lands in the state, in the proper discharge of their duties. Any person employed in the execution of any survey authorized by the congress of the United States, may enter upon lands within this state for the purpose of exploring, triangulating, leveling, surveying, and of doing any work that may be necessary to carry out the objects of existing laws, and may establish permanent stations, marks, and erect the necessary signals and temporary observatories, doing no unnecessary injury thereby. [76 v. 57, § 1.]

§ 1199. As to damages caused thereby. If the parties interested can not agree upon the amount to be paid for damages caused thereby, either of them may petition the probate court in the county in which the land is situated, which court shall appoint a time for a hearing as soon as may be, and order at least fourteen days' notice to be given to all parties interested, and with or without a view of the premises, as the court may determine, hear the parties and their witnesses, and assess damages. [76 v. 57, § 2.]

§ 1200. Tender of damages, etc. The persons so entering upon land may tender to the injured parties damages therefor, and if in case of application to the probate court, the damages finally assessed do not exceed the amount tendered, the person entering shall recover costs; otherwise the prevailing party shall recover costs. [76 v. 57, § 3.]

§ 1201. Fees and costs for services. For services and proceedings under the three next preceding sections, fees and costs shall be allowed as in other cases. [76 v. 57, § 4.]

DISPOSITION OF PROPERTY FOUND ON DEAD PERSON.

§ 1224. Coroner shall return description of person found dead. When an inquest is held, the coroner shall, as part of his finding, give a description of the person over whose body the inquest is held, which description shall specify the name, age, sex, residence, place of nativity, color of the eyes, hair, marks and all other particulars which may assist in the identification of the person; and the coroner shall also make an inventory of all articles of property found on or about the person, and describe the same as minutely as can conveniently be done; also, of all moneys, specifying the amount and kind, and denomination thereof. [53 v. 48, §1.]

§ 1226. Separate return of inventory and finding. The inventory and the return, provided for in § 1224, shall be made separately from the finding as to the death, and shall, together with all the articles and moneys described in said inventory, be returned by the coroner or other officer, to the probate court. [53 v. 48, § 3.]

§ 1227. Disposition of property found on deceased person. Duty of probate court. In case the name of the person over whose body the inquest has been held, is unknown, the probate court shall make such order for the preservation of the property found on the person, other than money, as may be necessary for the future identification of said person; if the same is known, it shall make such other order as may to it seem best; the money found shall be applied, first, to pay the expenses of saving the body of the deceased, of the inquest and burial, and the remainder, if any, shall be paid into the county treasury and become a part of the general fund; but when property, other than money, is found upon the person over whose body such inquest was held, and such property is not identified or claimed within the period of one year, from the time the probate court received the same, it shall proceed to sell, at public sale, such property, after giving public notice for the period of ten days, in some newspaper of general circulation in the county, and pay the proceeds of said sale into the

county treasury, to become a part of the general fund of said county: if, at any time thereafter, proof is made to the satisfaction of the probate court or the county commissioners, of the right of any person or persons, by inheritance or otherwise, to said funds, or any part of the same, said court or commissioners shall certify the same to the county auditor, who shall thereupon draw a warrant on the treasurer of the county, in favor of such claimant or claimants, for the sum so paid into the treasury and all probate judges shall collect and pay into the treasury of their respective counties to be paid over, as herein provided, all moneys of which they are trustees, under the provisions of the former laws on this subject, and the prosecuting attorney of each county is required to prosecute all suits, in the name of the state, that are necessary to enforce the provisions of this section. [73 v. 247, § 4.]

§ 1228. Right of administrator or executor. The provisions of this chapter shall not interfere with the rights of any administrator or executor, appointed and qualified in due course of law, but such moneys and effects shall be delivered up to said administrator or executor, whether before or after return thereof to the court of probate. [53 v. 48, § 5.] *

Rights of widow as to custody and control of dead body of husband. Next of kin have no preference over, 7 C. C. 196.

SHERIFF'S FEES. APPROVAL OF BONDS.

§ 1234. Sheriff's fees in probate court. The sheriff, for performing the duties required by law, in the court of probate, shall receive the same fees as are allowed by law for similar services in the court of common pleas, to be taxed against the proper parties, by the probate judge. [73 v. 127, § 16; 76 v. 117, § 24.]

See § 1230 *et seq.*

§ 1269. Probate judge may approve of bond of prosecuting attorney. Before entering upon the discharge of his duties, the prosecuting attorney shall give bond to the state, with sureties to be approved by the court of common pleas or the probate court, in the sum of not less than one thousand dollars, to be fixed by either of said courts, conditioned that he will

faithfully discharge all the duties enjoined upon him by law, and pay over, according to law, all moneys by him received in his official capacity; which bond, with the approval of one of said courts of the amount thereof and sureties thereon, and his oath of office indorsed thereon, shall be deposited with the county treasurer. [50 v. 215, § 3.]

§ 1276. Duties of probate judge as to official bonds in absence, etc., of prosecuting attorney. The prosecuting attorney shall prepare in legal form the official bonds for all county officers, and take care that the acceptance thereof by the proper authorities, the signing thereof, and all the indorsements thereon, are in conformity to law, and that the same are deposited with the proper officer; and the bond of no county officer shall be accepted or approved by the person or tribunal authorized to approve the same, until the prosecuting attorney of the proper county has inspected the same, and certified thereon that the same is sufficient; provided, that in case of vacancy in the office of prosecuting attorney, or of his absence or disability, the probate judge shall discharge these duties.

COSTS AND FEES.

§ 1334. Probate judge must report fees to county auditor. When. Each county treasurer, recorder, sheriff, prosecuting attorney, probate judge, commissioner, and clerk of the court of common pleas of this state, shall make returns, under oath, to the county auditor of their respective counties, on the first Monday of September of each year, of the amount of fees and moneys received by them, or due them during the year next preceding the time of making such return. [70 v. 51, § 1.]

The penalty for the neglect of this duty is removal from office and payment of a fine not less than two hundred and not more than one thousand dollars for the payment of which sureties shall be liable upon their bonds, and he shall pay to the county treasury \$200 for every such neglect, and for every ten days such neglect continues after the time fixed for the report. Such penalties to be collected by the county prosecuting attorney and paid over to the county treasurer, § 1337.

§ 1339. Clerk common pleas, circuit and probate judge to make lists of unclaimed costs. The clerk of each court, common pleas and circuit, each probate judge and

sheriff of each county, shall, on the first Monday of January, in each year, make out two certified lists of causes in which money has been paid, and which have remained in his hands, or any former clerk, probate judge or sheriff, for a period of one year next preceding the said first Monday of January, designating the amount, and in whose hands the same is, one of which lists shall be by said clerk, probate judge and sheriff, set up in some conspicuous place in his office, for the period of thirty days, and the other at or on the door of the court house, on the second Monday of January, for the same period of time as aforesaid, provided, that if from any cause the lists named as aforesaid, have not heretofore been made as herein provided, the same shall be published within sixty days from the passage of this act. [86 v. 240.]

41340. How unclaimed costs disposed of. All such advertised moneys, fees, costs, debts, damages, etc., remaining in the hands of such clerk or probate judge, and all unclaimed moneys "other than costs," remaining in the hands of the sheriff from expiration of thirty days from the ending of the time of such advertisement, shall be by said clerk, probate judge and sheriff, as aforesaid, or the successor of either, paid over to the treasurer of the county, on the order of the county auditor, indicating in each item in his cash-book and docket the disposition made therof, and every sheriff in the state of Ohio, who retired from office in the month of January, 1882, or since; and every clerk and probate judge in the state of Ohio, who retired from office in the month of February, 1882, or since, shall at once, on the passage of this act, pay over to his successor all other moneys in his hands received as such officer; and every clerk, probate judge and sheriff hereafter, immediately upon ceasing to be such clerk, probate judge or sheriff, shall pay over to his successor aforesaid, all moneys then in his hands received as such officer; and any person entitled to any money turned into the treasury aforesaid under this section, shall, upon demand, receive a warrant therefor from the auditor, payable to the order of the person named in the list furnished

the auditor as hereafter provided, upon the certificate of the clerk, probate judge or sheriff in office at the time said demand is made; and all costs certified out of the county treasury in criminal cases, and afterwards collected and paid into the hands of the clerk, probate judge or sheriff, and all fines paid into their hands, shall be by said clerk, probate judge or sheriff paid into the county treasury on or before the Saturday next preceding the beginning of each term of the court of common pleas, and said clerk, probate judge or sheriff shall keep a book, which shall be considered a part of the records of his office, showing in detail all the moneys paid by him into the county treasury, with proper references showing where each item may be found on their respective cash-books and dockets, giving the names of parties to whom said money belongs in alphabetical order; a detailed statement of each item shall be furnished to the county auditor, and no clerk, probate judge or sheriff shall receive from his successor in office any fees earned by him, which shall at any time come into the hands of said successor, until the settlements required under this section are all strictly complied with. For making out lists as herein provided for, and payment of unclaimed moneys into the treasury, the probate judge and sheriff shall be allowed five per centum on the amount so paid. [86 v. 240.]

§ 1341. Fees of county officers in Hamilton county to be paid over to county. The fees, costs, percentages, penalties, allowances, and all other perquisites of whatever kind, which by law the clerk of the courts, probate judge, sheriff, either as such, or as special master commissioner or receiver in any case, treasurer, auditor, recorder, and coroner, in Hamilton county, may always receive and collect for any efficient services rendered, shall be received and collected by said officers, respectively, for the sole use of the treasury of said county, as public moneys belonging to it, and shall be accounted for and paid over as such in the manner hereinafter provided. [77 v. 137, 138.]

See 21 O. S. 1; Cuyahoga Co.; see 92 v. 602-6.

§ 1342. Quarterly reports of fees shall be made. Each of the several officers named in the preceding section shall report to the county commissioners quarterly, during each year of their official term, a certificate and sworn statement in detail of all the costs, fees, percentages, penalties, allowances, and other perquisites of every kind charged in his office, whether taxed in any cause, matter of proceeding or otherwise, and received by him for services rendered during the quarter next preceding the time of making such statement. [69 v. 75, § 2.]

§ 1344. Account of fees, etc., shall be kept. Each of said officers shall keep full and regular accounts, subject at all times to the examination of the county commissioners, of all sums collected by him on account of official fees, costs, percentages, penalties, allowances and other perquisites of whatever kind, and said books of accounts shall be a part of the records of their respective offices and belong to the county and shall be transmitted to their successors in office.

The penalty for non-compliance with the provisions of these sections is removal from office, forfeiture of compensation and payment of a fine of not less than five hundred nor more than two thousand dollars, § 1348.

PROCEEDINGS AGAINST OFFICERS OF MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

§ 1732. Complaint by whom and how made. What to contain. Citation how issued and served. On complaint, under oath, filed with the probate judge of the county in which the corporation, or the larger part thereof, is situated, by any elector of the corporation, signed and approved by four other electors thereof, charging that any member of the council or alderman has received, directly or indirectly, any compensation for his services as councilman, alderman, committeeman, or otherwise, contrary to the provisions of § 1683, (1) or that any alderman, member of the council, or any officer of the corporation, is or has been interested, directly or indirectly, in the profits of any contract, job, work, or services, or is or has been acting as commissioner, architect, superintendent, or engineer in any work undertaken or prosecuted by the corporation contrary to the provisions of § 6976, (2) or that any alderman, member

of council, or any officer of the corporation has been guilty of misfeasance or malfeasance in office, such probate judge shall forthwith issue a citation to such party, charged in the complaint, for his appearance before him within ten days from the filing of such complaint, and also furnish the accused and city solicitor with a copy thereof; provided, that the probate judge shall require the party complaining to furnish sufficient security for costs before acting upon such complaint. [68 v. 113, § 1.]

1. No member of the council or board of aldermen shall receive any compensation for his services, either as councilman, alderman, committeeman, or otherwise, except when acting as judge of election, when he shall receive such compensation as is provided by law for a judge of election, § 1683.

2. An officer or member of the council of any municipal corporation, or township, who is interested, directly or indirectly, in the profits of any contract, job, work, or services for the corporation, or the trustee of any township, or acts as commissioner, architect, superintendent, or engineer, in any work undertaken or prosecuted by the corporation or township during the term for which he was elected or appointed, or for one year thereafter, shall be fined not more than one thousand nor less than five hundred dollars, or imprisoned not more than six months nor less than thirty days, or both, and shall forfeit his office. § 6976.

§ 1733. Proceedings thereon. On the day fixed by such judge for the return of the citation, it shall be the duty of the solicitor to appear on behalf of the complainant to conduct the prosecution, and the accused may also appear by counsel, and a time shall be set for hearing the case, which time shall not be more than ten days after such return; and if a jury is demanded by either party, the probate judge shall direct the summoning of twelve men, in the manner provided in the seventh division of this title;* provided, that in villages and cities in which there is no office of solicitor, or where the solicitor is accused of any misfeasance or malfeasance in his office, it is hereby made the duty of the prosecuting attorney of the county to appear on behalf of such complainant to conduct the prosecution. [68 v. 113, § 2.]

* 2240.

§ 1734. Challenge of jurors. On the day fixed for the trial, if a jury is impaneled, either party may, in addition to the peremptory challenges allowed by law in other cases, object, for good cause, to any jurymen summoned; and any vacancies occurring for any cause, may be filled by the probate judge from the

bystanders, until the panel is full, unless the party charged, or his counsel, demand a special venire to fill such vacancy. [68 v. 113, § 3.]

§ 1735. The trial. On the day designated for the trial, it shall take place, unless continued, on affidavit for good cause, to another fixed time, not exceeding ten days; and on the trial it shall be the duty of the solicitor to appear for the prosecution, examine witnesses designated by the complainant, and such others as he may discover, and either party may have process from the probate judge to compel the attendance of witnesses. [68 v. 114, § 4.]

§ 1736. Removal of officer, if found guilty. Costs. If the charges in the complaint are sustained on the trial by the verdict of the jury, or the decision of the probate judge when there is no jury, such judge shall enter the charges and findings thereon upon the record of the court, and make an order removing such officer from office, and forthwith transmit a certified copy of the same to the presiding officer of the council, whereupon the vacancy shall be filled as provided by law; and the cost and expenses of the trial shall be charged upon the party filing the complaint, the accused, or the municipal corporation, or apportioned among them, as the judge may see fit to direct, and shall be collected as in other cases; provided, no costs or expenses shall be charged to the accused, if upon such trial he is acquitted; and provided further, that if proceedings in error are instituted by the officer complained of, to reverse or vacate the order of the probate court, such officer shall not exercise the functions of his office until such order is finally reversed or vacated. [68 v. 114, § 5.]

Proceedings on suspension of officer in Toledo, see § 1720c; 90 v. 856. Removal of member of B. P. I. Cincinnati, see 87 v. 62.

APPROPRIATION BY CITIES AND VILLAGES OF PRIVATE PROPERTY FOR PUBLIC USE.

§ 2232. Purposes for which private property may be appropriated. Each city and village may appropriate, enter upon and hold real estate within its corporate limits for the following purposes, but no more shall be taken or appropriated than is reasonably necessary for the purpose to which it is to be applied:

1. For opening, widening, straightening and extending streets, alleys and avenues; also for obtaining gravel or other material for the improvement of the same, and for this purpose the right to appropriate shall not be limited to lands lying within the limits of the corporation.
2. For market space.
3. For buildings and structures required for the use of the fire department.
4. For public halls and necessary offices.
5. For prisons.
6. For infirmaries.
7. For work-houses.
8. For houses of refuge and correction.
9. For public hospitals.
10. For public parks, after a notice of not less than thirty days given in two newspapers of opposite politics, if there be such published in said village or city, or in writing; and after the proposition to purchase and appropriate has been voted upon and approved by a majority of those voting upon the proposition; and for this purpose the right to appropriate shall not be limited to lands lying within the corporation; and after such affirmative vote the council shall have the right and power to issue the bonds of said village or city, in payment of the amount so fixed by the court by proceedings in condemnation as to the value of said property.
11. For gas-works.
12. For water-works; and for this purpose the right to appropriate shall not be limited to lands lying within the corporation.
13. For school-house sites and grounds; and for this purpose the board of education shall select the site and recommend the appropriation; and for university sites and grounds; and for this purpose the board of directors of a university whose property is exclusively owned and whose directors are appointed by the municipal corporation, shall select the site and recommend the appropriation.
14. For public cemeteries; for which purpose the right to appropriate shall not be limited to land lying within the corporation; but no land shall be appropriated under this provision until the court is satisfied that suitable premises can not be obtained by con-

tract upon reasonable terms; and no land shall be appropriated upon which there may be a dwelling-house, orchard or nursery, or any valuable mineral or other medicinal spring or well actually yielding gas, oil or salt water; nor shall land be appropriated for such purpose within one hundred yards of any dwelling-house.

15. For public wharves and landings on navigable waters.

16. For levees to protect against floods; and for this purpose the corporation shall have power to appropriate, enter upon and take private property lying outside of the corporate limits, and may extend and strengthen its levees and embankments along a river or stream adjacent to the limits of the corporation, and may widen the channel of such river or stream.

17. For necessary bridges.

18. For constructing, opening, excavating, improving, deepening, enlarging, straightening and extending any canal, ship canal or water-course, located in whole or in part within the limits of the corporation, which is not owned in whole or in part by the state, or by a company or individual authorized by law to make such improvement.

19. For sewers, drains and ditches; and for this purpose the corporation shall have power to appropriate, enter upon and take private property lying outside of the corporate limits; but no lands not subdivided in lots or parcels of more than ten (10) acres, or tenements annexed or appropriated, shall be taxed at a higher rate than that in the township from which said lands and tenements were taken, so long as said lands and tenements are used for agricultural purposes only.

20. For public urinals, water-closets and privies.

21. For lighting for any public use. [91 v. 213.]

See § 6411, notes. Public market, 28 Hun. 515; 34 N. J. L. 201; 49 Mich. 249.

Public park, 58 Mo. 175; 127 Mass. 408 (citing cases); 45 N. Y. 234, can not be devoted to other uses destructive of the purpose, 55 Wis. 328. The statute is not objectionable because it authorizes the acquisition of land outside of city limits, 24 Hun. 441. Discontinuance, 20 Bull 451.

Sites for school-houses, 33 Vt. 278; 103 Mass. 512; 68 Pa. St. 170; 48 Mo. 242; 7 R. I. 545, § 2233-1 Bates' Ann. Stat.

Telegraph and telephone lines, 53 Ala. 211; 43 N. J. L. 381. Supplying cities and towns with water, 27 Ala. 104; 62 Cal.

182; 87 Id. 659; 75 Me. 91; 14 Md. 444; 15 Id. 240; 100 Mass. 250; 2 Johns Ch. 162; 13 Nev. 251; 46 N. J. L. 495 s. c.; 47 N. J. L. 311.

Cemeteries, 20 Conn. 468; 48 Id. 234; 46 Vt. 218; driveway to cemetery, 103 Mass. 106, but not for private cemetery, 66 N. Y. 569; 28 Am. Rep. 86, but that different sums are required for right to bury in different localities does not constitute the use a private one so long as all persons have the same measure of right for the same amount of money, 58 Conn. 551.

Dwelling-house does not include orchard, 47 Me. 345. Field not an orchard though fruit trees in some part of it, 23 Wend. 660. Public landing, 60 Miss. 563; 1 Pa. St. 309; use for grain elevator inconsistent, 10 Mo. App. 401; 12 Bull 59; wharf, 19 O. S. 229.

City Hall, 19 Bull 404. Property appropriated for one public use can not be devoted to another which wholly supersedes the former unless the power was granted expressly or by necessary implication, 48 O. S. 273. Under this section municipal corporations can appropriate for necessary public offices or a prison, land of a railroad which is not needed or used in the operation of its road or conduct of its business. Id. In an action to assess compensation to appropriate property for street purposes compensation shall be awarded for its value at the time of the trial, 9 C. C. 122; affirmed, 87 Bull. 312.

2232a. How real estate appropriated for park purposes to cities of the third grade, first class, and expenses paid. In any city of the third grade of the first class section 2702 shall not apply to resolutions or ordinances providing for the appropriation of property; and in any such city when a petition therefor, signed by not less than twelve resident freeholders of such city, shall be presented to the board of park commissioners praying for the appropriation and purchase of any real estate within the corporate limits of such city for the purposes of a public park, and describing such real estate, and provision shall have been made or caused to be made by such petitioners, to the satisfaction of such board of park commissioners, for the payment of not less than one-half of the price of such real estate, and of all costs and expenses of making such appropriation, and on the recommendation of such board of park commissioners to the common council of such city, such common council shall be and are hereby authorized by the passage of an ordinance therefor, to direct and cause the necessary steps to be taken and proceedings to be had as provided in this chapter, for the purchase and appropriation of such real estate for the purposes of a public park, without submitting the proposition therefor to the electors of such city; and any such city may, and is hereby authorized to, issue and sell its bonds to pay for its share of the cost of any real estate acquired under the provisions hereof, which

bonds shall draw interest at a rate not in excess of (four and one-half) per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, and shall mature at not to exceed twenty years after date of their issue, and be sold at not less than par and accrued interest, and in accordance with law. [88 v. 30.]

§ 2233. Additional purposes for which appropriation may be made. The power to appropriate may also be exercised for the purpose of opening or extending streets or alleys across railway tracks, and lands held or owned by railway companies, and for the purpose of constructing any of the improvements provided for in subdivision 18 of § 1692 of the Revised Statutes of Ohio, where such appropriation will not unnecessarily interfere with the reasonable use of the property so crossed by any such improvement; such power may also be exercised where it is necessary to acquire the right of way to, or additional ground for, the enlargement or improvement of the public work herein specified; and whenever material is required for the construction, improvement, or repair of such work, the corporate authorities are empowered to appropriate and take the same, and for this purpose they may go outside of the corporate limits. [87 v. 169; 70 v. 175, § 508.]

The power to extend streets over railroad tracks was conferred by the general authority to take land for street purposes, but the former use could not thereby be defeated, 29 O. S. 510. Previous agreement between railroad company and city with reference to the extension of streets across the track which will stop the company from claiming that such extension can not be made, 3 C. C. 455. Land subject to a public use may not be condemned for a second public use inconsistent with the first, 4 Bull 201. What jurisdictional facts must first be heard and determined, 7 C. C. 293. Measure of damages. Id.

§ 2234. Concurrence of two-thirds of council necessary for condemnation, etc. No improvement requiring proceedings for the condemnation of private property shall be made without the concurrence in the by-law, ordinance, or resolution directing the same, of two-thirds of the whole number of the members elected to the council. [66 v. 236, § 511.]

See 29 O. S. 69. Trustees of hamlet, § 1652; Avenues in Cincinnati, § 3826a, R. S.

§ 2235. Resolution declaring intention to appropriate—Cincinnati. When it is deemed necessary by any municipal corporation to appropriate private property as

hereinbefore provided, the council, board of legislation or other legislative body, as the case may be, shall order by a yea and nay vote, of which due record shall be made and kept, a resolution prepared declaring such intent, defining therein the purpose of the appropriation, and setting forth a pertinent description of the property designed to be appropriated; and immediately upon the introduction of such a resolution, and before the passage of the same, the mayor of the corporation shall cause written notice of such resolution to be given to the owner or owners of every piece of property sought to be appropriated, or to his, her, or their authorized agent, if the owner is a non-resident of the county in which the corporation is located, and such written notice shall be served by an officer of the corporation, designated for the purpose, and return made by such officer in the same manner as is provided by law for the service of summons in civil actions, and in case neither owner nor agent of any property sought to be appropriated can be found, notice shall be given by publication for three consecutive weeks in a paper of general circulation in the corporation; and no action shall be taken upon such resolution until all the owners of property sought to be appropriated shall have had notice as herein provided; and on the passage of such resolution the yeas and nays shall be taken and entered on the record of the proceedings of the council or legislative body; provided, that in cities of the first grade and of the first class, containing a board of legislation and a board of administration, said notices shall not be given or served after said resolution has been ordered prepared unless, nor until after said order is concurred in by said board of administration, nor shall any action be taken after the passage of and under any such resolution unless, nor until after the same has been approved by said board of administration. [91 v. 127; 66 v. 236, § 512.]

Municipal corporation passing an ordinance when it is deemed necessary to extend a street as provided by § 2842 need not also pass the resolution to the same effect as provided in this section, 4 Bull 273; 7 Rec. 734. The recommendation of the board of improvements is not necessary to enable a city council to pass an ordinance to condemn property. The measure of damages is,—
1. The land actually used and taken for each street. 2. The burden that will be imposed upon the company by the opening of each street that the statutes require a company to maintain, etc. &

The actual damages sustained to the remainder of the railroad yard by reason of the interference by the city with the use of the yard in the opening and extension of each street without reference to the opening and extension of any other street, 7 C. C. 293; but see as to Cincinnati, § 2235a. Avenues, § 382a R. S.

§ 2235a. Resolution or ordinance appropriating private property in Cincinnati. In cities of the first grade of the first class no resolution or ordinance for the appropriation of private property shall take effect unless such resolution or ordinance is concurred in by the board of administration of such city, and unless approved by the mayor, or, in case of his disapproval, is passed over his veto in the manner provided by law. [91 v. 49.]

§ 2236. Application to court, etc. Upon the passage of the resolution by the requisite majority, application in writing shall be made to the court of common pleas of the proper county, or to a judge thereof in vacation, or to the probate court of the county, which application shall describe, as correctly as possible, the property to be taken, the object proposed, and the name of the owner of each lot or parcel of the property. [66 v. 236, § 513.]

Form of application.—City [or village of] — v [All interested parties] defendants, Probate court—county, Ohio.

The plaintiff represents that it is an incorporated city [or village] of the —grade— class under the laws of Ohio, and that its council by an ordinance [or resolution] passed on the — day of — 18— the yeas and nays being taken and entered on the proceedings of said council and two-thirds of all the members elected to said council concurring therein, did declare that it was deemed necessary to condemn and appropriate the property hereinafter described for public purposes [*here state the purpose of the appropriation*] as will appear from a duly certified copy of the ordinance [or resolution] hereto attached and made part hereof. That said property is described as follows: [*Here describe the whole tract.*] That the several parties made defendants herein own or claim to own or have some title or interest in said property as designated and shown on the plat filed herewith and made part hereof and divided into lots or parcels as follows, viz: Lot No. [*here describe each lot or parcel and give the names of the owners and persons having an interest therein.*] Wherefore plaintiff asks the court to cause a jury to be impaneled for an inquiry and assessment of compensation to be paid by said city [or village] for said property condemned as above set forth. And plaintiff asks that upon payment into court or to the proper owners, defendant herein of an amount of compensation equal to the sum so assessed as the value of the parcels of ground above described, the appropriation of such land may be allowed and possession awarded according to law, and that the court will divide the sum so paid or order its distribution among the several claimants in respect to their interests in the property.

Solicitor of —

§ 2237. Service of notice to owners of property, etc. Notice of the time and place of such application shall be given personally in the ordinary manner of serving legal process, to all the owners or agents of the owners of the property sought to be appropriated, resident in the state, whose place of residence is known; and to all others, by publishing the substance of the application, with a statement of the time and place at which it is to be made, for three weeks next preceding the time of the application, in some newspaper of general circulation in the county. [72 v. 25, § 514.]

Notice by publication.—Legal notice. A. B. who resides in _____ county _____ Indiana, and all other persons interested in the property hereafter described, are hereby notified that an application in writing substantially as herein set forth will be made by the city [or village] of _____ to the Hon. _____ judge of the probate court of _____ county, Ohio, on _____ day of 188_____—at _____ o'clock—M. to impanel a jury to assess the compensation to be paid by said city [or village] to the owners of the following described real estate. [Describe entire strip, and lots into which it is divided, giving the names of the owners] said property having been condemned and appropriated to public use for the purpose [state the purpose of the appropriation] by a resolution [or ordinance] passed by the council of said city [or village] on _____ day of 189_____—and plaintiff asks that upon payment into court or to the proper owners the defendants, of the amount of compensation equal to the sum so assessed as the value of the parcels of ground described in said application, the appropriation of said land may be allowed according to law and that the court will divide the sum so paid or order its distribution among the several claimants in respect to their interests in the property. _____Solicitor for said city [or village.]

Mortgagee whose mortgage is recorded an "owner" within the meaning of the section and entitled to notice, 1 C. C. R. 49, and if the property is taken without notice to him he may sue the corporation and recover damages, *Id.* Service at residence within jurisdiction good, 2 Bull 142. See generally 48 O. S. 290.

§ 2238. Court to fix time for assessment of compensation by jury. If it appear to the court or judge that such notice has been served five days before the time of the application, or has been published as provided in the preceding section, and that such notice is reasonably specific and certain, the court or judge may set a time for the inquiry into and assessment of compensation, by a jury of twelve men, unless all the parties agree upon a less number, who shall be duly sworn to discharge that duty. [66 v. 236, § 515.]

Entry.—[Title.]—This case coming on to be heard upon the application of the city [or village] of _____ to impanel a jury

to assess the compensation to be paid to the owners of the property described in said application and the court finding that all the resident defendants have been duly served with notice of the pendency of the application in the ordinary manner of serving legal process at least five days prior to this application and that all non-resident defendants have been served with notice by the publication of the substance of the application in the _____ a newspaper of general circulation in the county for three consecutive weeks from and after the _____ day of _____ 188_____ and that all other proceedings are regular and valid, does hereby order and adjudge that a jury be impaneled on the _____ day of _____ 188_____ at o'clock M. for the purpose of assessing the compensation to be paid for said property.

Order to summon jury.—State of Ohio _____ county, probate court. To _____ Esq. Sheriff of _____ county, greeting.

We command that you summon the following named persons, judicious men, having the qualifications of electors, to be and appear before the Honorable _____ Judge of the probate court, within and for said county, at the court house in _____ on the _____ day of _____ A. D. 18 _____ at o'clock M. and so from day to day until discharged, then and there to serve as jurors in and for said county to-wit, [here give list of jurors.]

And have then and there this writ.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of said court at _____ this _____ day of _____ 188_____. _____ probate judge.

§ 2239. Special term of common pleas may be had. If the application be in the court of common pleas, and such court is not in session on the day fixed for the inquiry and assessment of compensation, the judge of the court of common pleas of the subdivision in which the property is situated, or in case of his absence, interest, or disability, any other judge of the court within the district, shall hold a special term of court for the purpose of hearing and determining such inquiry and assessment, and shall direct a jury to be summoned for the purpose of making such inquiry, in the same manner that petit jurors are summoned in the court of common pleas for other purposes. [66 v. 237, § 516.]

§ 2240. How jurors drawn in probate court. If the application be in the probate court, the clerk of the court of common pleas of the county shall, on the day fixed for the application, in the presence of the probate judge, draw twelve names, or such less number as may be agreed upon by the parties, from the box containing the names of persons selected as jurors for the county; and the persons so drawn shall be summoned and serve as the jury, unless excused or set aside by the court for good cause shown; and if, for any cause, the panel is not full, the probate

judge shall fill the same from the bystanders. [66 v. 237, § 517].

Property owners are only entitled to two peremptory challenges, 19 Bull 404.

§ 2241. Inquiry to be at time fixed. The inquiry and assessment shall be made at the time appointed, unless, for good cause, continued to another day. [66 v. 237, § 518].

§ 2242. View of premises may be required. A view of the premises shall be ordered when desired by the jury, or demanded by a party interested in the proceeding. [66 v. 237, § 519].

See 19 Bull 258.

§ 2243. Guardian ad litem for infants, etc. If, at the time of such application, it appear that any of the owners of the property sought to be appropriated are infants, or insane, and that they have no guardian, a guardian *ad litem* shall be appointed to act in their behalf. [66 v. 237, § 520.]

Proceedings to assess compensation for property of minor invalid unless guardian *ad litem* appointed though minor is actually represented in the case by an attorney employed by his actual guardian and the fact of minority is not known until after the trial, Ham. Dist. Ct. under act 1852, cited in Peck's Mun. Corp. 254.

§ 2244. Maps, plats, etc., may be required of corporation. The corporation may be required to file a more full and accurate description of the property to be taken, and the object proposed, and maps, plats, and surveys, if, in the opinion of the court, the same are necessary and proper. [66 v. 237, § 521.]

Not error to permit copy of plat from which computations of engineer made, to be given to jury. 82 O.S. 215.

§ 2245. How jury to return assessment. Open and close of case. Assessment when building situated partly on adjoining land. The assessment shall be in writing, signed by the jury, and shall be so made that the amount payable to each owner may be ascertained either by allotting it to each owner by name, or on each lot or parcel of land; the owners shall have the right to open and close the case in the introduction of evidence and the argument, but not more than two counsel shall be heard for the city or the owners of

any separate lot or tract, unless the court, for good cause, direct otherwise: and the inquiry and assessment shall, in other respects, be made by the jury, under such rules and regulations as shall be given by the court; and when a building or other structure is situated partly upon the land sought to be appropriated, and partly upon adjoining land, and such structure can not be divided upon the line between such two tracts of land without manifest injury, the jury, in assessing the compensation to any owner of the lands, shall assess the value of the same exclusive of the structure, and make a separate estimate of the value of the structure; the owner of the structure may elect to retain the ownership of the same, and to remove it, or to accept the value thereof as estimated by the jury; if he fail to make such election within ten days from the report of the jury, or within ten days from the termination of the cause in any higher court to which it may be taken, he shall be deemed to have elected to retain and remove the structure; but if he elect to accept the value of the structure, the title thereto shall vest in the city or village making the appropriation, which shall have the right to enter upon the land for the purpose of removing the structure therefrom. [66 v. 237, § 522; 78 v. 79, § 14.]

Verdict.—[Title.]—We, the jurors in this case, having inspected the premises of said _____ and having heard the testimony offered by the parties, the arguments of counsel and charge of the court, do award and determine that the said _____ be paid the sum of _____ dollars compensation for the land belonging to _____ which land is designated as parcel _____ in the application herein, which is appropriated by the city of _____ for the purpose of _____ without deduction for benefits to any land of said _____ derived, or to be derived, by the _____.

And we do, also find and determine that the residue of the premises of said _____ will be rendered less valuable by reason of said appropriation in the sum of _____ dollars, without deduction for benefits to any land of said _____ derived, or to be derived by the _____.

And we do also find and determine that the building partly situated upon the premises appropriated as aforesaid is worth the sum of _____ dollars, without deduction for any benefits to be derived from said appropriation. [Signed.]

Formerly it seemed the municipal corporation was entitled to open and close, 32 O. S. 215, see § 6414 notes compensation, evidence, etc., 16 Bull. 268. Value at time of trial, 9 C. C. 122; affirmed, 37 Bull. 312.

§ 2246. Verdict in whole or in part. The jury shall

be sworn to make the whole inquiry and assessment, but may be allowed to return a verdict as to part, and be discharged as to the rest, in the discretion of the court; and in case a jury is discharged from rendering a verdict in whole or in part, another shall be drawn and impanelled at the earliest convenient time, who shall make the whole inquiry and assessment, or the part not made, as the case may be. [66 v. 237, § 523.]

§ 2247. Orders as to payment or deposit of assessment. When the assessment has been made by the jury, the court shall make such order as to payment or deposit by the corporation as may seem proper; such order shall designate the time and place of payment or deposit, the persons entitled to receive payment, and the proportion payable to each; and the court may require adverse claimants for any part of the money or property, to interplead and fully determine their rights in the same proceeding. [66 v. 23, § 524.]

The property owners are not entitled to separate juries for each separate lot or parcel, and are not entitled to demand struck juries for each separate lot or parcel, 19 Bull 404; see § 622.

§ 2248. Order as to time, etc., possession to be taken. The court may direct the time and manner in which possession of the property condemned shall be taken or delivered, and may, if necessary, enforce any order giving possession. [66 v. 238, § 525.]

Final decree.—[*Title.*]—This cause coming on to be heard upon the application of the city [or village] of —— for the assessment or compensation to be paid to the owners of the lots described in the application and all interests therein appropriated by the said city [or village] for — purposes [*state the purpose of the appropriation*] and all parties having been duly and legally served with process and a jury having been impanelled to assess the compensation and having viewed the premises, heard the testimony of witnesses, the arguments of counsel and the charge of the court and having returned their verdict into court assessing the compensation to be paid for the several lots therein mentioned as follows: [*copy verdict.*] And the court having examined all the proceedings herein finds them all regular and according to law and does further find that said lots of land and the several interests therein belonged to the persons whose names are set opposite to them as follows. It is therefore ordered and adjudged that said verdict and the several assessments made therein be and

are hereby confirmed. It is further ordered that said corporation pay [or secure to be paid by a deposit of money under the direction of this court] within ____ days the amount of compensation so assessed for the use of the following named persons [*give names of owners and amount of compensation assessed to each.*] And it is further ordered that upon payment [or deposit] by said corporation of the several amounts allotted by the jury to the persons above mentioned as the owners of the several lots, or into court, that the city [or village] shall be entitled to all interests and estate in and to the possession of the lots above mentioned and that an order shall issue to the sheriff of _____ county to put the plaintiff in possession of said property and interests. It is further ordered that said corporation within ____ days from this date, pay the costs herein, taxed at _____ dollars.

§ 2249. Costs, how paid. The costs occasioned by the inquiry and assessment shall be paid by the corporation, and the other costs which may arise shall be charged or taxed as the court in its discretion may direct. Provided, that at or after the time of making the application for a jury, the person representing the corporation may file in court a written offer to confess judgment, for an amount to be stated and the costs then made, in favor of any owner who in any manner enters an appearance, or upon whom or whose agent personal service of the notice may have been made; whereupon, if such owner shall refuse to accept such offer, in full of his demands, and on the trial shall not recover more than was so offered to be confessed, such owner shall pay all the costs incurred after the offer was made. The foregoing provisions shall apply to all cases for the assessment of damages under subdivision eleven of chapter 4 of this division; and an offer so made as aforesaid shall be governed by the provisions of section 5142 of the revised statutes of Ohio. [88 v. 560.]

§ 2250. No delay from doubt of ownership. No delay in making an assessment of compensation, or in taking possession, shall be occasioned by any doubt which may arise as to the ownership of the property, or any part thereof, or as to the interests of the respective owners; but in such cases the court shall require a deposit of the money allowed as compensation for the whole property or the part in dispute; and in all cases, as soon as the corporation shall have paid the compensation assessed, or secured its payment by a deposit of money under the order of court, possession of the property may be taken, and the

public work or improvement progress. [66 v. 238, § 527.]

§ 2251. Interested parties may give bond, etc. Any person interested in the appropriation of private land for a street, alley, or public highway, may, before or after the passage of an ordinance for the opening of such street, alley, or public highway, or before or after application to the court, execute his bond, payable to the corporation, to the acceptance of the council, conditioned for the payment of all damages which may be assessed by the jury; and such bond shall be good in law, and if such bondsmen pay or deposit according to the order of the court, then such street, alley or highway shall be opened; or the corporation may, at its discretion, make such payment or deposit, and collect by law the amount of such damages of such bondsmen, with or without costs, as the court may direct. [66 v. 238, § 528.]

§ 2252. Review of proceedings by motion for new trial, and petition in error. Whoever, being directly interested, feels aggrieved by the verdict or finding, or any decision or judgment of the probate court or court of common pleas in any such proceeding, shall have remedy by motion for new trial and petition in error, as in other cases. [66 v. 238, § 529.]

§ 2253. When execution of order may be suspended. When such petition is filed, the court of common pleas or probate court, as the case may be, may suspend the execution of any order which may have been made, on such terms as may be deemed proper, and may require a bond with security for the payment of any damages or costs which may be thereby occasioned; but in all cases, whether upon error or upon appeal, as provided for in § 2254, where the municipal corporation pays or secures by a deposit of money the compensation assessed by the jury, and gives such security as may be deemed adequate to pay any further compensation and all damages and costs which may thereafter be adjudged, and the right to take and hold the property condemned shall not be affected by any such review or appeal. [86 v. 144.]

the proceeding is had in the probate court, any party interested in the inquiry and assessment may take an appeal to the court of common pleas; and thereupon the same proceedings shall be had as if the application had been originally made in that court, except that the corporation shall not be required to give notice of its application, and the inquiry and assessment shall be limited to the case of the party taking the appeal; and the court shall make such order for the payment of the costs accruing upon the appeal as may seem equitable and just. [66 v. 239, § 531.]

§ 2255. Notice of intention to appeal. Bond. The party desirous of appealing, shall, within ten days after the date of the final order determining the rights of such party, file with the probate judge notice of his intention to appeal; and shall further, within twenty days after the making of the order, give a written undertaking to the adverse party, with one or more sufficient sureties to be approved by the probate judge, conditioned that the party appealing shall abide by and perform the order, judgment, or decree of the appellate court, and pay all costs or moneys which may be awarded against such party by the appellate court. [66 v. 239, § 532.]

See form, § 6408.

§ 2256. Appeal by guardian, executor, etc., and married woman. When the appeal is taken by a person as guardian, executor, or administrator, who has given bond as such in the state, no undertaking shall be required from such guardian, executor, or administrator; and when an appeal is taken by a married woman, her liability shall be the same as if she had been sole. [66 v. 239, § 533.]

§ 2257. Probate court shall furnish transcript. The probate judge shall, upon the giving of the undertaking as provided in § 2255, or upon the filing of notice of the intention to appeal where no undertaking is required, prepare an authenticated transcript of the docket or journal entries, and of the order or decision appealed from, which shall be forthwith filed with the clerk of the court of common pleas by the person appealing, and the appeal shall thereupon be considered perfected; and if the transcript is not filed

within thirty days after the date of the undertaking, or of the filing of the notice of intention to appeal where no undertaking is required, the party shall be deemed to have waived an appeal. [66 v. 239, § 534.]

§ 2258. Original papers may be used. The original papers pertaining to the proceeding may be used upon the hearing or inquiry in the court of common pleas, and shall be transmitted by the probate judge for that purpose. [66 v. 240, § 535.]

§ 2259. Corporation not to appeal; or prosecute error except on leave. The municipal corporation shall have no right of appeal; nor shall it prosecute error, except upon leave of the reviewing court or a judge thereof. [66 v. 240, § 536.]

Time for leave to file petition in error, 9 C. C. 195.

§ 2260. Effect of failure to pay for or take possession of land within six months. When a municipal corporation makes an appropriation of land for any purpose specified in this chapter, and fails to pay for or take possession of the same within six months after the assessment of compensation shall have been made, as hereinbefore provided, the right of the corporation to make such appropriation on the terms of the assessment so made, shall cease and determine; and any lands so appropriated shall be relieved from all incumbrance on account of the proceeding in such case, or the resolution of the council making the appropriation; and the judgment or order of the court, directing such assessment to be paid, shall cease to be of any effect, except as to the cost adjudged against the corporation, and upon motion of any defendant said costs shall thereupon be re-taxed, and a reasonable attorney's fee to be paid to the attorney of said defendant, together with any other reasonable and proper expense incurred by defendant in an amount to be then fixed by the court, shall be added to and included in such costs as a part thereof, to be collected by execution or otherwise in the same manner as though originally so taxed. [90 v. 204.]

Time begins to run not from the rendition of the verdict, but from the entry of the judgment or order directing such assessment to be paid, 26 O. S. 109. Second condemnation, allowed after six months' failure to pay and take possession, 42 O. S. 239, not before, 2 Bull. 142. Sale after judgment, 9 C. C. 118.

Railroad company can not after such period plead that in former action, verdict and judgment for value of lands were too high, 9 Bull. 97, but where the corporation after such period took possession and caused the improvement under

the first appropriation, the owner, it was held, could elect to sue for the amount awarded him in that proceeding, or to have his damages assessed at the time the improvement was completed, 2 C. C. R. 198, and that having brought suit for the amount of such damages, he was entitled to interest only from the time the improvement was completed. *Id.* A corporation which refuses to accept the land or to pay the compensation can not be compelled by mandamus to do so, 17 O. S. 108. Provision as to attorneys' fees prospective, 9 C. C. 195; 11 C. C. 220.

§ 2261. Provisions of this chapter applicable to hamlets.
In cases in which hamlets are authorized to appropriate private property, the proceedings shall conform, as far as practicable, to the provisions of this chapter. [66 v. 240, § 538.]

See §§ 1651-2. The provisions of this chapter are applicable to appropriations by boards of education, § 3990; by benevolent institutions, § 623; by county commissioners, § 879; and township trustees, §§ 1464, 1472.

TAXATION.

§ 2769. Proceedings when bank fails to make return.
Penalty for making false statement. If any bank shall fail to make out and furnish to the county auditor the statement required, within the time herein fixed, it shall be the duty of said auditor to examine the books of said bank; also, to examine any officer or agent thereof under oath, together with such other persons as he may deem proper, and make out the statement. Any bank officer failing to make out and furnish to the county auditor the statement, or willfully making a false statement, as required in section *twenty-seven hundred and sixty-five*, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, together with costs and other expenses incurred by the auditor or other proper officer in obtaining such statement aforesaid; and said auditor shall have the same powers, and the probate judge of the county shall exercise the same powers, and perform the same duties in aid of the auditor in the performance of his duties under this section, as are authorized by law in cases where the county auditor is informed, or has reason to believe, that any party has failed to make any return, or has made a false return for taxation; and the statement so made out by the auditor shall in all respects stand as the statement required to be made by the cashier. [84 v. 204, § 9.]

§ 2783. Duty of probate court to compel appearance before county auditor, to correct returns for taxation. Penalties. Where any person summoned to appear before the county auditor and give testimony, under the provisions of the next preceding section, (1) or in proceedings against companies or corporations required to make return to the county auditor for taxation, shall neglect or refuse to appear, or shall neglect or refuse to answer any question that may be put to him by the auditor touching the matter under examination, the auditor shall apply to the probate judge of the county to issue a subpoena for the appearance of such person before him; and, on the application of the county auditor, it shall be the duty of the probate judge to issue a subpoena for the appearance of such person forthwith before him to give testimony; and if any person so summoned shall fail to appear, or appearing, shall refuse to testify, he shall be subject to like proceedings and penalties for contempt as witnesses in actions pending in the probate court. [58 v. 47, § 2; 64 v. 204, § 13.]

(1) In cases of false statements of personal property made to the assessor, or when the assessor has not returned the full amount required to be listed, or has omitted or made an erroneous return of property, § 2782.

§ 2804. Annual county board of equalization, duties of probate judge as to.

* * Said board is authorized by its president or presiding officer pro tem to administer oaths, call persons before them, and examine them under oath as to their own or others, property, moneys, credits or investments to be placed on the duplicate which have not been listed for taxation, and fix the value thereof, according to law, and increase the valuation of such property, moneys, credits, and investments, as have in their judgment, been listed at less than their true value in money, and reduce the value of such as have been appraised above their true value in money; and if any person notified to appear before them refuse or neglect to appear at the time required by said board, or, appearing shall refuse to be sworn, or to answer any question put to him by said board, or by its order, the presiding officer of said board shall make complaint thereof, in writing, to the probate judge of the county, who shall proceed against such person in the

same manner as is provided for in § 2783 of this title.
* * [86 v. 190.]

§ 2805. Annual city boards of equalization; duties of probate judge as to.

* * Such boards shall each have the same powers as are conferred upon annual county boards by the next preceding section, and upon complaint of the presiding officer thereof to the probate judge, the same proceedings shall be had against persons notified and neglecting or refusing to appear before them, or refusing to swear, or answer questions as is provided in § 2783. * * [89 v. 21.]

Board of Equalization in Cleveland, appointment of members by probate judge, 89 v. 288.

§ 2846. All persons holding lands shall list lands for taxation. Penalty. It is hereby made the duty of every person seized of or holding lands, to list the same for taxation with the county auditor, on or before the third Monday of May next, after the same shall be subject to taxation, and in case of neglecting to list the same as aforesaid, the county auditor shall, when the same shall thereafter be listed, charge upon each tract so neglected to be listed, the taxes for each year the same shall have been omitted after becoming liable for taxation, together with twenty-five per centum penalty and six per centum interest thereon, in addition to the taxes of the current year. [56 v. 175, § 70.]

§ 2848. Guardian's liability for neglect. Every person holding lands as guardian, as aforesaid, and neglecting or refusing to list or pay the taxes on the same, in manner aforesaid, shall be liable, in action to his or her ward or wards, for any damage his or her ward or wards may have sustained by such neglect or refusal. [56 v. 175, § 72.]

§ 2849. Executors. Every person so being seized, or having the care of lands as aforesaid, as executor, and who shall neglect or refuse either to list or pay the taxes on the same, in manner aforesaid, shall be liable, in an action to the devisee or devisees of the person whose executor he is, for any damage occasioned by such neglect. [56 v. 175, § 73.]

§ 2851. Their lien on the land, etc., for money advanced, etc. Every attorney, agent, guardian, or executor,

seized or having the care of lands as aforesaid, who shall be put to any trouble or expense, in listing or paying the taxes on such lands, or who has to advance his own money for listing or paying the taxes on such lands, shall be allowed a reasonable compensation for the time spent, the expenses incurred, and money advanced, as aforesaid, which shall be deemed in all courts a just charge against the person for whose benefit the same shall have been advanced. [56 v. 175, § 75.]

CONTEST OF ELECTION OF PROBATE JUDGE.

§ 2997. How appeal perfected in contest. The right of a person declared duly elected to any county office, or to the office of probate judge, may be contested by any elector of the county, by appeal to the court of common pleas of the county, when the contestor files notice of such appeal with the clerk of such court, and gives notice thereof, in writing, to the contestee, or leaves such notice at the house where he last resided, on or before the thirtieth day after the day of election; and the notice shall state the grounds of contest, and the names of two justices of the peace before whom depositions will be taken, and the place and a time, not less than ten nor more than twenty days from the day of service thereof, where and when such justices will attend to take the same. [61 v. 68, § 39; 74 v. 13, §§ 4, 5.]

Contest is the only remedy for fraud, errors etc., 14 O. S. 315; 15 O. S. 114; 31 O. S. 250. Injunction does not lie, 17 O. S. 271; nor mandamus after appeal, 14 O. S. 315; 15 O. S. 114; 26 O. S. 216. Notice of contest and appeal necessary to confer jurisdiction, 14 O. S. 358. The time within which an appeal may be taken counts from the day of the declaration of the clerk and justices, 31 O. S. 151. Contestor must show in his notice that he was a candidate or elector, 8 O. 375, and though the notice need not state facts sufficient to constitute a good cause of action, 16 O. S. 184, the "points" on which he relies must be stated therein with reasonable accuracy, *Id.*; and if they do not comply with the requirements of the law, the remedy is by objecting to the evidence under them and not by motion to dismiss, *Id.*

§ 2998. Justices to issue subpoenas for witnesses, etc. Such justices, or either of them, or officers before whom depositions are taken in the case, are authorized and required to issue subpoenas for all persons whose testimony may be required by either party, and

subpoenas *duces tecum* for the production of the books, papers, ballots, or things relating to such election; and they may compel the attendance of witnesses, and the production of everything named in the subpoenas. [50 v. 311, § 40: 74 v. 12, § 2.]

See 44 O. S. 154.

§ 2999. Penalty for disobeying writ. *Repealed*, 90 v. 282.

§ 3000. Testimony to be certified, and transmitted to common pleas and contest there determined. The justices shall not receive testimony upon any point not named in the notice; and when met, they shall hear the testimony, and certify the same, including a copy of the notice, which shall be delivered to them by the contestor for that purpose, and the same shall be transmitted by them to the court of common pleas of the county, not less than thirty days after the day fixed in the notice to begin the taking of testimony; and the contest shall be heard and determined by the court, if then in session, and if not then in session, at the first term thereof thereafter. [84 v. 45; 50 v. 311, § 42.]

§ 3001. Either party may introduce testimony as in civil actions. How errors cured. On the trial either party may introduce oral testimony, or depositions of witnesses taken as provided in civil actions; and whenever any omission, defect, or error occurs in the proceedings of an officer, in declaring or certifying that a person was duly elected to an office, the same may be corrected by oral or other testimony offered at the hearing of any preliminary proceeding, or at the trial. [74 v. 12, §§ 1, 2.]

Ballots evidence in contest, 19 O. S. 189. Poll books, 26 O. S. 549, and tally sheets are *prima facie* evidence, 21 O. S. 216; Judgment is not suspended by *supersedeas*, 14 O. S. 515. The finding and judgment of the common pleas are subject to review on error though no motion for a new trial has been interposed and overruled, 15 O. S. 572; 26 O. S. 549. Where the court find that neither party had a majority neither is elected, 21 O. S. 431. When poll books are impeached the burden approving legal votes otherwise is thrown upon the party claiming them, 26 O. S. 549. In the trial of a contested election for a county office before a court of common pleas the general rule of evidence which requires the best evidence of which the case is susceptible to be produced appears in respect to the contents of poll books, tally sheets, etc., 19 O. S. 307.

§ 3002. When court shall hear the case, and how costs adjudged. Upon motion of either party, the court shall at once take up and determine any pending matter relating to the contest; otherwise the case shall be heard in the regular order of the docket; and the court shall render judgment against the party failing in the case for all the costs of the contest, including the costs of all depositions. [65 v. 13, § 1; 74 v. 12, § 4.]

DUTY OF PROBATE JUDGE, IN CONTEST OF ELECTION FOR COUNTY SEAT.

§ 3015. Who may contest election for county seat. Any elector of a county in which a law for removing the county seat of such county has been submitted to the electors thereof for adoption, shall have the right to contest the validity of the vote given at the election in that behalf, upon the question of the adoption of such law. [54 v. 229, § 1.]

§ 3016. Contestor's notice and undertaking. The elector so contesting shall, within twenty days after the day on which the election at which the question was submitted was held, file in the office of the probate judge of the county notice of his intention to contest the validity of the vote, and shall, within the same time, file in said office an undertaking to the state, to be approved by the probate judge, or in case of his absence, disability, or refusal to act, by the clerk of the court of common pleas of the county, conditioned for the payment of all costs that accrue upon the contest, in the event that the result of the vote upon the question, as the same has been certified or returned, or otherwise made known, be not invalidated by and upon such contest; and it shall be competent for any other elector or electors of the county, under any such notice filed as aforesaid, to file in said office, within the time aforesaid, a like undertaking, to be in like manner approved, and to proceed with such contest, under such notice, in accordance with the provisions of this chapter, in the event that the party filing the notice fails to prosecute the contest at any stage of the same. [54 v. 229, § 2.]

§ 3017. Publication of notice and appointment of commissioner. The probate judge or clerk, upon the filing in his office of such notice or undertaking, shall publish, in some newspaper of general circulation in the county, the fact of the filing of the notice and undertaking, and shall, without delay, forward to the governor duly certified copies of such notice and undertaking or undertakings; the governor, on the receipt of such copies, shall, without delay, appoint some competent disinterested person to serve as commissioner, and perform the duties herein prescribed, in the matter of such contest; and in case of the death or disability of the commissioner, the governor may fill the vacancy. [54 v. 259, § 3.]

MILITIA.

§ 3074. Bond for the safe keeping of arms, etc. Every regiment, battalion, company, troop or battery organized under the provisions of this act, shall be furnished with the necessary arms and equipments on application to the adjutant-general, and on delivering to him a sufficient bond to the state, approved by the probate judge of the county in which such regiment, battalion, company, troop or battery is situated, signed by the officer commanding such organization, for the safe-keeping and return of the same whenever required by the commander-in-chief. Such arms and equipments shall be received for by each officer receiving the same, to be held and accounted for as public property. [83 v. 95, 99.]

§ 3092. How drafts conducted. All drafts ordered by the governor shall be determined by lot, to be drawn by the county auditor, in the presence of the probate judge, commissioners, clerk, sheriff, township trustees, or the trustees or councilmen of any municipal corporation, or any two of the same, residing in any specified territory within the bounds of which the draft is being made. [63 v. 70, § 53.]

§ 3105. Bond of treasurer of military organization to be approved by probate judge. Every person elected or

appointed to have the custody of any funds of any military organization shall, before receiving such fund, enter into bond annually, in twice the amount likely to be in his hands at any time, but not less than five hundred dollars, with at least two good and sufficient sureties, to be approved by a judge of the proper county, payable to the state of Ohio, for the use of such organization, for the faithful discharge of his duty, and the careful keeping and disbursement of such fund, as directed by the council of administration of such organization, according to the by-laws of the organization. [83 v. 95.]

ADOPTION OF CHILDREN.

§ 3137. How a child may be adopted. An inhabitant of this state not married, or a husband and wife jointly, may petition the probate court of their proper county for leave to adopt a minor child not theirs by birth, and for a change of the name of such child; but a written consent must be given to such adoption by the child, if of the age of fourteen years, and by each of his or her living parents who is not hopelessly insane, intemperate, or has not abandoned such child, or if there are no such parents, or if the parents are unknown, or have abandoned such child, or if they are hopelessly insane or intemperate, then by the legal guardian; or if there is no such guardian then by a discreet and suitable person appointed by the court to act in the proceedings as the next friend of such child; but when such child is an inmate of an orphan asylum organized under the laws of this state, and has been previously abandoned by its parents or guardians, or voluntarily surrendered by its parents or guardians to the trustees or directors of such asylum, then the written consent of the president of the board of trustees or directors of such asylum, shall be received by the probate court in the place of the consent of the parents or guardians. [67 v. 14, § 1.]

Agreement as to adoption not carried out until majority of child, 8 C. C. 154. Consent given by mother alone, the father having abandoned her and the child, is sufficient, 19 Bull. 121. Adoption may be revoked on motion of mother not a party to it, and custody determined in same proceeding, 8 N. P. 304; 8 O. D. 668.

Petition for adoption.

STATE OF OHIO, —— COUNTY, *Probate Court.*
In the matter of the adoption of E F, and for a change of
name.

To the Hon. ——, *Judge of the Probate Court of ——
County:*

The undersigned A B and C B his wife of —— county
and State of Ohio, petition the court for leave to adopt E F,
a minor child, not theirs by birth, and for a change of the name
of said child to E B. Said child was five years of age on
the —day of — A. D. 1888, and they hereby produce the written
consent of G F and H F, parents of said child.

Your petitioners are able to bring up and educate said child
properly. [Signed.]

Consent of parents.—[Title.]—The undersigned represent
that they are the parents of E F, a minor child of the age of
five years. And they hereby consent to the adoption of said
child by A B, and C B, his wife, of —— county and State of
Ohio. They also consent that the name of said child may be
changed. [Signed.]

§ 3137a. **Adoption of child by stepfather.** Any inhabitant
of this state, being the husband of any woman
who has a minor child or children by a former husband,
may petition the probate court of his proper
county for leave to adopt such minor child or children,
and for a change of the name or names of such
child or children; but a written consent must be given
to such adoption by the child, if of the age of fourteen
years, and by the mother of such child, if she is not
hopelessly insane or intemperate, or if such mother is
hopelessly insane or intemperate, then by the legal
guardian of such child. [88 v. 555.]

§ 3138. **How consent of wife ascertained.** When the
petition is filed by husband and wife, the court shall
examine the wife separate and apart from her husband,
and shall refuse leave for such adoption unless satisfied,
from such examination, that the wife,
of her own free will and accord, desires the same.
[56 v. 82 § 2.]

§ 3139. **The order of the court.** When the fore-
going provisions are complied with, if the court is
satisfied of the ability of the petitioner to bring up
and educate the child properly, having reference to
the degree and condition of the child's parents,
and the fitness and propriety of such adoption, it
shall make an order setting forth the facts, and de-
claring that, from that date, such child, to all legal

intents and purposes, is the child of the petitioner, and that its name is thereby changed. [58 v. 82, § 3.]

Order of court for adoption and change of name.—The State of Ohio, Hamilton county, ss. Hamilton county probate court. In the matter of the adoption and change of name of —. It appearing to the court, from the petition of — and — his wife, residents of this county, that they desire to adopt —, a minor child, not theirs by birth, and that the name of said child may be changed to —, said child being — years of age, on the — day of —, A. D. 189—, and said petitioners having produced the written consent of — to such adoption and change of name: And the court having examined — the wife of said petitioner separate and apart from her said husband, the court is satisfied from such examination that said — of her own free will and accord desires such adoption. And the court being satisfied of the fitness and propriety of such adoption, and of the ability of said petitioners to bring up and educate said child properly; now, therefore, the court orders that such adoption be and is now made: and that from this date the said — minor child, to all intents and purposes is the child of the said — and —. And it is further ordered that the name of said child be and is now changed from — to — as prayed for in said petition.

§ 3140. Effect of the order. The natural parents, except when such child is adopted under the provisions of section 3137a, shall, by such order, be divested of all legal rights and obligations in respect to the child, and the child be free from all legal obligations of obedience and maintenance in respect to them. Such child shall be to all intents and purposes the child and legal heir of the person so adopting him or her, entitled to all the rights and privileges, and subject to all the obligations of a child of such person begotten in lawful wedlock; but on the decease of such person and the subsequent decease of such adopted child without issue, the property of such adopting parent shall descend to his or her next of kin, and not to the next of kin of such adopted child. [88 v. 556; 56 v. 82, § 4.]

Personal estate of adopted child passes to natural mother, 35 O. S. 655. Right to inherit limited to property of adopting parent, 41 O. S. 375. Agreement by a person to adopt another as his heir not enforceable, 15 Bull 190, in consideration of services within statute of frauds and not enforceable, *Id.* 338. Part performance sufficient to take it out of the statute, 1 C. C. E. 216. Courtesy of surviving husband not affected by adopted child of wife, 17 Bull. 320. Adoption of grandchild, 36 Bull. 189.

§ 3140 a. Parent of vagrant or incorrigible child may be summoned to appear before probate court. When the parent or parents, of any minor child or children, shall be unable, through vagrancy, negligence or misconduct, to support such child or children, or, if able, shall neglect or refuse to support such child or children, or when such parent or parents shall unlawfully beat, injure, or otherwise habitually ill treat such child or children, or cause or allow them to engage in common begging, the probate court of the proper county, upon complaint by affidavit of some reputable citizen of the county in behalf of such child or children, setting forth facts bringing the case within this statute, may issue a summons requiring such parent or parents, to appear and answer such complaint; and if upon the hearing of the matters complained of, the court shall find the same to be true, and that it is for the best interest of such child or children to be taken from such parent or parents, the court may make an order to that effect, and direct the placing of such child or children in any suitable orphan asylum, or children's home, or with some other benevolent society, in the county, to be taken and cared for, and placed in homes found for them, by adoption or otherwise, by such asylum, children's home or society, upon the same terms and conditions as are required in case of other children given to such asylum, home or society, and the proper officers of such asylum, children's homes or society, are authorized to give the necessary consent in placing such children. [78 v. 203.]

DUTIES AND RIGHTS OF SURVIVING PARTNERS.

§ 3167. Duties of surviving partners. When a member of any partnership in this state dies, the surviving partner or partners shall forthwith, upon the appointment of an executor or administrator of the estate of such deceased partner, make application to the probate court of the county in which the partnership existed, upon first giving notice of the time of the hearing of such application to the executor or administrator, for the appointment of three judicious disinterested appraisers, whose duty it shall be to make out, under oath, a full and complete inventory and appraisement of the entire assets of the partnership.

including real estate, if there be any, together with a schedule of the debts and liabilities thereof, and to deliver the same to the surviving partner or partners, to be by him or them forthwith filed in the probate court of the county in which such appraisers were appointed; and where the executor or administrator is appointed in a county other than that in which the partnership existed, a certified copy of such inventory and appraisal shall be forthwith filed by such surviving partner or partners in the probate court of such county, and the same shall be docketed under the settlement of the estate of the deceased partner; and when the whole, or any part of the assets of such partnership consists of real estate, such real estate shall be inventoried and appraised upon a separate schedule, which schedule shall be recorded in the record of inventories in said court. Provided that if the person or persons entitled to administer upon the estate of such deceased partner, fail or neglect for thirty days after his death, to take out letters testamentary or of administration, such surviving partner or partners may make application to the proper court and cause the estate of said deceased to be administered upon. [87 v. 97; 58 v. 36, § 1.]

This act does not exclude a surviving partner's right to go into equity for an accounting, 2 N. P. 329; it applies to a law partnership, *Id.* Executor or administrator of surviving partner who dies with partnership assets in his possession, and while engaged in settling the partnership business, is entitled to the possession of such assets, 38 O. S. 357. Act construed, 2 N. P. 320.

§ 3168. When executor, etc., to have appraisal made. If the surviving partner or partners neglect or refuse to have such inventory and appraisal made, the administrator or executor of the deceased partner must, have the same made, in accordance with the provisions of the preceding sections. [58 v. 36, § 2.]

§ 3169. When survivor may purchase partnership property. The surviving partner or partners may, with the consent of the executor or administrator of the deceased partner and the approval of the probate court by which such executor or administrator was appointed, take the interest of such deceased partner in the partnership assets, at the appraised value thereof, first deducting therefrom the debts and liabilities of the partnership, upon giving to the executor or administrator his or their promissory note or notes, with good

and approved security, for the payment of the interest of such deceased partner in the partnership assets; such note or notes to be payable with interest, in not to exceed nine months from the time such surviving partner or partners elect to take such assets, which election shall be made within thirty days from the date of the filing of the inventory and appraisement, or a certified copy thereof in said court, and such surviving partner or partners shall give bond to said executor or administrator, with surety or sureties to the approval of said court, for the payment of the debts and liabilities of said partnership, and for the performance of all contracts for which said partnership is liable; provided, that in the event such surviving partner or partners shall refuse or neglect to take the interest of such deceased partner in the partnership assets within the time, and in the manner hereinbefore provided, such executor or administrator shall forthwith apply to a court of competent jurisdiction for the appointment of a receiver for said partnership, who shall thereupon proceed to wind up said partnership and dispose of the assets thereof in accordance with the statutes governing receivers, and the probate court shall be a court of competent jurisdiction in the appointment and control of the receiver herein provided for; and provided further, that when the original articles of a copartnership in force at the death of any partner, or the will of a deceased partner dispenses with an inventory and appraisement of the partnership assets, and with a sale of the interest of such deceased partner therein, and such articles of copartnership, or such will provides for a different mode for the settlement of such deceased partner's interest in said partnership and for a disposition thereof different from that provided for herein, the interest of such deceased partner in said partnership shall be settled and disposed of in accordance with the provisions of such articles of copartnership, or of said will. [87 v. 98.]

The provisions of the third section of the act of March 21, 1861, (58 v. 88), may apply to a case where the surviving partner is also one of the personal representatives of the deceased partner, when the other representative assumes to act in the premises as the sole representative of the estate. The title of a surviving partner, who takes the assets of a partnership in proceeding-

ings had in the probate court under this act, is not vitiated by the facts that the appraisers were appointed by the probate court upon the recommendation of the parties, and that the appraisers returned under oath, as their report an inventory and appraisement previously made by them at the request of the surviving partner, and the personal representative of the deceased partner. Real estate purchased for partnership purposes, paid for with partnership funds, and actually used in the partnership business, should be regarded as partnership assets within the meaning of this statute; but real estate not needed or used for the partnership purposes, though paid for with partnership means, is not assets of the firm within the meaning of this act, notwithstanding the rents and profits thereof be applied to partnership uses. *Rammelberg v. Mitchell*, 29 O. S. 22; see 44 O. S. 69. §§ 3167 and 3169 apply to partnership of lawyers, 2 N. P. 385.

§ 3170. How partnership real estate to be conveyed. When the real estate of any partnership is appraised and elected to be taken by the surviving partner or partners, the probate court shall, upon the execution and delivery of the note, or notes, and the bond, provided for in section 3169, order the executor or administrator to execute and deliver to the purchaser or purchasers, a deed for the deceased partner's interest in such real estate, which deed shall pass the title thereto, and the real estate of any such partnership within the meaning of sections 3167, 3169, 3170, shall be held to include only such lots, tracts, or parcels of real estate as are used in whole or in part in the transaction of the business of such partnership. [87 v. 98.]

Application:—In the matter of the estate of C D, deceased.
Probate court — county.

And now comes A B, and represents to the court that he is the surviving partner of A B & Co., which partnership existed in — county, Ohio, and consisted of A B, your petitioner, and C D, now deceased. And A B., as such surviving partner, makes application to the — probate judge of said county for the appointment of three appraisers to make out under oath a full and complete inventory and appraisement of the entire assets (and real estate) together with a schedule of the debts and liabilities of said partnership, and forthwith deliver the same to the said A B, as such surviving partner to be by him filed in the probate court of — county, in accordance with the statute in such case made and provided; and he suggests that E F, G H, and I J be appointed as such appraisers. (Signed.)

Entry—Appointing Appraisers. [Title.] On application of A B, surviving partner of the firm of A B & Co., which partnership existed in — county, Ohio, and consisted of A B & C D now deceased, and it appearing that notice of the application has been given to the administrator of the estate of C D deceased, it is ordered that E F G H and I J be and they are hereby appointed appraisers to make out under oath a full

and complete inventory and appraisement of the entire assets and liabilities of said partnership and to deliver the same to the said A B to be filed in the probate court of — county.

[Form of Notice.]—To E F, G H and I J, Esqrs.: Whereas A. B., surviving partner of the late firm of A. B. & Co., heretofore doing business in the city of — in said county of — has made application to the undersigned probate judge of said county, for the appointment of appraisers to appraise the assets and liabilities of said partnership agreeable to the provisions of an act regulating the duties of surviving partners, passed March 21, 1861. Revised Statutes, §§ 3167, 3168, 3169 and 3170.

And you having been appointed by the probate judge of said county, to make such inventory and appraisal, these are therefore to authorize and require you to make (first being duly sworn) a full and complete inventory and appraisal of the entire assets and liabilities of said former firm of — and perform such other duties as by law are required of you in the premises; and to make and sign such inventory and appraisal, and deliver the same to said A B, surviving partner of said firm, so that the same may be returned and filed in this court, as the law requires. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of said court at — this — day of —
A. D. 189—.

Oath of Appraisers, etc.—State of Ohio — county, ss.: We, the undersigned, do make solemn oath that we will honestly and impartially make an inventory of all the assets and liabilities of the late firm of — and the same appraise and perform such other duties as are required by law of us in the premises, as such appraisers, according to law and the best of our ability. [Signed.]

Sworn to and subscribed before me this — day of — A. D. 189—.

We, the undersigned appraisers of the late partnership of —, being duly sworn, have made an inventory and appraisal thereof as hereinafter set forth.

PROCEEDINGS BEFORE PROBATE JUDGE TO COMPEL RAIL- ROAD TO DRAIN LAND.

23342. Ways for water must be provided. There shall be constructed and kept open, along the road-bed of every railroad, except where the road extends through or by swamp land, by the company or person operating the road, ditches or drains of sufficient depth, width and grade to conduct to some proper outlet the water which accumulates along the sides of such road-bed from the construction or operation of such road. [66 v. 335. § 1].

23343. Proceedings to enforce preceding section. If, after ten days' notice or request to any ticket or other agent of the company or person operating a railroad,

to provide such drain or ditch, preferred by the person authorized, to institute the proceedings herein after provided for, the provisions of the foregoing sections be not complied with, any owner or tenant of land contiguous to such railroad, feeling aggrieved by such neglect, may give notice of the fact, in writing, to the probate judge of the county in which such neglect occurs, designating in such notice the place or places on such road where such drains or ditches have not been made; and upon the receipt of such notice the probate judge shall appoint a commission, of three disinterested freeholders of such county, who, together with the county surveyor, shall proceed to the place designated in the notice, and if, upon inspection, it is found that the provisions of the preceding section are not complied with, the commission, or a majority thereof, shall report the same to such probate judge, who shall keep a record of such proceedings; and the probate judge shall designate a time within which such ditches or drains shall be made or opened, and shall forthwith notify the company or person operating such road, in writing, whose duty it shall be to make or open such ditches or drains within the time specified. [66 v. 335, § 2.]

§ 3344. When the probate judge may let the work. If such company or person neglect to comply with the notification of the probate judge, he shall forthwith, by advertisement for three consecutive weeks, in one or more of the weekly newspapers published in such county, give notice that the work of making or opening the ditches or drains will be let to the lowest bidder, at such time and place as shall be designated in the advertisement. [66 v. 335, § 3.]

§ 3345. Sale of the work and proceedings thereon. The probate judge shall, at the time and place specified in the advertisement, sell the job or jobs of making or opening such ditches or drains to the lowest bidder, and take from such bidder a sufficient bond, with surety, for the performance thereof, and upon the completion thereof to the satisfaction of the probate judge he shall give the bidder a certificate therefor, stating the amount due for the work; and upon presentation of the certificate to the auditor of the county, he shall place the amount so certified forth-

with upon the tax duplicate of the county, against the company, together with all the costs and expenses for inspection by the commission and surveyor, notices, advertisements, sale of work, making contract therefor, approval of the work, and other costs, and interest on the amount certified to be due for the work from the time the work is approved until the amount can be collected by the treasurer of the county; and such tax shall be collected as other taxes, and be paid to the persons entitled thereto on the warrant of the county auditor on the county treasurer. [66 v. 335, § 4.]

§ 3346. Fees of officers in such cases. The probate judge, commissioners, and surveyor shall be entitled to receive for their services such costs, fees, and expenses as are provided by law for costs, fees, and expenses of county commissioners and others under proceedings relating to ditches. [66 v. 335, § 5.]

Form of notice to probate judge.—In the matter of notice to the C., P. & V. R. R. Company to construct ditches or drains, — county, probate court. To the Honorable Probate Judge of — court: Your petitioners, A and G L, now come and hereby give notice to the Hon. —, judge of — court, that they are the owners of a tract of ground with improvements thereon, as described in a notice and request, of which the following is a true copy: —, 189—. "The C., P. & V. R. R. Company. Gentlemen:— You are hereby notified that we are the owners of a parcel of land with a dwelling house and barn thereon, located on the south side of —, and the west side of —, at a point where these two roads intersect; said parcel of land extending southwesterly to, and fronting on the road-bed of your railway; that by the construction of said road-bed you have caused the water which naturally flowed from our said premises, across and over the land covered by said road-bed, to accumulate along the sides of said road-bed, and flow back and stand upon our said premises, to the great injury of the land, and the improvements thereon. You are hereby requested to forthwith make, construct, and keep open, along or under said road-bed, for the purpose of carrying off said water, and protecting against the accumulation upon our said premises, drains, or ditches, of sufficient depth, width, and grade to conduct to some proper outlet, the water which accumulates along the sides of your said road-bed, and on our said premises, as provided by statute in such cases, and are notified that in case you fail so to do, within ten (10) days from the service of this notice, such proceedings will be taken in the premises as are authorized by statute.

By —, their attorneys.

I hereby certify that I served the C. P. & V. R. R. Co. with the above notice, by delivering a true copy thereof to —, Ticket Agent of said company, at 12 o'clock, —, 189—.

That said notice and request was duly served on the said, The C. P. & V. R. R. Co., on the —, 189—, as set forth in said copy.

that their said premises are situated as set forth in said notice, and affected by the acts of said company as stated in said notice and request; that more than ten days have elapsed since the service of said notice and request, and yet the said company have taken no action to redress the grievances stated in said notice and request, but have wholly neglected so to do. They state that they are entitled to have drains and ditches constructed in accordance with the provisions of sections 3342 *et seq.* of the Revised Statutes of Ohio and as requested in said notice, and they give this notice to the court with a view, and for the purpose of having said judge appoint a commission to inspect said premises, and investigate such grievance as provided by said statute, and they hereby respectfully pray that the said court will, in accordance with said statute, take action in the premises in order that the rights of these petitioners may be properly protected.

Respectfully submitted,

_____, attorneys for petitioners.

Form of order appointing commissioners.—This day came A and G L, and having heretofore filed their notice and complaint against The C. P. & V. R. R. Co., for that the said R. R. Co. have failed to construct certain drains and ditches therein described: and it appearing that notice has been served upon said company, as required by law, more than ten days ago, and that said company has failed to comply with the request therein made, it is ordered that C. I. J. L. and T. P., three disinterested freeholders of this county, be, and they are hereby, appointed a commission, who, together with the county surveyor, shall proceed to the place designated in said notice, and upon inspection, report to this court, as to the truth of the statements made in said notice and complaint. The said commissioners will meet at this office on ___, 189-, at — o'clock p. m., and after being duly sworn, proceed to discharge the duties of their appointment, and report to this court forthwith.

_____, Probate Judge.

Entered _____.
Entered _____.

Entry confirming report.—This day came the commission and surveyor hereinbefore appointed, and made their report in writing, with words and figures following, to wit: "We, the undersigned, commissioners and surveyor hereinbefore appointed, having, after being duly sworn, inspected the premises, and considered the matters complained of, report as follows: We find that the road-bed or grade of said railroad causes the water to accumulate along the north side of said railroad, and extending along the same from the E road to the — turnpike, a distance of — feet; said accumulation of water varying in width from five to thirty feet and of an average depth of three feet, and that the same results in total abandonment of about one-third of the premises and the disuse of all the out buildings. We further find that there are no ditches or drains constructed to carry off said water to an outlet. We further find that in order to conduct said accumulation of water to a proper outlet it will be necessary to construct a catch basin on plaintiff's premises, of one foot diameter, vitrified pipe, to connect with the two-foot drain-pipe now existing under said railroad.

Commissioners —, —,

_____, 189-.

_____, County Surveyor."

Which said report is affirmed. And thereupon the court, proceeding as required by law, orders that said railroad company proceed to make the ditches or drains necessary to conduct said

accumulations of water to a proper outlet, and to prevent further accumulations thereof, as required by law, within twenty days from this date, and that said company pay the costs of this proceeding, taxed at \$—.

TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.

§ 3459. When such land is held by a railroad company. The right of such company to use lands held by a railroad company, for the permanent structures of such telegraph, shall be limited to the land which lies within five feet of the outer limits of the right of way of the railroad company, where it is practicable to erect the line within those limits; when the company seeks to appropriate lands that lie beyond those limits, its petition must set forth the facts showing that it is impracticable to erect such line within said limits, and designate, either by a survey and map, or by reference to monuments, or by other means of easy identification, the place or places where the company seeks to establish the line; the probate court shall, in all instances, determine, if it be controverted by the railroad company, whether the erection of the line at the place or places designated will, in any material degree, interfere with the practical uses to which such railroad company is authorized to put such land; and if the court is satisfied that it will so interfere, it shall reject the petition, or require the structure to be erected at such other place or places as the court shall direct; but nothing in this chapter shall be so construed as to authorize any company to appropriate the use of the track or rolling-stock of any railroad company for the purpose of transporting poles, materials, or the employes of such telegraph company, or for any other purpose whatever. [62 v. 72, § 3.]

§ 3460. When the lands lie in more than one county. Proceedings to appropriate lands to the use of a company against a defendant whose adjoining or continuous lands lie in more than one county, may be instituted in any county in which any part of such lands lie, and the damages shall be assessed, in one proceeding, in respect to all such lands of the defendant sought to be appropriated, whether lying in the county wherein the court is sitting, or in other counties.

§ 3461. How right to use public ground acquired. When any lands authorized to be appropriated to the use of a company are subject to the easement of a street, alley, public way, or other public use, within the limits of any city or village, the mode of use shall be such as shall be agreed upon between the municipal authorities of the city or village and the company; and if they can not agree, or the municipal authorities unreasonably delay to enter into any agreement, the probate court of the county, in a proceeding instituted for the purpose, shall direct in what mode such telegraph line shall be constructed along such street, alley, or public way, so as not to incommodate the public in the use of the same; but nothing in this section shall be so construed as to authorize any municipal corporation to demand or receive any compensation for the use of a street, alley, or public way, beyond what may be necessary to restore the pavement to its former state of usefulness. [62 v. 72, § 5.]

By §§ 3471 and 3471a the provisions of this section are made applicable to telephone and electric light companies.

See 5 C. C. 345. Right to use streets on expiration of agreement with city, 11 C. C. 55.

TURNPIKE AND PLANK ROAD COMPANIES.

§ 3478. Turnpike and plank road companies; authority to take toll; duties of probate judge when commissioner is a stockholder. A company, when it has completed its road, or any part thereof not less than three miles, and when, from time to time thereafter, it has completed any further or continuous portion thereof, may apply to the commissioners of the county in which the finished road, or part thereof, lies, or in case the same lies in two or more counties, to the commissioners of either of the counties, and the commissioners shall appoint three judicious, disinterested freeholders, who shall, on oath, examine the same, and report their opinion to the commissioners, in writing; if they report that the road, or such part thereof, is completed agreeably to the provisions of this chapter, the commissioners shall, by license in writing, authorize the company to erect gates, at suitable distances, and demand and receive, of persons traveling such road, the tolls allowed by law; if any such commissioner is a

stockholder in the company making the application, the duties required of the commissioners shall devolve upon the probate judge of the county or counties aforesaid; and if any such probate judge is a stockholder in the company, such duties shall devolve upon the common pleas judge of the district in which such road lies, or the judge of any of the districts within which such road lies, in case the same lies in two or more districts. [67 v. 94, § 1; 50 v. 274, § 35.]

Township road extended to improved road or connected with another township road has the same privileges provided for by this section, and must conform to same requirements. See § 3478a, R. S.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

§ 3685. Approval of bond of insurance company by probate judge. Any insurance company which, by the terms of its charter, is required to have its official bonds approved by a judge of the court of common pleas, may, at its option, have the same approved by the probate judge of the county in which the office of the company is located. [54 v. 17, § 1.]

JOINT SUB-DISTRICTS.

§ 3930. Joint sub-district. Joint sub-districts may be established also in the manner provided in succeeding sections of this chapter.

Judgment of probate court final as to joint sub-district, 39 O. S. 259. Term "sub-district" does not apply to cities and villages, 19 O. S. 577. Attaching territory of one sub-district not consolidation, 25 O. S. 256 (70 v. 208.) All territory not included in separate belongs to sub-district, 21 O. S. 339. Limited to funds apportioned to it, 2 C. C. 475; does not own property set apart for high school, 46 O. S. 575.

§ 3931. Joint sub-district may be established on petition. Three or more qualified electors, resident of the territory sought to be included therein, may apply, in writing, to the board of education of any township wherein any part of the territory is situate, for the creation thereof. [75 v. 120, § 1.]

§ 3932. What petition to contain. The petition shall describe the territory sought to be included in the joint sub-district, may set forth the reasons requiring the creation thereof, and shall be filed with the clerk of

the board of education to which it is addressed. [75 v. 120, § 2.]

§ 3933. Clerks to give notice of filing, etc. Upon the filing of such petition such clerk shall forthwith give notice thereof, in writing, to the members of the board of which he is clerk, which notices shall name a suitable and convenient place, and a day and hour, for the boards to meet; he shall also transmit a like notice, forthwith, to the clerks of all other boards of education having jurisdiction over any of the territory sought to be affected; and such clerks, upon the receipt of such notice, shall in like manner give notice forthwith of the filing of such petition, and of the time and place of meeting, to each member of their respective boards. [75 v. 120, § 3.]

See 11 C. C. 308.

§ 3934. When petition for joint sub-district may be filed with probate judge. It shall be the duty of such boards to meet and consider the petition within thirty days from the time the same is filed, but if they do not do so within sixty days from such time, or having met, established, or determined not to establish a joint sub-district, three or more electors of the territory sought to be included therein may file a petition or remonstrance, for or against the same, with the probate judge of the county; and if the territory sought to be included therein is situated in two or more counties, the petition may be filed with the probate judge of either county. [75 v. 8.]

Petition to probate judge.—Hon. —, probate judge of — county, state of Ohio: Whereas, the board of education of — township, — county, Ohio, and of — township, in said county and state, having refused, at a meeting held (*state time and place*) to grant our petition (or having failed to meet within the time prescribed by law to consider our petition) praying for the creation of a joint sub-district (special districts, etc.) said petition having been filed with the clerk of said — township board of education, as prescribed by law, on the — day of —, 189—. Therefore we, the undersigned petitioners and electors, residents in the territory hereinafter described, do hereby most respectfully pray and petition you to appoint three judicious, disinterested men of — county, and not residents of the townships (or townships or districts) to be affected by this petition, to consider the creation of a joint sub-district embracing the territory bounded as follows: (*describe the boundaries*). And thus we shall ever pray, etc.

_____,
_____,
_____.

Remonstrance against sub-district.—Hon. —, Probate judge of — county, Ohio: Whereas, the board of education of — town-

ship, — county, Ohio, and of — township of said county and state, at a joint meeting held on — day of —, 189-, did establish a joint sub-district composed of territory lying within the limits of said townships and bounded as follows: (*describe boundary.*) Therefore we, the undersigned petitioners and electors, residents of the territory thus described, do hereby remonstrate against the action of such boards, and do most respectfully pray and petition you to appoint three disinterested judicious men of — county, not residents of the township to be affected by this petition, to consider whether the action of said boards should not be set aside, for the following reasons, to wit: (*give reasons.*)
_____,
_____,
_____;

§ 3935. Security for costs to be given. The petitioners shall also file with the probate judge the undertaking of one or more of their number, with security to the satisfaction of the judge, in the sum of one hundred dollars, conditioned that the petitioners will pay all the costs of the proceeding if a joint sub-district be not established thereby. [73 v. 120, § 5.]

Form of bond.—Know all men by these presents: That —, —, and — are firmly bound and held unto the — in the penal sum of one hundred dollars, for the payment of which we hereby bind ourselves, our heirs and executors.

The condition of the above obligation is such that whereas the said —, —, and — have filed their petition in the probate court of — county for the establishment of a joint sub-school district in (*describe place*), and if the said petitioners will well and truly pay all the costs of the proceeding if said joint district be not established, then these presents shall be void, otherwise to be and remain in full force and virtue.

[DATE.]
_____,
_____,

§ 3936. Time and place of meeting of commissioners. Upon the filing of such petition and undertaking, the judge shall fix a time, not more than sixty days thereafter, and a place, which shall be the school-house upon the territory, if there is one thereon, and if there is more than one school-house thereon, then the house last built, and if there is no school house thereon, then some convenient place within the territory, for the meeting of the commissioners hereinafter directed to be appointed. [75 v. 120, § 6.]

§ 3937. Publication of notice. The judge shall thereupon cause to be published, for four consecutive weeks, in two newspapers of opposite politics, printed and of general circulation in the county where the petition is filed, notice of the filing of such

petition, and of the time and place of meeting of the commissioners. [75 v. 120, § 7.]

§ 3938. Commissioners to be appointed. The judge shall also make an order appointing three judicious, disinterested men of the county, and not residents of either of the townships to be affected, to be commissioners, and to act in the premises; if a person so appointed die, or fail from any cause to be present and to act, or if he give notice of his inability to serve, the judge shall forthwith, by order, appoint another in his stead, who may act as if he had been originally appointed; and the judge shall deliver a copy of the petition and his order to the commissioners, and shall instruct them in the law applicable to such proceedings. [75 v. 120, § 8.]

§ 3939. Oath and duties of commissioners. The commissioners shall take an oath to discharge faithfully the duties required by this chapter, according to the best of their knowledge and understanding, and shall meet at the time and place named in the published notice, may examine witnesses under oath, which may be administered by one of their number, and consider and determine the question whether a joint sub-district ought to be established. [75 v. 120, § 9.]

§ 3940. Clerks to present plats and papers. The clerks of the several boards of education interested shall be present at the meeting of the commissioners, and have with them the plats of the several townships, with the lines of the several sub-districts marked thereon, and such other papers and documents as will serve to inform the commissioners, and give them a correct idea of the wants of the petitioners. [75 v. 120, § 10.]

§ 3941. Report of commissioners. The commissioners shall report, in writing, to the probate judge—

1. Whether or not a joint sub-district ought to be established, and their reasons therefor.

2. If they find in favor of the establishment of a joint sub-district, they shall give the lines and a plat thereof; they may also change the lines of the sub-district proposed in the petition, by including there-

in other territory, or excluding territory included therein, or both; and if there is no suitable school-house within such boundaries, or, if there is one, but it is not suitably located, they shall designate a site whereon to erect such building; provided that if said commissioners shall have located or shall hereafter locate a site upon a township or county line and embracing territory in different townships, then the school building shall be erected on said site, but in that township having the largest number of children of school age who live in said joint sub-district. [90 v. 115.]

Report of Commissioners. —, —, 189—.
Hon. —, Probate Judge of — County, Ohio:

Dear Sir: We the undersigned commissioners, acting under your appointment and instructions, dated the — day of —, 189—, respectfully report that we met agreeable to notice, and after due deliberation and consideration of the facts, have granted (or refused) the prayer of the petitioners (*state reasons*), and have (not) established a joint sub-district, a plat and boundaries of which are hereby submitted, and have designated a site for a school house (*if there is no school house within the boundaries given*).

—, —;
—, —;

Commissioners.

§ 3941a. **Estimate for site and school house.** When in a joint sub-district established by proceedings in the probate court, a site has been designated for a school house, the board of education of the township in which such site is designated shall make the necessary estimate to purchase such school house site and erect and furnish a suitable school house thereon, and said board shall report such estimate and levy to the county auditor; said levy shall be made and the money collected in like manner as the funds are levied and collected for other joint sub-districts. [89 v. 94.]

§ 3942. **Effect of report.** The report of the commissioners, if against the establishment of a joint sub-district, shall be a bar to any proceeding to establish a joint sub-district out of any of the territory described in the petition for three years; and if the report be in favor of the establishment of a joint sub-

district it shall be final, unless set aside by the probate court for fraud. [75 v. 120, § 12.]

§ 3943. Judgment for costs—what fees allowed. If the report be against the establishment of a joint sub-district the judge shall render judgment against the petitioners for all the costs of the proceeding; and the commissioners and the judge shall receive the same fees as are authorized to be charged for like services in proceedings to establish roads, and such other fees as are authorized by law. [75 v. 120, § 13.]

§ 3944. Report and judgment for sub-district. If the report be in favor of the establishment of a joint sub-district the judge shall make an entry confirming the same; and a certified copy of the report, including the plat and his order, shall be delivered to the clerk of the board of education of each township interested therein, and thereafter such joint sub-district shall be fully established, and shall be governed and controlled in the same manner as joint sub-districts otherwise established. [75 v. 120, § 14.]

Probate court can confirm report dissolving, 39 O. S. 151.

§ 3945. How costs paid in such case. In such case the judge shall tax the costs of the proceedings to the board of education of the several townships interested, in such proportion as he may deem just and equitable, and certify the same to the clerks of such boards; and the boards shall be liable therefor, and at the first regular or special meeting of each thereafter payment of the amount so taxed to it shall be ordered. [75 v. 120, § 15.]

§ 3946. Petition for additional sub-district, etc. A petition may, in like manner, be filed with the clerk of the board of education of any township, praying for the creation of an additional sub-district, or for changing the lines of sub-districts, or for the creation of a special school district, or for changing the lines of special or village districts, and adjoining sub-districts; but when a special or village district is interested in such proposed change, the petition may be filed either with the clerk of the township board, or the clerk of the board of education of such special or village district; and when any such lines have been

so changed they shall not be altered by any board or boards of education until after the expiration of three years, except upon the written consent of two-thirds of the electors residing within the territory affected by the change. [75 v. 120, § 16.]

The provisions of this section are applicable only between districts and adjoining sub-districts, 8 Bull 812. Special districts may be created in same manner as joint sub-districts, § Rec. 362. Such district is not entitled to any part of the money in the treasury of the original organization of which it was a part at the time of its creation, 6 C. C. 597. Under the provisions of this section, three or more persons are not authorized to commence proceedings for the creation of a special school district, and have the same established, when it is sought by such proceedings to include with the special school district prayed for, the whole or a part of the territory of a joint sub-district then existing. This would be in conflict with the provisions of § 3950, *id.* Affirmed, 28 Bull. 356. Four petitions for four special districts can not all be granted by one vote after board's refusal to act separately on each, 11 C. C. 303. See 10 C. C. 480.

§ 3947. Proceedings thereon. Such petition may be filed with the clerk of the board of education of such special or village district, with the clerk of the board of education of the township, or, if the changes sought by the petition affect territory in more than one township, with the clerk of the board of education of either township; and, upon the filing thereof, the members of the board or boards interested shall be notified as provided in § 3933. [75 v. 120, § 17.]

§ 3948. When such petition may be filed with probate judge. It shall be the duty of such board or boards to meet and consider the petition within thirty days from the time the same is filed, but on failure to do so within sixty days of such time, or if the board or boards meet and grant, or refuse to grant, the prayer of the petition, a petition or a remonstrance may be filed with the probate judge of the county, by either party, as provided in § 3934 and, thereafter, such proceedings may be had thereon, and they shall have the same effect as is herein provided for the formation of joint sub-districts. [78 v. 9.]

§ 3949. Repealed, 90 v. 76.

See 7 C. C. 152, 157.

§ 3950. Proceedings to dissolve, change or alter. Joint sub-district.—No joint sub-district, which is now organized or may hereafter be organized, shall be dis-

ships having territory included therein; provided, however, that when any board of education in a joint subdistrict desires to dissolve, change or alter the same, the board of education desiring such dissolution, change or alteration, shall notify, in writing, the boards of education interested of the time when they will meet to consider the proposed dissolution, change or alteration. The place of meeting shall be the school-house in such joint subdistrict; but if there be none, then at some convenient place in the vicinity of such joint subdistrict. If the joint board fails to meet, or having met cannot agree upon a dissolution, change or alteration, as the case may be, then the board of education desiring such dissolution, change or alteration may appeal to the probate court of the proper county, and the same proceedings shall be had as in case of appeals in the formation of joint subdistricts, so far as applicable, as provided in sections 3935 to 3941, inclusive; and any joint subdistricts established by proceedings in the probate court may be dissolved, changed or altered, as provided in this section, at any time after the expiration of five years, or the court may dissolve the same at any time, upon being petitioned to do so by two-thirds of the voters residing in the district which is affected by the change, when the best interests of the school demand such dissolution, change or alteration. And provided further, that the provisions of this section shall in no wise interfere with the establishment of any special district under the provisions of sections three thousand nine hundred and twenty-eight to three thousand nine hundred and forty-nine, inclusive, as amended March fifteen, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two. [91 v. 114.]

Under previous act, 77 v. 186; see 39 O. S. 151, 152.

SCHOOLS, ETC.

§ 3990. School house site, plat to be filed with probate judge. When it is necessary to procure or enlarge a school-house site, and the board of education and the owner of the proposed site or addition are unable from any cause to agree upon the sale and purchase

thereof, the board shall make an accurate plat and description of the parcel of land which it desires for such purpose, and file the same with the probate judge of the proper county; and thereupon the same proceedings of appropriation shall be had which are provided for the appropriation of private property by municipal corporations. [70 v. 195.]

§ 4069. School examiners appointed by probate court. There shall be a board of examiners for each county, which shall consist of three competent persons to be appointed by the probate judge. Two of such persons shall have had at least two years' experience as teachers, and shall be or shall have been within five years actual teachers in properly recognized schools. Such persons shall be residents of the county for which they are appointed, and shall not be connected with or interested in any normal school or schools for the special education or training of persons for teachers, or any other private school, or be employed as an instructor in any institute in his own county. If an examiner becomes connected with or interested in any such school, his office shall become vacant thereby. The term of office of such examiners shall be three years. The term of one of the examiners shall expire on the 31st day of August each year; but the probate judge shall revoke the appointment of any examiner upon satisfactory proof that he is inefficient, negligent or guilty of immoral conduct. When a vacancy occurs in the board, whether from expiration of the term of office, refusal to serve, or other cause, the probate judge shall fill the same by appointment for the full or unexpired term, as the case demands; and within ten days after an appointment the probate judge shall report to the commissioner of common schools the name and appointee, and whether the appointment is for a full or unexpired term; and no person shall be appointed to the position or exercise the office of State, county, city or village examiner of teachers who is the agent of or is interested in any book-publishing or book-selling firm, company or business. [88 v. 496.]

DESENT AND DISTRIBUTION.

§ 4158. Order of descent of real estate where title came by descent, devise or deed of gift. When a person dies intestate, having title or right to any real estate or inheritance in this state, which title came to such intestate by descent, devise, or deed of gift from an ancestor, such estate shall descend and pass in parcenary to his or her kindred in the following course:

1.—To the children of such intestate, or their legal representatives.

2.—If there are no children or their legal representatives living, the estate shall pass to and vest in the husband or wife, relict of such intestate, during his or her natural life.

3.—If such intestate leave no husband or wife, relict of himself or herself, or at the death of such relict, the estate shall pass to and vest in the brothers and sisters of the intestate who are of the blood of the ancestor from whom the estate came, or their legal representatives, whether such brothers and sisters be of the whole or half blood of the intestate.

4.—If there are no brothers or sisters of the intestate of the blood of the ancestor from whom the estate came, or their legal representatives, and the estate came by deed of gift from an ancestor who is living, the estate shall ascend to such ancestors.

5.—If the ancestor from whom the estate came is deceased, the estate shall pass to and vest in the children of the ancestor from whom the estate came, or their legal representatives; if there are no children of the ancestor from whom the estate came, or their legal representatives, the estate shall pass to and vest in the husband or wife, relict of such ancestor, if a parent of the decedent, during the life of such relict; and on the death of such husband or wife, or if there is no such husband or wife, the estate shall pass to and vest in the brothers and sisters of such ancestors, or their legal representatives; and for want of such brothers and sisters, or their legal representatives, to the brothers and sisters of the half blood of the intestate, or their legal representatives, though such brothers and sisters are not of

the blood of the ancestor from whom the estate came.

6.—If there are no such half-brothers and sisters of the intestate, or their legal representatives, the estate shall pass to the next of kin to the intestate of the blood of the ancestors from whom the estate came, or their legal representatives. [62 v. 32, § 1.]

An ancestor is one from whom the claimant has the capacity to inherit, 2 H. 52. What is ancestral and what not ancestral property, 25 O. S. 451; 14 O. 368. After partition heirs hold by descent, 17 O. S. 527. If heir elects to take land in partition only his share is ancestral, *Id.*

In absence of children and brothers and sisters or their representatives lands inherited from father pass to brothers and sisters of the father. 19 O. 88 (1850).

Property descending from father to son and from son to daughter passes on her death without issue to her father's half-brothers and sisters, though not of the blood of her grandfather, 19 O. S. 531. The fifth clause of section 1 of act S. & C. 501, is not an adjunct of the fourth clause and applies to both classes of estates, *Id.* Ancestral estates descend to brothers and sisters of ancestor if deceased left no brothers or sisters or their representatives and no issue, 40 O. S. 211. Words "brothers and sisters" include half-brothers and sisters, 8 O. S. 501, include posthumous child, 3 H. 52.

Degrees of consanguinity to be computed according to the civil law, 17 O. S. 367. Words "next of kin" do not imply principle of representation. Grand uncles and aunts take to the exclusion of issue of grand uncles deceased, *Id.* The "ancestor from whom the estate came" is the ancestor from whom the estate came immediately to the intestate by descent, devise or deed of gift, *Id.*; 3 O. S. 394.

Descent of ancestral property is governed by the legal titles not subject to equitable conversion, 45 O. S. 77. The policy of our statutes is to prefer the blood of the intestate to that of the ancestor, 18 O. S. 311. Descent is controlled by statute. But vested rights cannot be affected, 25 O. S. 243; 27 O. S. 86. The lands of an intestate descend at once to his heir and the legal title vests in him, subject to the right of the administrator to sell the same for the payment of the debts of the intestate in the manner prescribed by law, 29 O. S. 230. The acquisition of real property, whether by descent or devise, is governed by the *lex rei sitae*, 17 O. S. 171; 21 O. S. 56. Price of land paid by optional lessee descends to heirs, 4 C. C. 69. The courts cannot, upon considerations of policy, so interpret the statute as to exclude from the inheritance one who murders the intestate, 6 C. C. 357. Property which upon the death of an ancestor descends to his heirs as tenants in common, and which is divided among them by quit-claim deeds for an expressed valuable consideration, does not pass, upon the death of one of such grantees, as ancestral property, 6 C. C. 570. *Contra*, 31 Bull. 71. Merger of legal and equitable estate, 11 C. C. 131; 50 O. S. 290. Adoption of grandchild, 36 Bull. 189.

§ 4159. Order of descent where estate came by purchase, etc. If the estate came not by descent, devise or deed of gift it shall descend and shall pass as follows:

1.—To the children of the intestate and their legal representatives.

2.—If there are no children, or legal representatives, the estate shall pass to and be vested in the husband or wife, relict of such intestate.

3.—If such intestate leaves no husband or wife, relict to himself or herself, the estate shall pass to the brothers and sisters of the intestate of the whole blood, and their legal representatives.

4.—If there are no brothers or sisters of the intestate of the whole blood, or their legal representatives, the estate shall pass to the brothers and sisters of the half-blood, and their legal representatives.

5.—If there are no brothers or sisters of the intestate of the half-blood, or their legal representatives, the estate shall ascend to the father; if the father is dead, then to the mother.

6.—If the father and mother are dead, the estate shall pass to the next of kin, and their legal representatives, to and of the blood of the intestate. [62 v. 32, § 2.]

Expectancy does not descend, 31 O. S. 640. Testator not ancestor of devisee not of kin, 16 O. S. 90 (1847). When heirs take *per capita* and when *per stirpes*, 9 O. S. 827. If heirs exchange land it ceases to be ancestral, 18 O. S. 311. Estate coming to wife from deceased husband not ancestral, 18 O. S. 311; 11 O. S. 426. Blood of intestate preferred to that of ancestor, 18 O. S. 311. Under act 1840 widow was entitled to her designated share of the estate whether testator left child or not, 11 O. S. 1. Real estate bought with inherited personality is not ancestral, 3 C. C. 186. If no children survive, the widow is heir of the non-ancestral property of the husband, 38 O. S. 473. Real property purchased with partnership funds and used for partnership purposes is thereby equitably converted into personality, and continues to be such after the death of one of the partners and discontinuance and final settlement of the business, 19 Bull. 139. Construed, 50 O. S. 495. See *Id.* 384; 7 C. C. 8.

§ 4160. When real estate to pass to husband or wife; when to next of kin of intestate. When a person dies intestate, having title or right to any real estate or inheritance, as provided in § 4158, and leaves husband or wife, relict of himself or herself, and there is no person who, under the provisions of that section, would be entitled to inherit the same, or an estate therein, save and except such husband or wife, relict of such

intestate, then the estate shall pass to and vest in the husband or wife of the intestate as an estate of inheritance; and if there is no such person, and no husband or wife relict of the intestate, then the estate shall pass to and vest in the next of kin of the intestate, though not of the blood of the ancestor from whom the estate came. [59 v. 50, § 3.]

This section is only intended to provide for cases where there is a failure of persons capable of taking under the preceding sections, and the amendment of 1862 to the section merely enlarged the class of persons entitled to the estate before it could escheat, 25 O. S. 451.

§ 4161. When real estate to pass to children of former husband or wife, etc. When a person dies intestate, having title or right to any real estate or inheritance, whether by descent, devise or deed of gift from any ancestor, or acquired, and there is no person entitled to inherit the same under the preceding sections [of this chapter], then the estate shall pass to and vest in the children of any deceased husband or husbands, wife or wives of the intestate, whose marriage with the intestate was not annulled prior to his, her or their death, or their legal representatives; if there are no children, or their legal representatives, living, then the estate shall pass to the brothers and sisters of any such husband or wife, or their legal representatives; if there are no brothers or sisters nor their legal representatives, the estate shall pass to the next of kin of such intestate; and if there are none such, then the estate shall escheat and be vested in the State of Ohio. [59 v. 50, § 3.]

Escheats, 4 O. S. 354.

§ 4162. Descent of estate which came from former husband or wife. When the relict of a deceased husband or wife shall die intestate and without issue, possessed of any real estate or personal property which came to such intestate from any former deceased husband or wife by deed of gift, devise or bequest, or under the provisions of § 4159, then such estate, real and personal, shall pass to and vest in the children of said deceased husband or wife, or the legal representatives of such children. If there are no children or their legal representatives living, then such estate real and

personal, shall pass and descend one half to the brothers and sisters of such intestate, or their legal representatives, and one half to the brothers and sisters of such deceased husband or wife from which such personal or real estate came, or their personal representatives. [78 v. 107; 74 v. 81, 3 C. C. R. 186.]

Legislature may change course of descent. Such laws not retro-active and do not impair contract rights, 8 Bull 21. The words "relict of a deceased husband or wife" as used in this section are used to designate the relationship to a former married pair, of the survivor of a marriage union; and such relationship is not destroyed or changed by the subsequent marriage of such survivor, 42 O. S. 100. The term "former deceased husband" refers to *any* husband who has deceased leaving a widow to whom any real estate or personal property has passed by virtue of the provisions of this section and is not confined in its application to cases where the widow has had two or more husbands who are deceased, 44 O. S. 440. The distribution of one half to the brothers and sisters of such deceased husband or wife from which such personal estate came includes brothers and sisters of both the whole and half blood, 8 C. C. 8. Widow as survivor of beneficiaries of life insurance policy when proceeds of policy did not come to her as deed of gift under provisions of this section, 30 Bull, 120. The ancestral or inheritable quality of inherited property is not changed or the descent broken and a new fountain of inheritable blood created by the owner conveying away and immediately receiving back the naked legal title without consideration, though for the sole purpose of breaking the descent, 30 Bull, 383. Such property so descended under § 2 of the act of April 17, 1857, and the amendments thereto when the supplemental act of April 11, 1877, was adopted, 50 O. S. 495. Descent controlled by legal title, *Id.*

§ 4163. Distribution of personal estate. When a person dies intestate and leaves any personal property, such personal property shall be distributed in the manner prescribed in § 4159 as to real property which came not by descent, devise or deed of gift from any ancestor, saving however, such right as any widow or widower may have to any portion of such personal property; provided, that any fund in the hands of any administrator, guardian, assignee or other trustee, which has arisen from the sale of real estate, which real estate came to such intestate by descent, devise or deed of gift from an ancestor, shall descend according to the course of descent prescribed by § 4158 for ancestral real estate. If there be no person living to inherit the same by the provisions of this chapter, such personal property shall pass to and be vested in the state; and the prosecuting attorney

of the county in which letters of administration are granted upon such estate, shall collect the same and pay it over to the treasurer of such county, to be applied exclusively to the support of the common schools of the county in which the estate is so collected in such manner as may be prescribed by law. [87 v. 66; 86 v. 86; 84 v. 132; 59 v. 50, § 4.]

The right of distribution vests at death of intestate; it is not changed by subsequent legislation, 39 O. S. 368. Purchase money of heirs' land sold by guardian or administrator is not ancestral, 11 O. S. 290. A widow is entitled to her share of the personal estate although she had received one third of the price of land sold by her husband, 39 O. S. 185. The amount recovered in an action for causing death is for the exclusive benefit of the widow and next of kin, and it is to be distributed among them in the proportions provided by law in the relation of the distribution of personal estates of persons dying intestate, 26 O. S. 522; 28 O. S. 191. A comparison of the amended statute with its provisions prior thereto shows that funds arising from the sale of real estate after the making of a will fall within its provisions, provided the land sold is ancestral, 6 C. C. 576. See 50 O. S. 384, 518.

§ 4164. When estate to descend to children of intestate and how. When a person dies intestate leaving children, and none of the children of such intestate have died leaving children or their legal representatives, such estate shall descend to the children of such intestate, living at the time of his or her death, in equal proportions. [51 v. 499, § 5.]

§ 4165. Descent when all descendants of equal degree of consanguinity. When all the descendants of an intestate, in a direct line of descent, are of an equal degree of consanguinity to the intestate, whether children, grandchildren, or great-grandchildren, or of a more remote degree of consanguinity to such intestate, the estate shall pass to such persons of equal degree of consanguinity to such intestate in equal parts, however remote from the intestate such equal and common degree of consanguinity may be. [51 v. 499, § 6.]

§ 4166. When there are living both children and heirs of deceased children of intestate. If any of the children of such intestate are living, and any are dead, the estate shall descend to the children of such intestate who are living, and to the legal representatives of such of his or her children as are dead, so that each

child of the intestate who is living shall inherit the share to which he or she would have been entitled if all the children of the intestate were living, and so that the legal representatives of the deceased child or children of the intestate shall inherit equal parts of that portion of the estate to which such deceased child or children would be entitled if such deceased child or children were living. [51 v. 499, § 7.]

The act of 1853, § 7, did not change the rule provided for by this section, 16 O. S. 400. See 7 C. C. S. Advancements, 52 O. S. 470.

§ 4167. Extent of application of last section. The provisions of the last preceding section shall be construed to apply in all cases in which the descendants of the intestate, entitled to share in the estate, are of unequal degree of consanguinity to the intestate, so that those who are of the nearest degree of consanguinity shall take the share to which he or she would have been entitled, had all the descendants in the same degree of consanguinity with him or her, who died leaving issue, been living. [51 v. 499, § 8.]

§ 4168. The provisions of §§ 4164, 4165, 4166 and 4167 shall apply both to personal and real estate. [51 v. 499, § 9.]

§ 4169. Advancements by intestate to be considered as part of estate. If any estate, real or personal, has been given by any intestate in his lifetime as an advancement to any child or children of such intestate or their descendants, it shall be considered and held to be a part of the estate of the intestate, so far as it regards the division and distribution thereof, among his or her children or their descendants, and shall be taken by such child or children or their descendants toward his or her share of the estate of the intestate. [51 v. 499, § 10.]

The act of 1853 does not provide for advancements as to personality, 18 O. S. 847. If one purchase property and take title in the name of child, this is *prima facie* an advancement, 18 O. 418; 1 O. S. 1; 6 O. S. 52. The partial distribution of an estate by will, does not exclude the operation of the statutory provisions relating to advancements, 22 O. S. 486; see 21 O. S. 627. Release by heir not binding, 7 O. S. 483. Construction of receipt for, 17 O. S. 157. Gift to son-in-law, when charged to wife, 22 O. S. 436. See 26 O. S. 169; 42 O. S. 814. Interest on not allowed, 81 O. S. 657. Advancements of real estate can not be made by parol, 2 D. 604. Parol promise of heir to pay debts binding, 21 O. S. 422. Statute of 1853 not retro-active, 5 W. L. M. 194. Whether transfer of personal property to son is an advancement depends upon the intention of the parties at the

time, 1 C. C. R. 420, 423. Where property is conveyed by father to his sons by way of advancement it may be reached by his creditors, 24 O. S. 432. Upon the subject of advancements in connection with the construction of wills, see 21 O. S. 527; 31 O. S. 657; 23 Bull, 126. With reference to deeds, see 18 O. S. 73. Widow not entitled to claim, when, 7 C. C. 105. Advancements to deceased child, leaving children, 52 O. S. 470. See 50 O. S. 592.

§ 4170. When advancement is greater or less than heirs' share. If the amount of such advancement equals or exceeds the share of the heir to whom such advancement has been made, he or she shall be excluded from any further portion in the division or distribution of the estate, but shall not be required to refund any part of such advancement; and if the amount so advanced is less than his or her full share, he or she shall be entitled to as much more as will give him or her, his or her full share of the estate of the intestate. [51 v. 499, § 11.]

§ 4171. When advancement is wholly real or personal estate. If any such advancement is made in real estate, the value thereof shall be considered and taken as a part of the real estate to be divided, and if in money or other personal estate, it shall be considered and taken as a part of the personal estate to be distributed; and if, in either case, it exceeds the share of the real or personal estate that would have come to the heir to whom such advancement was made, he or she shall not refund any part of it, but shall receive so much less out of the other part of the estate of the intestate, as will make his or her whole share equal, as near as can be estimated, to that of either of the other heirs who are in the same degree of consanguinity with him or her. [51 v. 499, § 12.]

§ 4172. When value of advancement expressed in deed, etc. If the value of the estate, real or personal, so advanced, is expressed in the deed of conveyance, or in the charge thereof, made by the intestate, or in the receipt in writing, given by the person receiving such advancement, it shall be considered and taken to be of that value, in the division and distribution of the estate, otherwise it shall be estimated at its value when advanced. [51 v. 499, § 13.]

Evidence, see 37 Bull. 132.

§ 4173. **Heirs of aliens may inherit; aliens may hold lands.** No person who is capable of inheriting shall be deprived of the inheritance by reason of any of his or her ancestors having been aliens; and aliens may hold, possess, and enjoy lands, tenements, and hereditaments, within this state, either by descent, devise, gift or purchase, as fully and completely as any citizen of the United States or this state can do. [51 v. 499, § 14; 29 v. 462, § 1.]

§ 4174. **Capability of bastards as to inheritance.** Bastards shall be capable of inheriting or transmitting inheritance from and to the mother, and from and to those from whom she may inherit, or to whom she may transmit inheritance, in like manner as if born in lawful wedlock. [64 v. 105, § 15.]

Bastard's estate did not pass to maternal line under act of 1831, 8 O. S. 289; but did under act 1853, 4 O. S. 854; 11 O. S. 181; but gave no right to inherit from mother's relatives, *Id.* Bastard's estate acquired by purchase passed to his widow in absence of issue under act 1831, 19 O. S. 22. Inheritance by bastard did not affect curtesy, 39 O. S. 478. Bastard does not take under devise to mother and her issue, 11 O. S. 181. (1860.)

§ 4175. **When illegitimate children deemed legitimate, etc.** When a man has by a woman one or more children, and afterward intermarries with her, such issue, if acknowledged by him as his child or children, shall be deemed legitimate; and the issue of parents whose marriage is deemed null in law, shall nevertheless be legitimate. [51 v. 499, § 16.]

Children of void marriage recognized by a father inherit from him under act of 1831, 12 O. S. 619, though mother was wife of another man when child was begotten, 1 W. L. M. 346. Issue of slave marriage lawful heirs, 39 O. S. 554. A marriage between slaves in a slave state before the emancipation proclamation is so far avoided by the marriage of the husband to another woman that the first wife has no interest in the husband's property as against the issue of the second marriage, 39 O. S. 558.

Acknowledging, after marrying the mother, a child had by her when she was the wife of another, but separated from him, legitimizes the child, 3 N. P. 6. See 12 C. C. 753.

§ 4176. **Amount of personal estate to which a widow or widower is entitled upon distribution.** When a person dies intestate and leaves no children or their legal representatives, the widow or widower shall be entitled, as next of kin, to all the personal property which is subject to distribution upon settlement of the estate; but if the intestate leaves any children or their legal representatives, the widow or widower

shall be entitled to one-half of the first four hundred dollars and to one-third of the remainder of the personal property subject to distribution. [84 v. 134; 38 v. 146, § 180.]

Estate by courtesy abolished, saving vested rights. 84 v. 186. Courtesy "initiate" abolished, 38 O. S. 516, 624. Seizin of wife was not necessary, 2 O. S. 306, 377; 5 O. S. 307, nor birth of issue, 24 O. S. 416. Courtesy was not affected by the statute of entail, *Id.*, nor by partition unless husband made a party, 9 O. 117, nor by illegitimate children of wife, 38 O. S. 478; or adopted child, 17 Bull. 320; was the same whether the estate came by deed or devise, 24 O. S. 430. Act 1883 (S. & C. 504), did not change husband's rights during wife's life, 35 O. S. 576; but without issue he took courtesy as against heirs of a former husband only in lands acquired by devise or deed of gift from him or his ancestors, 40 O. S. 411. Husband could not be tenant by courtesy of remainder expectant upon life estate unless the latter was determined during coverture, 11 O. S. 367; could not be sold for mechanic's lien, 18 O. S. 181; nor for husband's debts during life of children under S. & C. 391; 41 O. S. 225. Judgment against tenant by courtesy not binding on tenant in fee, 22 O. S. 208. Husband takes subject to wife's debts, 3 C. C. R. 666; widow not entitled to share in personal property treated as advancement by children, 7 C. C. 103; widower can not take all of personality when there are children, 6 C. C. 575. As to power of husband to dispose of his personal property by will to the exclusion of his widow excepting her year's support. See 27 Bull. 394; 28 *Id.* 97. If no provision is made for the widow by the will the estate is intestate as to her. The husband can not wholly exclude her. 50 O. S. 330.

24177. *Waste by tenant for life, etc.* A tenant for life in real property, who commits or suffers any waste thereto, shall forfeit that part of the real property of which such waste is committed or suffered to the person having the immediate estate in reversion or remainder; and such tenant for life is liable in damages to the person having the immediate estate in reversion or remainder for the waste committed or suffered thereto. [84 v. 134.]

2 O. S. 180; 21 O. S. 362. Right of appeal in action to enjoin waste, for an account for waste committed, and to recover possession where no judgment is taken for recovery of the land. *Id.* Rule of damages, 10 C. C. 132.

24178. *Construction of words, "living" and "died."* Whenever in this chapter a person is described as living, it shall be understood to mean that he or she was living at the time of the death of the intestate from whom the estate came, and whenever a person is described as having died, it shall be understood to mean that he or she died before such intestate. [51 v. 499, § 18.]

§ 4179. Posthumous child of intestate to inherit. Descendants of the intestate begotten before his or her death, but born thereafter, shall in all cases inherit in the same manner as if they had been born in the lifetime of the intestate, and had survived him or her; but in no other case shall any person inherit, unless living at the time of the death of the intestate. [59 v. 50, § 19.]

§ 4180. Application of provisions relating to escheated estates. The provisions of this chapter as to the cases in which real or personal estate shall escheat to the State of Ohio, shall apply to any such estate of which possession has not been taken, or which has not been collected by the proper officers of the state, or those acting under their authority; and any right or claim of the state thereto is hereby relinquished to the person who would have been entitled thereto had this chapter been in force at the time of the death of the intestate. [59 v. 50, § 4.]

§ 4181. Permanent leases to descend same as estates in fee. Permanent leasehold estates, renewable forever, shall be subject to the same law of descent as estates in fee are subject to by the provisions of this chapter. [51 v. 499, § 22.]

To the extent that leasehold estates have by statute been subjected to the rules which govern the estates in fee, the rules of the common law in respect thereto have been abrogated; but beyond this the common law continues to furnish the only rules for the guidance of courts in determining the rights of parties in relation to leasehold estates, 31 O. S. 472. See generally, 30 O. S. 291; 36 O. S. 606.

§ 4182. Heir at law how designated, etc. A person of sound mind and memory may appear before the probate judge of his county, and in the presence of such judge and two disinterested persons of his or her acquaintance, file a written declaration, subscribed by him, which declaration shall be attested by such disinterested persons, declaring that, as his or her free and voluntary act, he or she did designate and appoint another, naming and stating the place of residence of such person specifically, to stand toward him or her in the relation of an heir at law in the event of his or her death; thereupon the

judge, if satisfied that such declarant is of sound mind and memory, and free from any restraint, shall enter that fact upon his journal, and make a complete record of such proceedings; thenceforward the person thus designated shall be deemed and held to stand in the same relation, for all purposes, to such declarant as he or she could, if a child born in lawful wedlock; the rules of inheritance shall be the same, between him and the relations by blood of the declarant, as if so born; and a certified copy of such record shall be *prima facie* evidence of the fact stated therein, and conclusive evidence, unless impeached for actual fraud, or undue influence. [52 v. 78, § 1.]

The acts of 1854 and 1859 gave to the adopted heir the status of a child of the adopter, and required him to be regarded as such child in tracing descent to or from him in the cases therein specified; but in cases which did not come within those acts, the operation of the statute of descents is the same as if those acts had not been passed, 25 O. S. 451. Agreement as to adoption of minor child not carried out until after majority, 8 C. C. 154. Bequests for religious purposes, when void against designated heirs, 8 N. P. 65.

§ 4183. County auditor to take possession of and sell escheated lands. Any real property escheated to the state, except in a city of the first grade of the first class, shall be taken possession of, in the name of the state, by the auditor of the county in which it is found, and by him sold at public auction, at the county seat of the county, to the highest bidder, after having given thirty days' notice of such intended sale, in some newspaper printed within the county. [45 v. 43, §§ 3, 7.]

§ 4184. Appraisal, terms of sale and deed. The court of common pleas shall, on the application of the county auditor, appoint three disinterested freeholders of the county, to appraise such real property, who shall be governed by the same rule as appraisers in sheriffs' or administrators' sales; and the auditor shall sell such property at not less than two-thirds its appraised value, and may, in his discretion, sell the same for cash, or for one-third cash, and the balance in equal annual payments, the deferred payments to be amply secured; upon the payment of the whole amount of consideration money, he shall execute a deed to the purchaser, in the name and on

behalf of the State of Ohio; and the proceeds of such sales shall be paid by the auditor to the county treasurer. [45 v. 43, §§ 4, 5.]

§ 4185. When lands sold, how proceeds disposed of. The county treasurer shall pay the proceeds, not exceeding six hundred dollars in any case, of a sale of escheated lands to the regularly organized agricultural society within the county, and the excess of such proceeds, or the whole thereof, if there be no such society within the county, to the treasurer of state, as other moneys collected for state purposes, for the use of the state agricultural fund. [53 v. 35, §§ 1, 2, 3; 45 v. 43, § 5.]

§ 4186. Disposition of escheated lands and rents in Cincinnati. Lands within a city of the first grade of the first class, which have escheated, or which may hereafter escheat, to the State of Ohio, shall be taken possession of by such [the] city council, for and on behalf of such city, and the title of all such lands shall vest in such city; the city council shall cause the same to be let at such price, and for such purposes, as it may deem proper; and all rents arising from such escheated lands shall, after deducting all necessary expenses, be paid, as they become due, into the hands of the directors of the house of refuge and correction of such city, to be appropriated by such directors for the use and benefit of the institution. [45 v. 43, §§ 7, 8, 9.]

§ 4187. When such lands to revert to state. If the objects and intentions of the establishment of said house of refuge and correction are hereafter abandoned or suspended, or if the rents of such escheated lands are appropriated to any other purpose than that designated by the preceding section, such lands shall thereby and from thence revert to the state. [45 v. 43, § 10.]

ESTATES IN DOWER.

§ 4188. Of what estates a widow or widower endowed.

A widow or widower who has not relinquished or been barred of the same, shall be endowed of an estate for life in one-third of all the real property of which the deceased consort was seized as an estate of inheritance at any time during the marriage, and in one-third of all the real property of which the deceased consort, at decease, held the fee simple in reversion or remainder, and also in one-third of all the title or interest that the deceased consort had, at decease, in any real property held by article, bond, or other evidence of claim; and the widow or widower may remain in the mansion house of the deceased consort, free of charge, for one year, if dower is not sooner assigned; but dower shall not be assigned to any widow or widower in any real property of which the deceased consort, at decease, held the fee simple in reversion or remainder, until the termination of the prior estate. [84 v. 135.]

Widow entitled to dower in surplus in foreclosure, 21 O. S. 509; 27 O. S. 464, 512; 32 O. S. 210. When mortgage debt is paid, 16 O. S. 193; 28 O. S. 508; in entire proceeds, 40 O. S. 391; 8 O. S. 234; in equity of redemption existing at marriage, 1 D. 121; in wild land, 8 O. 418; in surplus after paying charge on land devised, 39 O. S. 172; in equitable estate of husband only when owned at time of his decease, 36 O. S. 605; but not in trust estates, 8 O. 412, nor in perpetual lease, 2 Bull 92; see 7 Bull 159; nor land sold for taxes, 8 O. S. 490, nor partnership lands of insolvent firm, 1 O. S. 535; 8 Id. 328; nor dedicated property, 3 O. 24; nor stock in railroad company, 1 O. S. 350; nor in lands of which husband had but a vested remainder in fee at the time of his death and of which the freehold had not then terminated, 2 C. C. R. 196 (act 1843), nor in land of husband subject to devise over in case of his dying before his brother, 12 Bull 90; nor in equity of redemption unless owned by husband at his death, 1 C. S. C. R. 268; lien for purchase money superior to dower, 22 O. S. 435; 27 O. S. 512; 2 C. C. 70; 43 O. S. 208; or prior mortgage, 4 C. C. 316; unassigned dower may be subjected to payment of her debts, 41 O. S. 540. Dower is a legal estate and until assigned and set off is a recognized incumbrance upon the land of the deceased, 46 O. S. 73; 9 C. C. 191; 9 C. C. 647.

Dower is barred by adultery of husband or wife, § 4192; by deed of husband and wife, 16 O. 191; 7 O. (pt. 1), 194; by deed of wife and attorney of husband, 8 O. 72; by sale by administrator on mortgage of husband and wife, 9 O. 15; by divorce for her aggression, § 5700; but not by deed of husband and wife, in which she does not join in the grant or release dower, 3 O. S. 75; nor by fraudulent conveyance of her and husband, 5 O. S. 70; 23 O. S. 294; nor by her deed without husband joining, 18 O. S. 565, nor by foreclosure, 15 O. S. 485; nor by divorce for husband's aggression, § 5699; though she marries again, 44 O. S. 645;

contra, 10 O. S. 593 (act 1824). See § 5963-6. Dower is barred by election to take under will, when, 45 O. S. 203. Release of dower in assignments not rescinded by bankruptcy, 20 Bull 401. "All the provisions of law relating to the assignment of the dower of a wife shall apply to the assignment of the dower of a husband as far as applicable," 84 v. 135, 136.

§ 4189. Conveyance in lieu of dower. The conveyance of an estate or interest in real property, to a person in lieu of dower, to take effect on the death of the grantor, shall, if accepted by the grantee, bar the grantee's right of dower in the real property of the grantor, but if the conveyance was made when the grantee was within the age of minority, or during the marriage, the grantee may waive title to such real property and demand dower. [84 v. 135.]

An estate conveyed as jointure to be a good legal or statutory bar to dower must be such an estate as to certainty and kind as that the wife on the death of her husband may take possession of and hold in severalty, and not in common with others, 27 O. S. 50. May elect as to dower or jointure, 39 O. S. 642. A reasonable anti-nuptial agreement will bar the wife of dower though its terms be not such as to constitute a good legal jointure, 14 O. S. 610. If verbal is within statute of frauds, 10 O. S. 501; 27 O. S. 121; will not bar dower as an equitable jointure unless the contract has been fully and fairly performed, 14 O. S. 908. Performance may take case out of statute, 12 O. S. 407. Marriage does not, 27 O. S. 121. Election by widow when necessary, 34 O. S. 164. Made according to laws where parties married, valid here, 4 O. S. 241. Must be reasonable, 1 C. S. C. R. 302. Where widow makes her election before she is fully advised she is not estopped provided she restore to the estate the amount she has received, 39 O. S. 650. Agreement that if wife survive husband to accept in lieu of dower a specific sum of money two years after his death, not sufficient to bar dower, 1 C. C. 521. Land bought by husband with money received from wife under such agreement is held in trust for her, 39 O. S. 259.

§ 4190. Effect of defective conveyance in lieu of dower. When a conveyance which is intended to be in lieu of dower, fails through any defect to be a legal bar thereto, and the widow or widower availing of such defect demands dower, the estate or interest conveyed to such widow or widower, with the intention to bar dower, shall thereupon cease. [84 v. 135.]

§ 4191. Effect of eviction from premises conveyed in lieu of dower. A widow or widower lawfully evicted from real property conveyed in lieu of dower, or any

part thereof, shall be endowed of so much of the residue of the real property of the deceased consort as will equal that from which such widow or widower is evicted. [84 v. 135.]

§ 4192. When person dwelling in adultery is barred of dower. A husband or wife who leaves the other and dwells in adultery, shall be barred of the right of dower in the real property of the other, unless the offense is condoned by the injured consort. [84 v. 135.]

§ 4193. Where lands are given up by fraud, etc. If a husband or wife give up any real property by collusion or fraud, or loses the same by default, the widow or widower may recover dower in the same. [84 v. 135.]

§ 4194. Dower is forfeited by waste. A tenant in dower in real property who commits or suffers any waste thereto, shall forfeit that part of the real property to which such waste is committed or suffered, to the person having the immediate estate in reversion or remainder; and such tenant in dower is liable in damages to the person having the immediate estate in reversion or remainder for the waste committed or suffered thereto. [84 v. 135, 6.]

Waste by doweress works a forfeiture, 21 O. S. 362. As non-payment of taxes, 1 C. S. C. R. 25. Conversion of meadow into plow land is not waste, 2 O. S. 180. Deed in fee by life tenant does not work a forfeiture, 29 O. S. 379; 36 O. S. 484. Appeal lies, 21 O. S. 362. Timber cut belongs to life tenant, 2 O. S. 180. Lies on threats to commit waste, Id.

ENTAILED ESTATES.

§ 4200. Entailed estates pass to issue of first donee. No estate in fee simple, fee tail, or any lesser estate, in lands or tenements, lying within this state, shall be given or granted, by deed or will, to any person or persons but such as are in being, or to the immediate issue or descendants of such as are in being at the time of making such deed or will; and all estates given in tail shall be and remain an absolute estate in fee simple to the issue of the first donee in tail. [29 v. 463, § 1.]

The issue of first donee in tail takes a fee simple, 17 O. S. 439; 24 O. S. 416; 11 Bull 236. First donee can not by warranty deed bar the entail, 17 O. S. 439. Warranty deed by issue of first donee estops him and his heirs to claim title, 27 O. S. 86. Curtesy is not affected by the statute, 24 O. S. 416. Construction of a will attempting to create a perpetuity, 11 O. S. 131; 15 O. S. 90. The act of 1811 is constitutional, 27 O. S. 86; 33 O. S. 308. The words to A, the heirs of his body and assigns convey an estate tail, 17 O. S. 439. See §§ 5803, *et seq.* 25 O. S. 243; 33 O. S. 213; for provisions relating to the sale of entailed estates. A devise of a vested remainder to grandchildren of a testator with an executory devise over of the share of any grandchild who shall have died leaving children before the coming of age of the youngest grandchild, to the children of such deceased grandchild is valid so far as concerns the grandchildren, though born after the testator's death, 113 U. S. 341. The words "time of making such will" mean the time when it takes effect, by the death of the testator and not the date of its formal execution, *Id.* 382. The disentailment acts of 1859-1864 are retrospective and are unconstitutional in so far as they authorize sale of vested estates, 25 O. S. 283; but are valid as to subsequent estates, 33 O. S. 218, 308. Estate tail in widow takes the place of dower, 4 C. C. 511. Donor can reserve power to control the fee, 23 Bull 64.

Where a testator gives an estate in lands to his person or persons who come within the description of persons in this section and then attempts to give an estate in said lands to any person or persons more remote than those who are within said description the devise to such persons as come within the description of persons in said section is valid, notwithstanding the illegal devise following, 31 Bull. 57. Devise to son "and his heirs to the third generation," 9 C. C. 96. A child *in utero* at the testator's death is in being within the meaning of this act; 37 Bull. 48.

APPOINTMENT OF INSPECTORS BY PROBATE JUDGE.

§ 4277. Appointment of inspectors. The probate judge of each county shall appoint, when it may be necessary, to serve for the term of three years, one gauger and inspector of domestic and foreign spirits, linseed oil, lard oil and coal oil; one inspector of flour, meal and biscuit; one inspector of beef, pork, lard and butter; one inspector of pot and pearl ashes; one inspector of fish; one inspector of sawed lumber and shingles; and one inspector of salt, who shall each have the power of appointing as many deputies to act under them as their respective duties in office may require; and the court may, on complaint and sufficient cause shown, remove any inspector, and fill all vacancies for unexpired term. [58 v. 105; 40 v. 26; 29 v. 447, § 25.]

§ 4278. Oath and bond. Before any inspector or

deputy inspector shall enter upon the duties of his office, he shall take an oath that he will faithfully and impartially execute the duties required of him by law; and each inspector shall, moreover, enter into bond, with sufficient freehold security, to be approved by the court, in such sum as the court may require, not less than three hundred nor more than one thousand dollars, made payable to the state; which bond, conditioned for the faithful and impartial performance of the duties required of him by law, shall be deposited with the treasurer of such county. [29 v. 477, § 2.]

§ 4334. Appointment of tobacco inspector. The probate court of any county, upon application of the proprietor of any leaf tobacco commission warehouse, who offers for sale tobacco at public auction, shall qualify the appointee of such commission warehouse of one or more suitable persons, well skilled in the inspection of leaf tobacco, to act as inspectors and weighers of tobacco at such commission warehouse, to serve as such during the pleasure of such warehouseman and until successors shall be appointed and qualified, and the court shall thereupon also grant a license to the proprietor of such warehouse to conduct his business in accordance with the provisions of this chapter. [78 v. 242.]

38 O. S. 555.

§ 4336. Warehouseman's bond. Before granting any license for the establishment of a tobacco warehouse, the court shall require the proprietor of such warehouse to enter into bond, payable to the state, in the penal sum of twenty thousand dollars, with at least one sufficient surety, resident in the county, conditioned for the faithful discharge of all duties devolved upon him by this chapter, which shall be filed in the probate court, granting a license for the use of any person who may be aggrieved by the non-fulfillment of such duties. [53 v. 57, § 6.]

§ 4337. Fees for issuing license, etc. The fees for issuing such license shall be five dollars, and for appointing inspectors and approving their bond, three dollars, [53 v. 67, § 7.]

§ 4338. **Entry of appointment in journal.** The court shall cause an entry of the appointment of an inspector to be made on the journal of the court, and a certificate of his appointment, under the seal of the court, shall be delivered to the person so appointed. [24 v. 67, § 2.]

§ 4339. **Form of inspector's oath.** Every inspector of tobacco, before he acts as such, shall, under the penalty of three hundred dollars, take the following oath of office: "I, A B, appointed inspector of tobacco, at _____ warehouse, do swear that I will, in all things, faithfully discharge my duty in the office of inspector according to the best of my skill and judgment, according to law, without fear, favor, affection, malice or partiality, so help me God;" which oath any justice of the peace may administer, a copy of which shall be transmitted to the court appointing the inspector, within ten days from the time the oath has been administered. [24 v. 67, § 3.]

§ 4340. **Inspector's bond.** Every such inspector and weigher before he executes any part of his duty, shall, under the penalty of eight hundred dollars, enter into bond, in the penal sum of two thousand dollars, to the satisfaction of the probate judge, with sufficient sureties, payable to the state, for the use of any person injured by the neglect or misconduct of such inspector and weigher, with condition that such inspector will diligently and carefully uncase and break, in at least four places, or cause the same to be done in his presence, view and examine all tobacco brought to the warehouse at which he is inspector and weigher, which he is called on to view, weigh and inspect at such warehouse, or any other public warehouse; and that he will not receive, weigh, pass or mark, any tobacco or hogshead, barrel, box or case of tobacco prohibited by this chapter, and that he will, in all things, well and faithfully discharge and execute his duty in the office of inspector and weigher, according to the provisions of this chapter, which bond shall be deposited with the said probate judge, who shall file the same in his office, and any person injured may bring suit thereon for a breach thereof. [78 v. 242.]

APPEAL TO PROBATE COURT IN COUNTY DITCH CASES.

§ 4463. Any person or corporation aggrieved thereby may appeal from any final order or judgment of the commissioners made in the proceeding and entered upon their journal, determining either of the following matters, viz:

1. Whether said ditch will be conducive to the public health, convenience, or welfare.

2. Whether the route thereof is practicable.

3. The compensation for land appropriated.

4. The damage claimed to property affected by the improvement, and the appellant shall file with the commissioners, at the final hearing before them, a notice, in writing, of an intention so to do, and specifying therein the matter appealed from; the commissioners shall fix the amount of the bond to be given by the appellant, and cause an entry thereof, and of the notice, to be made upon their journal; the party appealing shall, within ten days thereafter, file with the auditor a bond, in the amount so fixed, with at least two sufficient sureties, to be approved by the auditor, conditioned to pay all the costs made on the appeal in case the appellant fail to sustain the same, or the appeal be dismissed for any cause; and the auditor shall make a complete transcript of the proceedings had before the commissioners, and certify the same, together with all original papers filed in his office, and transmit them to the probate judge of the county within twenty days from the day of the final hearing. [68 v. 60, §§ 5, 12; 73 v. 181, § 13.]

1. 8 O. S. 333; 37 O. S. 508. The facts being ascertained, the question whether or not a ditch will conduce to the public health convenience or welfare within the meaning of § 4511, so that it will be of public use, is a question of law; and the mere fact that larger and better crops may be raised on two farms sought to be drained does not authorize the establishment of the ditch, 43 O. S. 202. See 21 Bull. 380; 46 O. S.

3. Law not making provision for compensation unconstitutional, 21 O. S. 667; 10 Bull 276, 484; 11 Bull 18; but not where damages are waived, 36 O. S. 639, 642.

Unless the appeal bond is filed within the required time, the appellate court has no jurisdiction, 22 O. S. 288. Error does not lie until common pleas makes a final order, 30 O. S. 58. Presumption that complete record would show the existence of all necessary jurisdictional facts, 28 O. S. 619. Commissioner owning land crossed by ditch not disqualified, 41 O. S. 200. Consolidation of appeals. *Id.* Generally 3 C. C. R. 617. ~~618~~.

Injunction allowed where the right of appeal is prevented, 3 C. C. 617.

¶ 4464. Hearing of preliminary questions in probate court. The probate judge shall file the transcript and the original papers, and docket the case, and the appellant shall be plaintiff therein, and the county commissioners and petitioner defendants, and the case shall be so styled, and thereupon he shall fix a day, not exceeding five days thereafter, for the hearing of all preliminary motions, and the examinations of the papers so filed; on the day so fixed all preliminary motions shall be heard and determined, as well as all questions arising upon the record, and if he finds that the proceedings are irregular in substance, or that the appeal has not been perfected according to law, he shall dismiss the appeal at the cost of the appellant, and certify such dismissal, with his findings thereon, back to the commissioners; but the judge may, in his discretion, order and allow the correction of any technical defect, error or omission in such proceedings. [78 v. 205.]

See 4 N. P. 282.

¶ 4465. When jury to be drawn—venire. If the probate judge find that the appeal is perfected, he shall thereupon fix a day, not more than ten days from that date, for the trial of the case as appealed by jury, and he shall immediately notify the clerk of the court of common pleas and the sheriff of the county, to meet at the clerk's office, and the clerk and sheriff shall proceed at once, in the clerk's office, to draw from the jury box the names of sixteen jurors; and the clerk shall make a list of the names so drawn, in the order in which they were drawn, and certify the same to the probate judge, who shall issue a venire, commanding them to appear on the day set for trial, at the hour of eight o'clock A. M., and deliver the same to the sheriff, who shall serve the same within five days thereafter, and return the same on or before the day set for trial. [72 v. 30, ¶ 7.]

¶ 4466. How panel to be filled. On the trial the probate judge shall take the list of jurymen as furnished by the clerk, and call each name in the order in which it appears on the list, until twelve answer, when each shall be required to answer as to his qual-

fications as a juror; if any juror be challenged for cause, and be excused by the court, the next on the list shall be called, until the panel is full, when the plaintiffs shall have two and the defendants two peremptory challenges; and if the panel be not filled by the jurymen whose names appear on the list, the sheriff shall fill the panel from among the bystanders who have the proper qualifications. [72 v. 30, § 7.]

§ 4467. How jury to be sworn. The probate judge shall administer to the jurors an oath, faithfully, impartially, and to the best of their ability, and from actual view of the premises along the whole route of the improvement, to examine and determine the particular matters appealed from, and to render a true verdict according to the facts appearing to them from actual view of the premises, and the evidence, under the charge of the court. [72 v. 30, § 7.]

The jury in determining whether or not the proposed ditch will be conducive to the public health, etc., may consider in evidence facts made known to them personally, from an actual view of the premises," 46 O. S. 421. The verdict of a jury in locating a ditch under this section will not be set aside as being against the weight of the evidence even though not supported by the evidence produced in the case in the presence of the judge and jury, 27 Bull. 56. See 7 C. C. 136; 9 Id. 42.

§ 4468. View by and trial by jury. The sheriff, or his deputy, together with the surveyor or engineer who surveyed, leveled, apportioned and platted the improvement, may accompany the jury, and point out its route; no other person shall be permitted to interfere in any way with the jurors in the discharge of their duty; and after the jury has fully examined the premises, and returned to court, either party may be heard, in person or by counsel, and may offer evidence to the jury, under the direction of the court, upon any matter given it specially in charge. [72 v. 30, § 7.]

§ 4469. Form of the verdict. The jury shall find and return a verdict determining the matter or matters appealed from, being one or more of the following propositions, viz:

1. Whether said ditch will be conducive to the public health, convenience or welfare.

2. Whether the route thereof is practicable.
3. The compensation due each appellant for land appropriated.
4. The damages due each appellant for property affected by the approvement.

The jury shall return their verdict in writing, signed by the jurors; as to said first and second propositions, it shall be necessary for only eight jurors to agree; as to the third and fourth all must agree, and the jury may be polled as in other cases. [72 v. 30, §§ 7, 9.]

Findings of commissioners must be for or against the whole, and not merely a part, 26 O. S. 434. Where on appeal from such decision to the probate court the jury report that they have carefully examined the ditch and find that to locate and establish a certain part of it which they describe in their report would not be conducive to the public health and welfare, the finding is not a compliance with the statute and is insufficient and should have been set aside by the court on a motion filed for that purpose, *Id.* In such case the probate court has power to set the imperfect report aside and impanel a jury anew, *Id.*

§ 4470. Transcript to be sent to county commissioners. Taxation of costs. The probate judge shall receive the verdict of the jury, and make a record thereof together with all the proceedings before him, and shall thereupon tax the costs in favor of the prevailing party, and against the losing party; if more than one matter is appealed from and a party prevails as to one, and loses as to another, the court shall determine how much of the costs such party shall pay; but the costs on motions, continuances, and the like shall be taxed, and paid as the court may direct. If there are several parties, upon the side taxed with costs, the court shall apportion the costs equitably between them. Said judge shall immediately after the trial, make a transcript thereof, certify and transmit the same, together with all the papers in the case, with the bill of costs made in the probate court, to the auditor of the county, who shall thereupon notify the commissioners to meet at the auditor's office, within five days from the date of the notice to determine the matters growing out of the appeal and verdict. [78 v. 206.]

§ 4471. Repealed. [78 v. 204, 210.]

§ 4472. Costs when jury find for improvement. If the jury find that the improvement is necessary, and the same will be conducive to the public health, convenience or welfare, and is practicable, the commissioners shall apportion the compensation and damages as directed in § 4461. They shall also assess and apportion the costs as directed by the probate court, and order the auditor to place the same on the duplicate to be collected as other taxes, and may in addition thereto, sue upon the bond given for the payment of costs, and execution may be sued out of the probate court for the collection of any costs taxed against any party, as is provided in § 4470. Any costs taxed against the commissioners shall be paid out of the general county ditch fund. [81 v. 50; 78 v. 206.]

Since 10 Bull 276; 11 Bull 18; holding the law unconstitutional because no provision was made for compensation, the sections have been amended.

§ 4473. Costs when probate court confirms assessment. If by the final decision in the probate court, any claimant of compensation and damages do not obtain a greater sum than was allowed and awarded to him by the order of the commissioners from which he appealed, he shall pay all costs created by his appeal so far as the court can ascertain the same. And the commissioners shall assess and apportion the compensation and damages found by the jury, as directed in § 4461, and the commissioners shall assess and apportion the costs as directed by the probate court, which shall be collected and paid as directed and provided in § 4472. [81 v. 50; 78 v. 206.]

§ 4474. Several appeals may be tried together. If more than one party appeal, the probate judge shall order the cases to be consolidated and tried together, and the rights of each party, as to compensation or damages shall be separately determined by the jury in its verdict.

§ 4488. County ditch appeal, when ditch benefits lands in more than one county. When a ditch or improvement is proposed which will require a location in more than one county, application shall be made to the commissioners of each of said counties, and the

surveyor or engineer shall make a report for each county; applications for damages shall be made, and appeals from the finding of the commissioners in joint session, locating and establishing such ditch, and from the assessment of damages or compensation, shall be taken to the probate court of the county in which the greatest length of such ditch or improvement is located; and a majority of the commissioners of each county, when in joint session, shall be competent to locate and establish such ditch or improvement; but no commissioner shall serve in any case in which he is personally interested; and any two commissioners may form a quorum for the transaction of business under this chapter, of their respective counties; provided, further that when any two or more commissioners of any county or person interested in any improvement upon which, or in the location and establishment of which, they are called upon to act, the auditor, probate judge and recorder of said county shall appoint a suitable person to act in the place of each commissioner so interested, and their acts shall have the same force and effect in such cases as though they were commissioners of said county for which they are appointed to act, and the persons so appointed shall receive the same compensation as the county commissioners for like services. [86 v. 64.]

§ 4506. Fees of probate judge. Jurors. Witnesses, etc.
For docketing each case, for each party, .05.

For issue of venire, with seal, .50.

For each subpoena with only one name, .05; and for each additional name therein, .03.

For each journal entry, per hundred words, .06.

For copies duly certified, including seal, per hundred words, .06.

For swearing each witness, .05.

Certifying each witness, .03.

Entering attendance of each witness, .03.

For swearing jury, .15.

Taking affidavits, .15.

For filing each paper originally filed in probate court, and including transcript, .03.

For issuing transcript of proceedings in probate court, per hundred words, including certificate and seal, .06.

For certifying fees to auditor, for each person named, including jurors, .03.

And for all items not herein specified, the same fees as are allowed by law for like services in other cases

Sheriff's fees. The sheriff, for serving and returning each summons, when only one defendant is named therein, .35.

And for each additional name, .20.

For copy of summons, duly certified, .45.

For serving and returning a subpoena, for each person named therein, .15.

For serving and returning venire for jury, traveling fees included, to be paid by the county, \$4.00

And for calling each talesman to fill the panel, .15.

For each day's attendance with the jury on the line of the ditch, \$3.00, and for all other services required to be rendered by him the same fees as are allowed by law for like services in other cases.

The jurors shall each receive, for each day's attendance, \$1.50, and .10 per mile from his place of residence to the county seat.

Witnesses, duly subpoenaed and in attendance, either before the commissioners, the auditor, or the probate court and jury, for each day's attendance, .75 each, and .05 per mile from place of residence to county seat.

The surveyor or engineer, \$4.00 per day for the time actually employed on the work designated for him to do.

Each chainman, axman and rodman one dollar and twenty-five cents per day for the time actually employed. All other hands necessary to the prompt execution of the work of locating the improvement one dollar and twenty-five cents per day each.

For printing, fifty cents per square for actual printed matter for the first insertion and twenty-five cents per square for each insertion thereafter, non-pariel estimate. [68 v. 60, § 20.]

How paid. The fees are paid out of the county treasury when the bill of items is examined and allowed by the commissioners, and the auditor shall issue orders therefor on such allowance. 24507.

Appeals in proceedings to open and widen, etc., outlets of ditches are taken and prosecuted in the same manner as in county ditches, 30 v. 209-212; § 8035-156 et seq.

Appeals in proceedings to construct or enlarge ditches, drains or water courses, the water from which flows into an adjoining county, see 4510-1; 90 v. 81-83; 91 v. 261. Acts constitutional, 52 O. S. 361.

APPEALS IN TOWNSHIP DITCH CASES.

§ 4533. Appeals to the probate court. Bond. Any person interested in the location of such ditch, or in the amount of compensation and damages determined upon by the trustees, may take an appeal from the proceedings of the trustees to the probate court of the county, by giving written notice thereof to the clerk of such township within eight days after the decision of the trustees, and by filing with the clerk a bond, with two or more sufficient sureties, conditioned for the payment of all costs made upon such appeal in case the decision of the trustees shall be sustained in the probate court; which bond shall be made to the acceptance of the township clerk and the probate judge of such county, indorsed on the same and filed by the probate judge with the other papers in the case; and such clerk shall thereupon, at the request of each person so appealing, his agent or attorney, make and deliver to each such person, his agent or attorney, a full and complete certified transcript of the proceedings had in the case, which shall be filed with the probate judge of such county within ten days from the filing of such bond. [71 v. 124, § 15.]

Form of appeal bond.—Know all men by these presents: That we, —, —, and —, are held and firmly bound unto the trustees of — township, of — county, in the penal sum of — dollars, for the payment of which we bind ourselves. The condition of the above obligation is such that whereas — has taken an appeal to the probate court of — county from the final decision of the trustees of — township, as to the location of a township ditch petitioned for by — and others, and also from the compensation and damages by them allowed for injuries resulting from the same, and for land appropriated for the same; now, if the said — shall well and truly pay all the costs made upon such appeal in case the decision of the trustees shall be sustained in the probate court, then this obligation shall be void, otherwise to be and remain in full force and virtue.

Date.

Accepted.

_____,
_____,

Clerk of — Township.

Judge of Probate court, — county, Ohio.

The appeal must be perfected within the time limited by law, otherwise the appellate court has no jurisdiction, 22 O. S. 268. A party, who knowing, chooses not to pursue his remedy by appeal under this section will not be granted relief by a court of equity, 1 C. C. 566.

§ 4534. Consolidation of separate appeals, etc. When two or more persons have taken an appeal, according to the preceding section, the probate judge shall order the consolidation of such cases, and the rights of all parties interested shall be determined by the jury in the one case thus consolidated, and any one of the appellants may give the notice required in the preceding section; and the probate judge, upon the filing of such bond and transcript, shall issue a notice and deliver the same to the appellants, returnable on a day therein named not beyond fifteen days, which shall specify the time of meeting of the parties before the court, for the purpose of hearing and determining all preliminary questions pertaining to the case. [72 v. 30, §§ 15, 16.]

§ 4535. Notice to land owners. The appellants shall serve the notice by copy on all persons interested in the location of the ditch residing within the county, and if any person so interested reside out of the county, or can not be served by a copy of the notice, the appellants shall cause such notice to be published for three consecutive weeks in some newspaper of general circulation in the county, and proof of such publication shall be filed in the probate court together with proof of the service of such notice on all persons interested as aforesaid, at least three days before the time fixed for impaneling the jury. [72 v. 30, § 16.]

§ 4536. Hearing of preliminary matters on appeal. At the time specified in the notice, the probate judge shall hear and determine all preliminary questions pertaining to the case, and if he find that the appeal has not been perfected according to this chapter, he shall dismiss the appeal at the cost of the appellant, and certify such dismissal to the trustees of the township, who shall thereupon proceed as if no appeal had been taken; but the judge may, in

his discretion, order and allow the correction of any technical defect, error or omission in making such appeal. [73 v. 11, § 17.]

The probate court has no authority to review the proceedings of the trustees for supposed errors or irregularities, 2 C. C. R. 482. See 1 C. C. R. 120.

§ 4537. Trial to jury. If the judge find the preliminary proceedings for appeal in substantial conformity with the provisions of this chapter, he shall select a jury of twelve disinterested freeholders of the county, not resident of such township, who shall constitute a jury for such case, and shall issue, over his hand and seal of office, a notice of such selection, directed to the sheriff of such county, returnable on a day therein named not beyond forty days, which notice shall specify the time of meeting of the jury in the court; if any of the jurors fail to attend, or for good cause be excused from serving, or be set aside on account of a challenge, the panel shall be filled with talesmen as in jury cases in the courts of common pleas; the plaintiffs shall be entitled to two and the defendants two peremptory challenges, and may make any number of challenges for the causes for which challenges are allowed in the court of common pleas; and in respect to challenges, the appellants shall be considered one party, and the petitioners as the other, and the jury shall be sworn to try all the claims which are represented by the appellants, if there be more than one. [73 v. 11, § 17.]

§ 4538. Jury shall view the premises. The jury shall then, under the care of the sheriff or deputy sheriff, and with such person or persons as the court may appoint to show them the premises, and before any testimony shall be given, except the plat and field notes of the ditch, if there be any, and the title papers of the claimants, if produced, which in that case they shall take with them, proceed to examine the ditch, as established or ordered, and the property of the several claimants taken therefor, or alleged to be injured thereby, and after making such examination, shall return to the court at the time the court shall have appointed, whereupon the trial before the

jury shall proceed in the same manner as other jury trials in said court. [73 v. 11, § 17.]

It is not error for the court after having charged the jury that "before they could find in favor of the ditch, they must find that it would be conducive to the public health, convenience or welfare of the neighborhood through which it passes," to refuse to further instruct the jury "that the burden of proving the public necessity of the ditch by a preponderance of testimony is on the petitioners," 1 C. C. 130. The jury are to determine whether the ditch as ordered by the trustees will conduce to the public health, convenience and welfare, and the compensation and damages resulting from the establishment of the ditch thus ordered, 2 C. C. R. 482.

§ 4539. The form of the verdict. The jury shall render a verdict in writing, and shall find therein: first, whether it will be conducive to the public health, convenience, or welfare, to cause the proposed ditch to be established or located; second, the amount of compensation due each person claiming compensation in case of the location of the same, which shall be computed without deduction for benefits to any property of such person; third, the amount of damages resulting to all parties claiming the same; and the judge is authorized to adjourn the proceedings in the premises from time to time, as circumstances may require. [73 v. 11, § 17.]

In an action on appeal from the order of township trustees for the construction of a ditch where the proceedings and report of a jury in the probate court have been reversed and remanded the probate court has authority to impanel a second jury, 28 O. S. 620. A report or finding of the jury is invalid where such report or finding was not unanimous, 36 O. S. 639. The duties of the jury are limited to rendering a verdict in writing making the finding indicated in this section, 1 C. C. 130. The jury are to determine whether the ditch as ordered by the trustees will conduce to the public health, convenience and welfare, and the compensation and damages resulting from the establishment of the ditch thus ordered, 2 C. C. 482. See 45 O. S. 495.

§ 4540. Proceedings on the return of the verdict. Upon the return of the jury, the judge shall make a record of all the proceedings had in the case before him, and shall also make such order as to the payment of compensation for land used, or damages sustained, as the jury shall report; and shall also tax such costs in the proceeding, as are provided by law in similar cases, and issue execution therefor. [71 v. 124, § 18.]

§ 4541. **Fees and costs and to whom taxed.** If the report of the jury be not in favor of the appellant, all costs made on such proceedings in the court shall be taxed to and paid by such appellant, and collected as judgments at law in other cases; but if two or more persons have appealed, and the report of the jury be favorable to some of the appellants, and against the other appellants, the judge shall apportion the costs equitably among all the appellants, except those in whose favor the report of the jury is made; and the jurors shall be allowed one dollar and fifty cents per day each, together with mileage from their respective residences to the probate court, at the rate of five cents per mile. [71 v. 124, § 18.]

§ 4542. **Judge to make transcript and transmit it to township clerk.** The probate judge shall make a transcript of all the proceedings had before him in the case, and transmit the same, together with all the files and papers in the case to the clerk of the township; and the township clerk shall notify the trustees to meet at his office, at a time to be fixed by him, and within five days from the date of the notice, to determine the matters growing out of the appeal and verdict, and to secure the construction of the ditch in the manner provided in this chapter when no appeal is taken.

Appeal from township trustees in proceedings to open, widen, etc., outlets to ditches, etc.—An appeal may be taken in proceedings by township trustees to cause to be opened, enlarged, widened, altered, deepened and walled up and protected any sink hole or fissure, break or opening in the rock thereof in their respective townships, that may be used as the outlet from any ditch, drain or watercourse, 80 v. 206, 209.

MISCELLANEOUS DITCH CASES.—Compensation.—For land appropriated for township ditch, the land owner is entitled to full compensation and is also entitled to damages to his other lands from which the appropriation is made, I C. C. R. 130. He is not entitled to have awarded him as part of his compensation the value of a strip of land not actually appropriated on each side of the ditch; nor is he entitled to have the costs of constructing such portion of the ditch as the trustees apportion to him assessed as part of his damages, *Id.*

Costs.—Enjoining apportionment of on lands not benefitted, 1 C. C. R. 251.

Error.—Final orders of township trustees establishing ditches, etc., reviewable by petition in error. Injunction restraining construction of ditch not the appropriate remedy, 19 Bull 268; 45 O. S. 495

Evidence.—It is not error to the prejudice of land owner on trial of claim for compensation and damages to permit against his objection a properly qualified witness to be asked “what injury as matter of fact the ditch would cause to the lands?” to which the witness answered “none,” 1 C. C. R. 180.

Jurors.—Findings must be unanimous, 88 O. S. 639, 65 v. 155. Jury may be impaneled by probate court when case remanded, 28 O. S. 619.

Necessity.—Decision of county commissioners final as to, 25 O. S. 425; 20 O. S. 496. Under § 4520 (81 v. 81,) trustees should make a finding that ditch is “necessary” as well as that it is “conducive to the public health, etc., ” 2 C. C. R. 10. The record of the proceedings should show such finding, and where no tax or assessment has been ordered to be levied or assessed, the want of such finding can not be supplied by parol proof, *Id.*

Notice.—Personal to owner not indispensable, 19 O. S. 173. Finding of commissioners sufficient proof of, 81 O. S. 561. Notice to railroad company by service on local agent not valid, 2 C. C. R. 10. See § 6414, *n. n.*

Parties.—Receiver of railroad company competent party plaintiff in suit to restrain ditch proceedings against company commenced and prosecuted after his appointment, 2 C. C. R. 10.

Petition to clean ditch does not give power to make a new ditch or deepen and widen one already constructed, 1 C. C. R. 78.

Powers of township trustees in establishing ditches can not exceed the limitations of the statutes, 1 C. C. R. 566. Power to locate additional ditches, 1 C. C. R. 130.

Re-trial.—Power of probate court to grant, 28 O. S. 434.

PROCEEDINGS ON APPEAL IN REMOVAL OF DRIFTS.

§ 4575. Notice of appeal and bond. Any person interested in such improvement may, after the same is ordered, take an appeal from the proceedings of the commissioners to the probate court of the proper county, by giving written notice thereof to the auditor of such county within five days after the decision of the commissioners, and by filing with the auditor a bond with two or more sufficient sureties, conditioned to pay all costs made upon the appeal, in case the decision of the commissioners be sustained in the probate court, which bond shall be made to the acceptance of the county auditor and the probate judge of the county, indorsed on the same, and filed by the probate judge with the other papers in the case; and when two or more persons take an appeal, the probate judge shall order the consolidation of such cases into one case, and the rights of all parties in interest shall be investigated by the jury in the one case thus consolidated. [74 v. 22, 22 7, 8.]

Form of appeal bond.—Know all men by these presents, that we, —, —, and —, are held and firmly bound unto the state of Ohio, in the penal sum of — dollars, for the payment of which, well and truly to be made, we jointly and severally bind ourselves, our heirs, executors, and administrators, by these presents, if default be made in the condition following, to wit:

Whereas, said — have appealed to the probate court from the final decision of the commissioners of — county, and from their proceedings in ordering a certain improvement, known as [describe it], [or from the decision of the county commissioners of — county], apportioning to him — of the labor to be performed in a certain improvement ordered by them, known as [describe it]: now, if the said — shall pay all the costs made upon said appeal, in case the decision of the commissioners be sustained in the probate court, then this obligation to be void.

Witness our hands, this — day of —, 189—.

Indorsed, approved, and accepted: }

— —, County Auditor.

— —, Probate Judge.

— —
— —
— —

§ 4576. *Transcript and filing thereof.* The county auditor shall, at the request of a person so appealing, his agent or attorney, make and deliver to such person, his agent or attorney, a full and complete transcript, duly certified, of the proceedings had in the case, which transcript shall be filed with the probate judge of the county within ten days from the filing of such bond. [74 v. 22, § 7.]

§ 4577. *Drawing the jury and venire.* The probate judge, upon the filing of such bond and transcript, shall cause to be drawn from the jury box, as provided by law in other cases, a jury of twelve disinterested free-holders of the county, who shall constitute a jury for such case, and shall issue a venire, directed to the sheriff of such county, returnable on a day therein named, not exceeding thirty days, which shall specify the time of meeting of the jury in the probate court. [74 v. 22, § 8.]

§ 4578. *Notice of the meeting of the jury.* The applicant shall notify all persons interested in the improvement, of the time fixed by the probate court for the meeting of the jury, and if any person interested in the improvement reside out of the state, or can not be served in writing with such notice, the judge, being notified of the fact, shall cause such notice to be published for three successive weeks in some newspaper printed and of general circulation in the county; and proof of the publication of such notice shall be filed

with the probate court before the impaneling of the jury, together with the proof of the service of such notice in writing on all persons interested, as aforesaid at or before the time so specified. [74 v. 22, § 8.]

§ 4579. Hearing of preliminary matters. At the time specified in the notice, the probate judge shall hear and determine all preliminary questions, and if he find that the proceedings in appeal have not been perfected, he shall dismiss the appeal at the costs of the appellant, and certify such dismissal to the commissioners of the county, who thereupon shall proceed as if no appeal had been taken; but the judge may, in his discretion, order and allow the correction of any technical defect, error or omission in making such appeal. [74 v. 22, § 9.]

§ 4580. Oath and report of the jury. The judge shall administer an oath to the jury faithfully and impartially, and upon actual view, if so required by either party, to determine whether such improvement will be conducive to the public health, convenience, or welfare, and the jury shall file a report with the judge within five days after taking such oath, unless he, for good cause shown, shall allow further time. [74 v. 22, § 9.]

§ 4581. Proceedings on report of jury. Upon the return of the jury the probate judge shall make a record of all the proceedings had in the case before him, and shall also make such order as to payment of costs as are provided by law in similar cases, which costs, together with those made before the commissioners, shall be divided, to be paid in fair proportion among the appellants, in conformity to the report of the jury; but if the report of the jury shall not be in favor of the appellant, all costs made on such proceeding in the probate court shall be taxed to and paid by such appellant, and collected as judgments at law in other cases; but if two or more persons have appealed, and the report of the jury be for some and against the other appellants, the probate judge shall apportion the costs equitably among all the appellants, except those in whose favor the report of the jury is made; and the jurors shall be al-

lowed two dollars each per day, together with mileage, as in other cases. [74 v. 22, § 10.]

PROCEEDINGS IN RELATION TO THE CONSTRUCTION OF LEVEES.

§ 4585. Probate court may order construction of levees. The probate court of any county may, whenever found to be conducive to the public health, convenience, or welfare, cause to be located, established, and constructed, as hereinafter provided, a levee within the county along any stream, water-course lake or body of water or near any stream, water-course, lake or body of water of any kind for the protection of land from overflow. [88 v. 504.]

§ 4586. Petition therefor. What to contain. Bond. When there is filed in the office of probate judge a petition, signed by one or more persons owning, controlling, or occupying lands adjacent to, or who shall be interested in, the proposed levee, setting forth the necessity for the same, with a substantial description of the proposed starting point, route, and terminus, and a bond, with good and sufficient surety to the approval of the judge, payable to the state, conditioned to pay all proper costs and expenses in such proceedings, in case the levee be not finally ordered, the probate judge shall fix a time for hearing the petition, not more than thirty days from the time of filing the same. [73 v. 88, § 2.]

§ 4587. Notice to parties interested. The judge, or one of the petitioners, shall cause a notice in writing to be given, at least ten days before the day set for hearing the petition, to the owner of each tract of land, and to the auditor of any county and the clerk of any township which may be affected by the proceeding, of the filing and pendency of the petition, and the time the same will be for hearing before the court; and if any person owning lands which may be affected by the proceeding is a non-resident of the county, or if such owner is a turnpike or railroad company, such notice may be given by publication for two consecutive weeks, in some newspaper of general circulation in the county; but if such rail-

road company has a principal office, or a regular ticket or freight agent in the county, a notice, if required by the judge, may be served by leaving a copy thereof with the principal officer in charge of such office, or with such ticket or freight agent, in which case notice to such railroad company need not be given by publication. [73 v. 88, § 2.]

§ 4588. Application for damages. An owner claiming compensation for lands appropriated for the purpose of constructing any such levee, shall make an application in writing therefor to the court, on or before the day appointed for hearing the petition, and on failure to make such application, such owner shall be deemed and held to have waived all right to such compensation. [73 v. 88, § 3.]

§ 4589. Hearing on preliminary matters. On the day set for the hearing, if it appear to the court that any person or corporation interested in the levee or embankment has not been notified as required by this chapter, or that any requisite preliminary steps have not been taken, the court shall continue the case not exceeding twenty days, and order such notice to be given or such other preliminary steps to be taken; and the court shall have power at any time before the final order has been made to continue the case and order notice to be served, as required in § 4587, upon any owner of lands who may be found to be affected by said proceeding, and who has not been served with such notice; and if notice is given after the time originally appointed for the hearing of the petition, the petition shall be regarded, as to such owner so notified, as appointed for hearing on the day to which the case is continued for the purpose of giving such notice. [73 v. 88, § 4.]

§ 4590. Hearing on the merits and proceedings thereon. When the court finds that notice of the filing and pendency of the petition has been given, and all other preliminary steps taken, it shall proceed to hear and determine the petition upon the papers and evidence; and if the court is satisfied that the levee will be conducive to the public health, convenience,

or welfare, it shall forthwith appoint three competent, disinterested freeholders of the county, who shall be sworn to faithfully and impartially perform their duty as such viewers, and they, with the aid of a competent engineer, who shall be appointed at the same time by the court, shall proceed to view the premises along the proposed route, and the lands to be affected by the proposed levee, and make a report of their proceedings in writing to the court within fifteen days from the date of their appointment, unless in the discretion of the court, a longer time shall be given them; which report shall show whether in their opinion the construction of the levee, substantially on the route petitioned for, will be conducive to the public health, convenience, or welfare, what owners of land should assist in the construction of the proposed levee, and in defraying the costs and expenses thereof, and the lots or lands, and the quantity thereof, which will be benefitted by such levee, and if the court, in its discretion, deem it necessary, it may order the engineer to make and return, at the same time the viewers make their report, maps, plats, and profiles of the proposed levee and the lands which may be affected by the same. [73 v. 88, § 5.]

§ 4591. Hearing of application for damages. If the viewers report in favor of the construction of the levee, the court shall appoint a day, not later than ten days from the filing of the report, when it will hear and determine all applications for compensation for lands appropriated, and the necessity for the levee; and in addition to the petition, report of viewers, maps, plats, and profiles of the engineer, the court may hear further evidence and arguments of counsel for or against the construction of such levee; and the judge shall have the right to view the premises before the final order is made, and the court, if found necessary, shall have the right to continue the hearing of the case from time to time, in its discretion. [73 v. 88, § 5.]

§ 4592. Compensation must be paid before final order.

No final order for the construction of such levee, or any part thereof, shall be made until the full amount of compensation for land appropriated has been paid. [73 v. 88, § 6.]

§ 4593. The final order. If, upon the final hearing of the case, the court finds that the levee ought to be constructed, and is necessary and will be conducive to the public health, convenience, or welfare, it shall order the same to be located, established and constructed; and it shall also order and prescribe the site of such levee, and shall direct the engineer to finally locate, level, and measure the same, and divide it into suitable sections, not less in number than the number of owners of land benefitted by its construction, and shall prescribe the time within which the work upon each section shall be completed, and by whom paid for. [73 v. 88, § 7.]

§ 4594. How assessments of work to be made. A person owning lands abutting on or over which such levee shall pass, shall have his section assigned thereon, within or along the boundary of his lands, to the extent of the assessment made against such owner, when the frontage is sufficient, otherwise the same shall be thus assessed as far as practicable; and in determining the number of owners, tenants in common, and the owners of a life estate in any tract of land with tenants in common, may be counted as one, and the court may, in its discretion, order such tenants in common, and such owners of a life estate, to pay for the work on a single section jointly, in proportion to the value of their respective interests. [73 v. 88, § 7.]

§ 4595. Costs and statements for parties. The court shall allow and assess all the reasonable fees, costs, and expenses of locating and establishing such levee, and shall apportion the payment of the same equitably among the parties to be benefitted thereby, and prescribe the time within which the assessment shall be paid, and render judgment therefor, to be collected as other judgments; and the judge shall, if requested, prepare for the use of the party making the request a brief statement in writing, describing

briefly his apportionment of the levee, together with the length, height, width, and slope of the same, the amount of costs assessed against such party, and the expenses of performing the work apportioned to such party, when to be paid, and by what time the work shall be completed. [73 v. 88, § 8.]

§ 4596. Meaning of the word "levee," in this chapter. The word "levee," in this chapter, shall be understood to embrace and include, with or without being specially mentioned in the petition for a main levee, any side, lateral, or spur levee, or levees necessary to be constructed to secure the objects and purposes for which any main levee may be made. [73 v. 88, § 9.]

§ 4597. Changes in route authorized. The court may, in making the final order, on the recommendation of the viewers and engineer, or of the jury, alter or change the termini and route of a proposed levee, from that set forth in the petition, so as more effectually to secure the objects and purposes of the original petition, if the compensation for lands appropriated is not affected thereby. [73 v. 88, § 10.]

§ 4598. When another viewer or engineer appointed. If a viewer or the engineer die, resign, or refuse, or neglect to perform the duties required of him, the court shall forthwith appoint an eligible person to fill his place, who shall qualify and perform the duties the same as if originally appointed. [73 v. 88, § 11.]

§ 4599. When riprappling to be done. If it be found necessary by the court to protect such levee from being washed away by high waters or freshets, that any portion of the same should be riprapped or otherwise protected by stone or timber, in its final order, it may direct additional work to be done, particularly describing its kind and character, and the particular place and the sections on which the same shall be done. [73 v. 88, § 12.]

§ 4599a. Court may order construction of flood-gate, etc., for draining lands. If it be found necessary by the court to construct, erect, build and operate any flood-gate or flood-gates, pump or pumps, elevator or ele-

vators along any portion of said levee for the purpose of draining the lands benefited by said levee, in its final order it may direct the same to be done, particularly describing its kind and character and the place or places and locality or localities on which the same shall be done. [88 v. 504.]

§ 4600. **The jury and venire.** If at any time set for hearing the petition any party in interest demand a jury, the probate judge shall select and impanel a jury of twelve disinterested freeholders of the county, who shall constitute a jury for the case, in which case no viewers shall be appointed, and the probate judge shall issue a venire for such jury, directed to the sheriff of the county, returnable at a day therein named, not exceeding twenty days, which venire shall specify the time of meeting of the jury in said court; and the rights of all the parties in interest shall be investigated in one case and by one jury. [73 v. 88. § 13.]

Body of men under this section is not a jury within the meaning of the constitution, 25 O. S. 91.

§ 4601. **Impaneling jury and form of verdict.** At the time fixed for the meeting of the jury, any party interested may challenge any juror for cause, and the court shall hear and determine all further preliminary questions pertaining to the case, and may direct the sheriff of the county to fill any vacancies which may then be in the panel arising from any cause; and the judge shall thereupon administer an oath to the jurors, faithfully and impartially to try the issues submitted to them in the case, and a true verdict render according to the law and evidence, and the jury shall in their verdict report in writing to the court:

1.—Whether the proposed levee will be conducive to the public health, convenience, or welfare.

2.—The amount of compensation each person claiming compensation for lands appropriated for the construction of the proposed levee, is entitled to in case the same is located.

3.—What owners of lands should assist in the construction of the proposed levee, and in defraying the costs and expenses thereof, and the lots and lands,

and the quantity thereof which will be benefitted by such levee, specifying the sections and work to be done and by whom to be paid for, as provided in this chapter. [73 v. 88, § 14.]

§ 4602. Trial to the jury. The jurors may, in the discretion of the court, before making up their verdict, be ordered to view the premises along the route of the proposed levee, and the court shall direct the engineer to make, return, and lay before the jury, the necessary maps, plats, and profiles of the proposed levee and the lands which may be affected by the same; the parties in interest may offer evidence, and may be heard in person and by counsel before the jury, and the jury shall be subject to the judicial direction of the court in the hearing of the case and in making up its findings or verdict, and shall return a verdict within ten days after being sworn, unless the court, for good cause allow further time; and it is authorized to adjourn the proceedings in the premises as the circumstances of the case may require. [73 v. 88, § 15.]

§ 4603. Proceedings on the verdict. Upon the return of the verdict and report of the jury, the court shall receive the same, if found regular and in accordance with law, and thereupon discharge the jury, but if not found regular and in accordance with law, he shall recommit the case to the jury with proper instructions, to return the same in conformity with the law; and after the jury have returned their verdict and reported according to law, they shall be discharged, and the court shall proceed to confirm the verdict and report, if found to be favorable to the construction of the proposed levee, and shall also make an order for the payment of compensation, as found by the jury, for lands appropriated, and also for the performance of such things as the jury shall find in their verdict; and the court shall also make and enforce such further orders in the premises as are prescribed in §§ 4593, 4594, and 4595, and all such orders as may be necessary to the complete accomplishment of the objects and purposes of this chapter. [73 v. 88, § 16.]

§ 4604. Fees and costs. Jurors and viewers shall each be allowed pay at the rate of one dollar and fifty cents per day, and mileage at five cents per mile from their residence to the office of the probate judge, and from there to the place of the location of the proposed levee, in case of a view; and the engineer shall be allowed, not to exceed five dollars per day, while actually employed, and all other costs and expenses shall be taxed as is provided by law in similar cases, and all costs and expenses of the probate judge shall be collected and retained by him but not in excess of those allowed by any other law. [73 v. 88, § 17.]

§ 4605. Court may correct errors, etc. The probate court shall have power to correct any irregularities or clerical errors or mistakes in the report of the viewers, or in the verdict of the jury in relation to the lots and lands, and the quantity and the ownership therof, if the levee shall be ordered to be constructed, and upon a final order being made for the construction of the proposed levee, the judge shall make a record of the proceedings had in the case; and the court may, after final order extend the time for the completion of the work on any section of the proposed levee, if deemed necessary. [73 v. 88, § 18.]

§ 4606. When proceedings to be dismissed. If the viewers or the jury report against the construction of the levee, or if the court at any stage of the proceedings before the final order is made, find that such levee should not be constructed, the court shall dismiss the proceedings at the costs of the petitioners, who shall be bound jointly, for the costs and expenses, with the principal or principals on the bond given, as provided in § 4586. [73 v. 88, § 19.]

§ 4607. Repair of levees. When it becomes necessary to repair any levee constructed under the provisions of this chapter, or under any other law, or under any agreement of the owners of the lands affected by such levee, the same shall be done under the provisions of this chapter, and the proceedings therefor shall conform as far as possible to proceedings under this chapter for the location of a levee. [89 v. 257; 73 v. 83, § 20.]

§ 4608. When levee intersects watercourse or another levee. If the route of any proposed levee extend along any natural stream or watercourse and over, including or connected with the line of any levee already constructed or partly constructed, the parties interested shall be entitled to have the amount of work and expense they have already been to in the construction of such levee, taken into account in determining the question of what further work and expense, if any, they shall be required to pay for, in the construction of the proposed levee. [73 v. 88, § 21.]

§ 4609. Proceedings when levee benefits a road. When any levee established under this chapter affects beneficially any public or incorporated turnpike road or railroad so that the road-bed or track on any such road will be made better or safer by the construction of the levee, there may be apportioned to the county, if a county, state, or free turnpike road, to the township, if a township road, and to the company, if a corporate turnpike road or railroad, such portion of the work, costs, and expenses thereof, as if they were private individuals, and the court shall require them to pay for such work and pay such costs and expenses in like manner as individuals, except that when a county or township is ordered to pay for any such work and pay such costs and expenses, the commissioners of the county and the trustees of the township are required to pay for such work and such costs and expenses from the general fund of the county, or township. [73 v. 88, § 22.]

§ 4610. The sale of the work. The levee shall be constructed and compensation paid within the time specified in the order of the court, and upon the making of the final order, the judge shall immediately give notice of the sale of such work by sections, or parts of sections, to the lowest bidder, by printed or written handbills; the time of sale shall not be less than ten nor more than twenty days from the date of the notice, and the place shall be either at the door of the court house, or at either terminus of the

levee, as the judge may direct; and he shall take such security for the performance of such work and for the payment of all damages to the parties interested in case the same is not completed within the time and in the manner prescribed, as he may deem necessary, and he shall, immediately after such sale, enter his proceedings on his journal and make them a part of the record in the case; and he shall, in case of a sale of the work to the person who is ordered to pay for the same, only take the bond as aforesaid. [73 v. 88, § 24.]

§ 4611. When assessment to go on duplicate. In all other cases the judge shall fix the time within which the parties who have been ordered to pay for the work so sold, shall pay into the court their portion of the work at the price so sold, and in case the same is not paid by the time so fixed he shall certify to the county auditor the several amounts, including costs and expenses apportioned so assessed against each owner or person interested as aforesaid, not before paid, describing each piece or parcel of land so to be charged; and the auditor shall thereupon enter the same on the duplicate to be collected as other taxes, and when collected the same shall be paid over to the persons entitled thereto, upon the order of the probate judge, whenever he shall be satisfied that the several sections have been completed according to the order of the court before made; in case of a failure to sell any portion of the work at any lettings, and in case any purchaser at any letting fails to give bond or complete any part of the work as required, the judge shall proceed to again let the same and make all necessary orders in relation thereto as prescribed in this section. [73 v. 88, § 24.]

§ 4612. No person may complain of error unless materially affected. No person shall be permitted to take advantage of any error committed in any proceeding to locate, establish, and construct, or repair a levee under the provisions of this chapter, nor of any error committed by the probate judge or probate court, the viewers, or the jury in the case, or by the

engineer or other person, in such proceedings, nor of any informality, error, or defect appearing in the record of the proceedings, nor of want of notice to the owner of any lands affected thereby, unless the party complaining is first shown to be materially and substantially affected thereby. [73 v. 88, § 25.]

§ 4613. Relief in case of manifest error. But the court in which any action may be brought to enjoin, reverse, or declare void the proceedings by which any such levee is ordered to be located, established, constructed, or repaired, or to enjoin the performance of any work, or the assessment or collection of any costs and expenses ordered by the probate court for the purposes aforesaid, may, if there be manifest error in such proceedings affecting materially the substantial rights of any plaintiff, in such action, set the same aside as to such plaintiff without affecting the rights or liabilities of the other parties in interest; and the court shall, on the final hearing, make such order in the premises as may seem equitable and just, and may order the work done, and the costs and expenses paid, by the plaintiff, or the amount of money returned to the auditor of the county against the plaintiff, or any part thereof, to remain on the duplicate for collection, or may perpetually enjoin the same or any part thereof; the costs of such action, and of the proceedings had therein shall be apportioned among the parties, or paid out of the county treasury, in whole or in part, as justice and equity may require and the court direct. [73 v. 88, § 25.]

§ 4614. When and how township trustees may establish levees. The trustees of any township through which a stream or river subject to overflow passes may, on application of any party, enter upon any land in their township, to view any proposed levee or embankment, for the purpose of protecting any land held by more than one person, and cause such levee or embankment to be located and constructed, whenever, in their opinion, the same is demanded by or will be conducive to the public health, convenience, or welfare; and they may appropriate private

property, according to the provisions of law relating to the appropriation of private property to the use of corporations; but before any proceedings shall be taken by the trustees under this section, the expenses and cost of location and construction, and all other costs and expenses necessary or incident to the location or construction of the proposed levee, shall be guaranteed or paid to the trustees by the parties, or some of them, interested in the construction of the levee. [57 v. 88, §§ 1, 2.]

PROCEEDINGS ON APPEAL IN STATE ROAD CASE.

§ 4627. **Notice of appeal and bond.** An appeal from the final decision of the commissioners, on any application for damages or compensation sustained by the location of any state road, shall be allowed to the probate court of the proper county, if notice of such appeal be given by the appellant during the same session of the commissioners at which such decision was made, and the appellant shall, within ten days thereafter, enter into bond with good and sufficient surety, to be approved by the county auditor, for the payment of all costs and expenses, arising from, or in consequence of, such appeal; and the appellant shall, within five days thereafter, deliver to the probate judge a transcript of the proceedings had before the commissioners. [51 v. 388, § 12.]

Form of appeal bond.—Know all men by these presents, that we, —, —, and —, are held and are firmly bound unto the state of Ohio in the sum of [name amount equal to double the probable costs], for the payment of which we jointly and severally bind ourselves, our heirs, executors, and administrators, if default be made in the condition following, to wit:

Whereas the said — has taken an appeal to the probate court, from the final decision of the county commissioners on his application for damages [or compensation] sustained by the location of the state road leading from — to —, [or known as the — and — road]; now if the said —, —, shall pay all costs arising from, or in consequence of, such appeal that may be adjudged against him, then this obligation to be void; otherwise to be and remain in full force and effect.

Witness our hands, this — day of —, 189—.

Surety approved this —, 189—.
_____, County Auditor. }

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§ 4628. Summons. The jury and its proceedings. Upon receiving the transcript, the judge shall immediately issue a summons against the obligors in the bond filed under § 4618, which shall be served and returned as other writs of like character; in such suit the appellant shall be plaintiff and the obligors defendants; and upon the return of service, the judge shall cause a jury of twelve men to be selected and returned by the sheriff and clerk as provided by law, and such proceedings and trial may be had before the jury as are provided in chapter four; (1) and upon return of their verdict to the probate judge, he shall enter the same on record, with the former proceedings, and certify the decision to the county auditor, and the decision made and recorded shall be final, except as hereinafter provided. [51 v. 388, § 12.]

§ 4628 *et seq.*

§ 4629. Costs on appeal. In all cases of appeal from the final decision of the county commissioners, as provided in § 4627, the appellant shall pay all costs that may accrue in consequence of said appeal, unless the award rendered by the jury in the probate court shall exceed in amount the award rendered by the jury appointed by the county commissioners. [51 v. 388, § 13.]

§ 4630. When costs and damages paid by county. If, upon the reception of the decision obtained in the probate court, the county commissioners shall not deem the road of sufficient importance to cause the expenses incurred and damages assessed in the probate court to be paid by the county, they may refuse to establish the same, unless the parties interested in the location of the road, shall pay or cause to be paid, before the opening of the road, to the satisfaction of the county commissioners, in case the road is established a highway, all expenses incurred and damages assessed; but the commissioners, if in their opinion a part only of the road will be of public utility, may record and establish such useful part, and reject the residue, in case it be capable of division. [51 v. 388, § 14.]

§ 4632. Fees and costs. For services required by §§ 4627, 4628, the officers and other persons, shall each be entitled to the same fees as they are entitled to by law for like services in other cases; the auditors to be paid out of the county treasury, and the judge and others entitled to fees, to be taxed in the bill of costs in the cause in court. [51 v. 388, § 16.]

APPEALS IN ROAD CASES.

§ 4687. When order to open road may be executed. No order of the county commissioners for the establishment of a county road, or for the alteration or vacation, in whole or in part, of a state or county road, or changing the width of a county road, shall be executed until twenty days have elapsed after the entry of such order in the record of the commissioners, and no order shall issue to open any township road until fifteen days after the same has been established, at which time the clerk of the township may issue such order, by direction of the trustees, unless an appeal has been perfected. [53 v. 119, § 1; 74 v. 167, § 33.]

§ 4688. Who may appeal to probate court. An appeal from the final order of the county commissioners establishing a county road, or altering or vacating, in whole or in part, a state or county road, or changing the width of a county road, may be taken to the probate court of the same county by any person having an estate in fee, for life, or years, in any lands or tenements situate in any township in the county, in or through which township such new, altered, changed, or vacated road passes, or by the husband of any married woman, or guardian of any ward having such an estate. [53 v. 119, § 2.]

§ 4689. Appeal bond. To perfect such appeal, the appellant shall execute with sufficient sureties, or cause to be executed by sufficient sureties, to be approved by the county auditor, a bond or undertaking, payable to the state, in a penal sum of not less than one hundred nor more than three hundred dollars, in the discretion of the auditor, conditioned for the payment by such appellant of all costs that may

be adjudged against him in the probate court, or in any other court, to which the proceeding may be removed by petition in error, which bond shall be filed with the auditor on or before the twentieth day after the entry of the order appealed from in the record of the commissioners; but minors, idiots, or lunatics, or their guardians respectively, may appeal without giving bond, by causing an entry to that effect to be made within the period aforesaid, by the county auditor in the record of the commissioners. [53 v. 119, § 3.]

The appeal is perfected when the bond is filed and to the acceptance of the auditor, 24 O. S. 60. Appeal from order to establish one road and vacate another carries both proceedings, *Id.*

§ 4690. Auditor to transmit papers to court. Within ten days after the filing of an appeal bond, or the making of an entry for an appeal, as aforesaid, the county auditor shall transmit to the probate court the original papers in the proceeding, and a certified transcript, from the record of the commissioners, of all proceedings and orders had or made by or before them therein, upon the receipt of which, the probate judge shall forthwith docket the proceedings, styling the petitioners plaintiffs, and the appellants defendants, and shall set a day for the hearing thereof, which shall not be later than the twentieth day after such docketing of the appeal. [53 v. 119, § 4.]

The jurisdiction of the probate court is not lost by failure of the auditor to transmit the necessary papers, 24 O. S. 60.

§ 4691. When court may affirm or set aside proceedings. If, upon the hearing of the matter, it appear that the proceedings previous to the appeal were, in substance, regular and legal, and if no exception be taken by any claimant of compensation and damages to the assessment returned to and approved by the county commissioners, the probate court shall affirm the orders of the commissioners, and enter a judgment against the appellants for all costs created by the appeal; but if the previous proceedings are found to be substantially erroneous, the court shall set them aside, and order another view by three disinterested freeholders of the county, to be appointed

by the court, who shall perform the same duties that are required by chapter two of viewers appointed by county commissioners, except that they shall make their return to the probate court. [53 v. 119, § 5.]

§ 4646, R. S.

Entry affirming proceedings.—This cause comes into this court by appeal from the final decision of the commissioners of — county, in relation to the establishment of a county road on petition of the said — and others; and the court finding, upon hearing and inspection, that the proceedings had by and before the commissioners, previous to the appeal, were, in substance *, regular and legal, and no exception being taken by any claimant of damages to the assessment returned to said commissioners, said proceedings are affirmed, and it is ordered that the appellant pay all costs that have been created by the appeal.

Entry reversing proceedings.—[Title.] [Continue as in preceding form to *] erroneous in this, to wit: [state the error] and the same are hereby reversed and set aside, and thereupon the court appoints —, —, —, three judicious disinterested freeholders of the county as viewers and — as surveyor of said road. It is therefore ordered that the said viewers and surveyor meet at [name place] on the — day of —, 189—, at — o'clock, and after being duly sworn proceed to view and survey said road according to law, and make report of their proceedings in the premises to this court on or before the — day of —, 189—.

§ 4692. The order to viewers. The order to the viewers shall specify a place where, and a day upon which, or within two days, Sunday excepted, thereafter, they shall meet to commence the performance of their duties, and shall require them to make their report on or before a day therein specified, which shall not be later than the twentieth day after the entry of the order in said court; and the court shall also appoint a surveyor to attend the viewers and perform the duties required by the chapter aforesaid of surveyors, who shall have power to take to his assistance two chainmen and a marker, all of whom shall be disinterested, and he shall deliver a report and plat of his survey to one of the viewers, in time to be returned with their report, and it shall be so returned. [53 v. 119, § 5.]

§ 4693. When the court must confirm proceedings. If the proceedings and report of viewers and surveyor, or of the reviewers hereinafter mentioned, be substantially legal, and also substantially coincides

with the order of the commissioners appealed from, the court shall confirm such proceedings and report, and shall render a judgment against the appellants for the costs created by the appeal; or, if the report of the viewers be favorable to the petitioners, but materially varies from the order appealed from, the court shall nevertheless confirm the same, if it be within the scope of the petition, and substantially legal; and the court may, in such case, require all the costs created by the appeal to be paid by the appellants, or by the petitioners, or a portion of them by the one party, and the residue by the other, as may be equitable, and shall render a judgment accordingly. [53 v. 119, § 6.]

Entry confirming report.—The viewers appointed in this case having reported in favor of the establishment of said road, and it appearing, upon examination that said report and the proceedings of said viewers are substantially legal, the same are approved and confirmed. And it further appearing that said report and proceedings substantially coincide with the order of the commissioners appealed from (or that the same materially varies from the order appealed from but is favorable to the petitioners and within the scope of the petition and substantially legal), the said report and proceedings are approved and confirmed. It is therefore ordered that the said — pay the costs created by said appeal, and in default of his so doing that execution issue against him according to law.

§ 4694. When review may be ordered. If the report of the viewers, appointed by the court, be adverse to establishing, altering, vacating, or changing the width of the road, the court shall, upon the motion of the petitioners, or any twelve of them, but not otherwise, order a review by five disinterested free-holders of the county, to be appointed by the court, to whom an order similar to that hereinbefore prescribed in respect to viewers shall be issued; and such reviewers shall examine the proposed new road, alteration, or change, or road or part thereof, proposed to be vacated, as defined or referred to in the order appealed from, and report in writing to the court their opinions for or against the same, with their reasons; and if their report be such as is mentioned in the first clause of the preceding section, the

court shall proceed as directed in said clause, but if it be adverse to such new road, alteration, change, or vacation, no further proceedings shall be had in the premises, except to render a judgment against the petitioners for all costs that have accrued from the commencement of the proceedings before the commissioners. [53 v. 119, § 7.]

Entry ordering review. — The viewers appointed in this case having reported adversely to the establishment of said road [or alteration, or vacation], now come the said — and [state number—showing twelve or more] others, original petitioners for said road, and file their motion for a review of said road; and the court being of opinion that said motion is reasonable and proper it is ordered that —, —, —, —, and —, five disinterested freeholders of the county of — be, and they hereby are, appointed a committee to review said road; and said reviewers are directed to meet at —, on the — day of —, 18—, at — o'clock, forenoon, and after having performed the duties of their appointment that they report in writing to this court for or against the same and their reasons therefor on or before the [not later than the twentieth day after the issuing of the order].

§ 4695. When other viewers, etc., may be appointed. When a viewer, reviewer, or surveyor, appointed by the court, is unable or fails to attend to the duty required of him, the court may substitute another in his stead. [53 v. 119, § 8.]

§ 4696. Oath of viewers, etc. Every viewer, reviewer, surveyor, chainman, or marker, appointed or selected under the provisions of this chapter, shall, before entering upon his duties, take an oath faithfully and impartially to discharge the duties of his appointment, which oath may be administered by any person authorized by § 4648 to administer an oath, or by any other competent authority. [53 v. 119, § 9.]

§ 4648 authorizes the oath to be administered by the surveyor or one of the viewers or reviewers who has been previously sworn.

§ 4697. Appeals from township trustees—appeal bond—when filed. An appeal to the probate court, from the final decision of the trustees of the township, on any petition or report for or against the establishment of a road, shall be allowed, and the court may order another view of the road, assessments of damages, or make any other order which may be just and reasonable in the case, if the appellant enter into bond to

the state, for the use of the township, in the sum of one hundred dollars, with sufficient security, to the acceptance of the township treasurer, within fifteen days from the date of the decision of the trustees, conditioned in case the appeal be from a decision in favor of the establishment of a road, for the payment of all costs and expenses arising from such appeal if the road be established and the assessment of compensation and damages be not increased by the proceedings had in the probate court; and in case the appeal be from a decision against the establishment of a road, such bond shall be conditioned for the payment of all costs and expenses arising from such appeal, if the road be not established by the proceedings in the probate court; and the appeal shall be entered with the probate judge within six days from the filing of the bond with the township treasurer. [88 v. 137.]

See 54 O. S. 824, 828.

§ 4698. Decision of court certified to township clerk. The decision obtained in the probate court, as provided in the foregoing sections, shall be certified to the township clerk, who shall notify the trustees thereof; whereupon the trustees shall dispose of the case agreeably to the order of the probate court, and the probate judge shall be allowed to tax the same fees which are by law allowed for similar services in other cases. [51 v. 303, § 34.]

§ 4699. Appeal from assessment of compensation and damages. Every claimant of compensation and damages on account of the establishment or alteration of a county or township road, or alteration of a state road, or change in width of a county road, may appeal to the probate court, from the final decision of the county commissioners or township trustees, confirming the assessment of compensation and damages made by the viewers in his behalf, or the refusal of the viewers to award damages to him, which appeal shall be perfected and docketed in the mode hereinbefore prescribed in § 4690, [except that] the appellant shall be the plaintiff, and the obligors in the bond shall be the defendants; and several claimants may unite in a joint appeal, although their claims

may be distinct, or they may severally appeal. [68 v. 111, § 10.]

Appeal bond.—Know all men by these presents: That we, —, —, and — are held and firmly bound unto the state of Ohio, for the use of — township, — county, in said state, in the penal sum of one hundred dollars, for the payment of which we jointly and severally bind ourselves, our heirs, executors, and administrators. Signed by us and dated this — day of —, 189—. The condition of this obligation is such that, whereas, — has taken an appeal to the probate court from the decision of the trustees of — township, confirming the assessment of compensation and damages by the viewers [or, the refusal of the viewers to award him damages] in a proceeding before said trustees to establish [alter, change, or vacate] a [describe road, alteration, change, or vacation]. Now, if the said — shall pay all the costs and expenses arising from said appeal, if the compensation and damages be not increased by the proceedings in the probate court, then this obligation to be void; otherwise, to be and remain in full force.

Approved.

_____, Township Treasurer.

See § 4689. The right of appeal, by which a trial to a constitutional jury is secured, gives validity to the action of the viewers in the first instance, in assessing compensation and damages, 22 O. S. 275; 4 O. S. 167; 5 O. S. 140.

24700. Proceedings thereon. Jury, how drawn. Upon such appeal, whether joint or several, the probate court shall confine itself to the questions of compensation and damages presented by it, and shall forthwith, after the docketing thereof, cause a jury of twelve men to be selected and returned by the sheriff and clerk of the county, as provided by law, and, after receiving the names of such jurors, issue a venire commanding them to appear in court, on a day and hour named in the venire, which shall not be later than the twentieth day from its date, to serve as jurors upon the trial of such claims. [68 v. 111, § 10.]

Venire for jury.—The State of —, — County, SS:
To the Sheriff of said county, greeting:

You are hereby commanded to summon [name the jurors] to appear in the probate court within and for said county, on the — day of —, 18—, at — o'clock, forenoon, then and there to serve as jurors in a cause now pending in said court, wherein — is plaintiff, and — and others are defendants, being an appeal from the final decision of the commissioners of said county, in relation to the assessment of compensation and damages by reason of the location of a certain state road. Hereof fail not; and of this writ make due return.

Witness my signature and the seal of said probate court, this — day of —, A. D., 18—.

_____, Probate Judge.

§ 4701. Notice to appellants and obligors. Service. The court shall also issue a summons or notice to all the appellants, whether joint or several, and to the obligors aforesaid, to attend at the same time and place, which summons or notice shall be served by delivering to each person named therein a copy thereof, or by leaving such copy at his usual place of abode; and if any of the parties are non-residents of the county, but have an agent or attorney therein, service on such agent or attorney, in manner aforesaid, shall be sufficient, or a summons or notice may be sent to another county for service upon any party residing or being therein; if an appellant is a non-resident when he perfects his appeal, he shall leave with the probate judge the name of an agent or attorney in the county, upon whom service may be made, and if he fail to do so, no service upon him shall be necessary; and service upon a guardian shall be sufficient service upon his ward. [68 v. 111, § 10.]

§ 4702. Challenges. Talesmen. Oath of jurors. If any of the jurors fail to attend, or for good cause be excused from serving, or be set aside on account of a challenge, the panel shall be filled with talesmen as in other cases; each party shall be entitled to two peremptory challenges, and may make any number of challenges for cause; and in respect to challenges, the appellants whose claims are on trial shall be considered as one party, and the obligors as the other; the jury shall be sworn in all the causes, whether the appeals are joint or several, at the same time, unless for good cause shown the court otherwise direct; and the oath of the jury shall conform, as nearly as may be, to the oath prescribed for the jury in proceedings by corporations to appropriate property. [68 v. 111, § 11.]

§ 6427.

Oath of jurors.—You and each of you do solemnly swear [or, declare and affirm] that you will faithfully and impartially discharge all the duties enjoined on you by law, as jurors in the cause now on hearing, wherein — is plaintiff, and —, and others are defendants, being an appeal from the final decision of the commissioners of — county, in relation to the assessment of compensation and damages to the said — by reason of the location through his premises of the — road leading from — to —, according to the best of your understanding and ability. So help you God. [Or, this you do under the pains and penalties of perjury.]

§ 4703. **Conduct of the trial.** On motion of either party, or of any one of the appellants, the jury shall, under the care of an officer of the court, and with such person or persons as the court may appoint to show them the premises, and before any testimony shall be given, except the plat and field notes of the road and the title papers of the claimants, if produced, which they shall take with them, proceed to examine the road as established or ordered, and the property of the several claimants taken therefor, or alleged to be injured thereby, and after making such examination, shall return to the probate court, at the time the court shall have appointed; whereupon, or upon the jury being sworn, if no view is moved for, the trial of the claims, in the order the court shall direct, or any number or all of them at the same time, if the parties so agree, shall be proceeded with in the same manner as in other jury trials in the court; but any claimant may elect to have his claim tried separately; and the jury shall render a separate verdict upon each claim, which shall be entered upon the record of the court, and a new trial shall not be granted except for misconduct of the jury, nor shall an appeal, except by petition in error, as hereinafter provided, be taken to any other court. [68 v. 111, § 11.]

Verdict. [Title.] We, the jurors impaneled and sworn in the case of A B against C D and others, having examined the state road leading from — to —, where the same is laid out over the premises of the said A B, and having heard the testimony adduced by the parties, do award and determine that the said A B be paid the sum of — dollars, as compensation for the land belonging to him which has been taken for said road.

Given under our hands, this — day of —, A. D., 189—.

[Signed by the jurors.]

Final entry—judgment upon the verdict.—The jurors who were summoned to try this cause having appeared were sworn and affirmed, and proceeded to view the — road leading from — to —, where the same is laid out over the premises of the said A B, and having returned into court, and heard the testimony offered by the parties, and the arguments of counsel, delivered their verdict, in writing, to the court, as follows: [Copy verdict of jurors] and thereupon the court proceed to render judgment upon said verdict as follows: [Verdict in full.]

§ 4704. Trial by jury after assessment. When an assessment for compensation and damages has been made, or refused, by viewers of a county or township road, or alteration of a state, county, or township road, or change of width of a county road, appointed by the probate court, any claimant may, before the confirmation of the report of the viewers, file exceptions to their decision upon his claim, whether it was rejected altogether, or compensation and damages awarded to him; whereupon such proceedings shall be had for a trial by jury, of his claim, and of any others thus presented, as are provided in the preceding section; and the provisions of said section shall, in all respects, apply to the same. [53 v. 119, § 12.]

§ 4705. When claimant to pay costs. If, by the final decision in the probate court, any claimant of compensation and damages do not obtain a greater sum than was awarded to him by the order of the commissioners or township trustees from which he appealed, he shall pay all costs created by his appeal, so far as the court can ascertain the same, and judgment shall be rendered against him for the same; and in cases not hereinbefore specially provided for, the court shall give such judgment in respect to costs as may be equitable, and the county commissioners may, in their discretion pay out of the county treasury, any part or all of any costs that may be adjudged against defendants if in their opinion the public utility, and the justice of the case justifies it. [89 v. 130; 53 v. 119, § 13.]

§ 4706. Judgment for costs, how rendered. All such judgments shall be rendered in favor of the state, and may be enforced by execution issued by the probate court, of its own motion, or at the instance of any person entitled to any part thereof, and the money, when collected, shall be paid to the persons respectively entitled thereto. [53 v. 119, § 14.]

§ 4707. Record. The probate judge shall make a record of all proceedings had in the probate court under the provisions of this chapter, including the reports and plats of viewers, reviewers, and survey-

ors, and forthwith, after the termination of the proceedings upon an appeal, transmit to the county auditor, if the appeal was from the county commissioners, or to the township clerk, if it was from township trustees, all original papers received from him, and also a transcript, from the record aforesaid, of the proceedings upon such appeal. [53 v. 119, § 15.]

§ 4708. When auditor to make record and its effect. If it appear by the transcript so transmitted to the county auditor that the court has approved the establishment, alteration, vacation, or change of a road, and that the compensation and damages, if assessed in or under the orders of the court, do not, in the aggregate, exceed the amount assessed, approved, and ordered to be paid out of the county treasury before the appeal, the auditor shall forthwith record, in the proper book, the final decision of the court in the premises, with all reports, plats, field notes, or other matters appearing in the transcript necessary to a right understanding of the same, and note in said book the date of such recording; and thenceforth the road shall be established, vacated, altered, or changed, as the case may be, and he shall issue the necessary orders for the payment of the compensation and damages. [53 v. 119, § 16.]

§ 4713. Decision of court reviewable on error. The final decision of the probate court, made under the provisions of this chapter, may be reviewed, upon a petition in error, by the court of common pleas of the proper county, but shall not be reversed for any defect in form if found to be substantially correct; and upon a reversal, a court of common pleas may award a writ of *precedendo*, when deemed necessary. [53 v. 119, § 20.]

TURNPIKES.

§ 4761. Compensation to land owners. When the commissioners and owners fail to agree as to the amount of compensation for private property taken for the construction of turnpikes or when the owner

is unknown, non-resident or incapable of contracting, this section provides that the compensation shall be ascertained by proceedings had in the name of the county commissioners under the law providing for the appropriation of private property by corporations. [§§ 6414, *et seq.*]

See §§ 6414, *et seq.*; 18 Bull 308.

ONE MILE ASSESSMENT PIKE.

§ 4782. Application to probate court. If the road commissioners and owner can not agree on the price of the material which the former are authorized to procure for the construction and repair of the pike, the commissioners may apply to the judge of the probate court of the county to appoint appraisers to assess the value of such material.

Application to probate court to appoint appraisers.—To the Honorable, the probate court in and for — county, Ohio: The undersigned represent that they are the duly appointed and qualified commissioners of the [*give the name of the pike*] in said county. That in the discharge of their duties, as such commissioners, they have found it necessary in the construction [*or repair*] of said road, to appropriate [*describe the material wanted*]. That they as such commissioners, and the said — owner thereof, can not agree upon a price that is fair and reasonable; therefore they, in pursuance of law, make application for the appointment of appraisers to assess the value of such material.

Dated —, 189—.

Commissioners.

§ 4783. Assessment of damages for material taken. On the filing of such application the probate judge shall appoint three disinterested freeholders, who, after being duly sworn to impartially assess the value of the material or any part thereof, shall enter upon the premises of the owner of such materials, and assess the value thereof, and the damages that will accrue to the owner by the removal thereof through his premises, and within ten days after appointment return their award to the court; thereupon the probate judge shall require the commissioners to pay for or give security for the payment of all material to be

taken, and damages done to the owner of the premises, and in ten days after the return of the award, on application of the commissioners, furnish them a copy of the same; and they may thereupon enter upon the lands, either inclosed or uninclosed, and remove such stone, gravel or other material, unless an appeal has been taken as provided in the next section. [72 v. 93, § 6.]

Journal entry, appointing appraisers. [Title.] This day this cause came on for hearing on the application of plaintiffs for the appointment of appraisers, as hereinbefore stated, and it being made to appear that the notice to the defendant, as hereinbefore ordered, has been duly served more than ten days prior to this date [and said defendant having failed to appear, or said defendant being in court and making no objection, state the facts], it is ordered, that —, —, —, three judicious disinterested freeholders, be, and they are hereby, appointed appraisers herein, and that notice be issued by this court, and served upon said appraisers by said commissioners, directing them to meet and discharge their duties in the premises, and return their award to this court within ten days from this date.
_____, Probate Judge.

Award. — We, the undersigned appraisers, having been first duly sworn, and having examined the materials sought to be taken by said commissioners, owned by —, do appraise the value thereof at \$—, and we assess the damages that will accrue to said — by the removal of said materials through his premises at \$—.
_____,
_____, } Appraisers.

Dated, —, 189—.

Journal entry, on return of award. [Title.] This day this cause came on to be further heard, and the appraisers having returned their award herein, and said award having been examined and found correct, the same is approved and confirmed. It is therefore ordered, that said commissioners pay, or secure to be paid to said —, the sum of \$—, the value of said material as assessed [and the further sum of —, the amount of damages awarded him] by said appraisers, and that they pay the costs of this proceeding taxed at \$—.

Made to apply to county commissioners. [88 v. 187, § 4800.]

§ 4784. *Appeal from assessment.* An appeal from the decision of the appraisers may be taken by either party to the court of common pleas within twenty days after the rendering of the award, upon the appellant entering into an undertaking to the adverse party, in a sum not less than fifty dollars, and in all cases not less than double the amount of such award. [72 v. 93, § 6.]

Appeal bond.—Know all men by these presents: That we, _____, _____, and _____, are held and firmly bound unto _____, in the penal sum of [not less than fifty dollars, nor less than double the amount of the award], for the payment of which, well and truly to be made, we jointly and severally bind ourselves, our heirs, executors, and administrators, if default be made in the condition following, to wit: Whereas, the said _____ has appealed to the common pleas court of _____ county, from the final order of the probate court of said county, confirming the award of appraisers in a certain proceeding in said court, wherein said _____, _____, as commissioners of the _____ pike, made application for the appointment of appraisers to assess the value of material owned by said _____, necessary in the construction [or repair] of said _____ pike [and to assess the damages accruing to said _____ by the removal of said material through his premises]; Now, if the said _____ shall abide by, and perform the order, judgment, or decree of the appellate court, and pay all costs and moneys which may be awarded against him [or them], then this obligation to be void, otherwise to remain in full force and effect.

Witness our hands this _____ day of _____, 189_____.
 Approved, _____, Probate Judge. _____, _____,
 Date, _____, 189_____. _____, _____.

This proceeding is somewhat analogous to proceedings to appropriate private property by corporations, and if the provisions of the statute in relation to appeals from the probate court to the common pleas court in cases of appropriation of property be complied with in this case, no exceptions can be taken thereto, Gilmore's Probate Practice p. 181, see §§ 2355 et seq. Provisions of law constitutional, 8 C. C. 166. The word "damages" includes "compensation." Id.

APPEAL IN TWO-MILE ASSESSMENT PIKE CASES.

§ 4834. Appeal to probate court—proceedings—guardian may act for ward. All applications for damages shall be barred, unless they be presented as above required, (1) and any person feeling aggrieved by the assessment made may demand of the commissioners to have the same assessed by a jury; in which case the claimant may appeal to the probate court of the county, and the same proceedings shall there be had, and like orders and judgments rendered, as are provided in chapter four; (2) but the guardian of any minor, idiot, or insane person may act for his ward, and all his acts shall be binding upon the ward. [64 v. 80, § 3.]

1. § 4838, provides that "the viewers shall not be required to assess damages to any person except minors, idiots or lunatics, in consequence of the appropriation of any private property for the making of the improvement, unless the owner thereof, or his agent file a written application with the viewers giving a

description of the premises on which damages are claimed by them.

2. Appeals in road cases, §§ 4688 *et seq.* See 42 O. S. 61.
The guardian may act for the ward in making application for damages; but the county is as much required to appropriate the land to be used for the highway as if the guardian had not exercised such power. 89 O. S. 62.

§ 4853. Commissioners may receive donations and contract for material. The commissioners may receive subscriptions and donations, in money, or real or personal property, which shall be applied to the construction or improvement of the road, and may contract for and purchase such stone, gravel, or other material as may be necessary for the construction and repair of the road. [74 v. 79, § 11.]

§ 4854. Appointment of appraisers of material. If the commissioners and owner of such stone, gravel, or other material can not agree on a price deemed fair and reasonable, the commissioners may apply to the judge of the probate court of the county, or if such material is located in another county than that in which the road is located, then to the judge of the probate court of the county in which such material is located, to appoint appraisers to assess the value of the material; thereupon an order shall be entered of record in the office of such probate court, directing that notice in writing be served by the commissioners, upon the person whose property is sought to be appropriated, not less than ten days before the further proceedings herein provided for shall be had; and such notice shall contain a brief description of the property sought to be appropriated, and state the use to which it is to be put, and the time when further proceedings shall be had. [74 v. 79, § 11.]

§ 4855. Duties of appraisers. Assessment of damages. Upon the day so fixed, the probate court before whom such application is filed shall appoint three disinterested freeholders, who, after being duly sworn to impartially assess the value of the material, or any part of the same, shall enter upon the premises of the owner and assess the value thereof; and they shall also assess the damages that will accrue to the owner by the removal of the material through his premises, and shall, within ten days after their appointment, return their award to the probate court. [74 v. 79, § 11.]

§ 4856. Affirmance of the award. The judge of the

probate court shall, upon the return of the award, furnish the commissioners, on application, a copy of the same, and also furnish a copy to the owner of the material; and thereupon, if neither party signify an intention to appeal to the court of common pleas, the probate court shall at once render judgment for the amount of compensation and damages awarded by the appraisers, and order that, upon payment of such sums and costs, the commissioners may enter upon the lands, either inclosed or uninclosed, and remove such material as may be required to make the road. [74 v. 79, § 11.]

§ 4857. Appeal to common pleas. An appeal from the decision of the appraisers to the court of common pleas may be allowed, if, taken within thirty days after the rendering of the award; either party desiring to appeal shall give notice at the time, or within three days thereafter, of his intention to appeal to the court of common pleas, and thereupon the probate court shall require such appellant to enter into a bond in a sum not exceeding the value of the property sought to be appropriated, conditioned that the appellant shall perform the judgment of the court of common pleas, and pay all costs and damages adjudged or ordered by such court; when such bond is filed, the probate court shall send all the original papers in the proceeding with a certified copy of the journal entries made in the cause, to the clerk of the court of common pleas; and in that court a jury of twelve men shall be impaneled according to law, to try and determine the amount of compensation and damages that shall be awarded, and such proceedings shall be had as are provided by law to appropriate private property for public use; but such appeal shall not prevent the immediate entry upon the premises by the commissioners, for the purpose of taking material. [74 v. 79, § 11.]

§ 4858. When road is in more than one county. When any proposed road improvement contemplated by this chapter is in more than one county, application shall be made by petition to the commissioners of each of the counties, and the commis-

sioners of such counties, upon the petition and bond being filed in their respective counties, shall meet in joint session, at such time and place as the auditor of the county in which there is more of such proposed improved road located than in any other county, shall appoint, in a notice to the auditors of each of the counties in which the petition has been filed. The auditor of the county in which the joint board meets shall be the clerk of the board, and furnish a certified copy of the proceedings to each of the counties interested. The said joint board shall not order such improvement made until the said petitions are respectively signed by a majority of the resident land owners of the county wherein such petition is filed, whose lands will be assessed to pay the expense of said improvement. The petitioners shall have the qualifications required in § 4836. The viewers, surveyors, and engineers, persons to apportion the estimated expense of the improvement shall have the qualifications required, when the improvement is confined to one county. And the viewers and persons to apportion the estimated expense shall be appointed so as to allow one at least to each county, if there are not more counties than there are persons to be appointed. There shall be separate reports of the viewers and of the persons to apportion the expenses, for so much of such improvement as lies in each county, which shall be filed with the clerk of the joint board. If any person appointed to perform duty under the provisions of this chapter shall be unable to perform such duty, the commissioners, or joint board of commissioners, as the case may be, shall appoint another person to fill the vacancy. The assessment shall be paid into the county treasury of the county where the lands assessed are located; and the money shall be paid out on the order of the joint board. A majority of the joint board shall have power to make findings and orders necessary to carry out the provisions of this section; but such majority shall be composed of at least one commissioner from each county in which the improvement is located. In all matters not herein provided for the joint board shall proceed according to the provisions of this chapter. But proceedings already commenced shall be continued as if this act was not passed. [89 v. 176; 74 v. 56, §1.]

§ 4859. Appeals in such cases. Applications may be made by the joint board, to the probate judge of the county in which stone, gravel, or other material is located, to appoint appraisers to assess the value thereof, and damages, and like proceedings shall be had thereon as are provided in other cases; and any person feeling aggrieved by any decision of such appraisers may appeal from such decision to the probate court of such county, and such proceedings shall then be had as are provided for appeals in § 4834, and such orders and judgments be rendered as are there provided for, and the necessities of the case may require. [74 v. 56, § 2.]

Appeals from assessment of damages in reference to material taken to repair improved roads are subject to all the provisions of the statutes relating to the appropriation of material for road purposes; but notice of such appeal shall be filed with the probate judge of the county within ten days after the delivery of the certificate, § 4800.

ABANDONMENT OF CERTAIN ROADS.

§ 4914. What roads may be abandoned and when. Any turnpike or plankroad in the state upon which toll has been or may be authorized to be taken, which has been or may hereafter be out of repair for the period of six months, shall be deemed and held abandoned; and upon such abandonment being declared, as hereinafter provided, it shall be unlawful for any company or person owning or claiming to own such road, or any person owning or claiming to own the right to take tolls thereon, or any person in behalf of such company or person, to take, demand, or receive toll for the use of such road, or so much thereof as may be so declared abandoned. [75 v. 85, § 1.]

§ 4914, 4916, 4918, so far as they authorized the probate court to declare a turnpike road abandoned and vacated as a toll road and thereby to become a free road without the intervention of a jury or the right of appeal whereby such jury could be had to determine the road or a part thereof has been out of repair for the preceding six months are unconstitutional, 30 Bull 306; 50 O. S. 568.

§ 4915. Petition to have same declared abandoned. Any twelve or more freeholders of a county in or

through which any toll turnpike or plankroad, or any part thereof, has been or may hereafter be constructed, may present to the probate court of any county in which such road or part thereof is situate, their petition, stating that such road or part thereof has not been kept in repair for the preceding six months, and praying that the same may be declared abandoned and vacated as a toll road; to which petition the company or persons owning or claiming to own such road, and all persons owning or claiming to own the right to take toll thereon, shall be made defendants. [75 v. 85, § 2.]

Petition for abandonment of toll road.—To the probate court in and for _____ county, Ohio: The undersigned, freeholders of _____ county, represent that the _____ toll road [or, that about _____ miles of the toll road], known as [the _____ turnpike], leading from [state terminal], is situate in said county. That for more than six months last past said road has not been kept in repair, in the particulars following, to wit: [state matters complained of.]

Your petitioners further say, that a company, known as the _____ turnpike company, claims to own said road and the right to take toll thereon.

They pray that the said _____ may be made parties defendant herein: that they may be notified of the pendency and prayer of this petition, as required by law, and that, upon hearing, said road may be declared abandoned and vacated as a toll road.

[Signed by at least twelve freeholders.]

§ 4916. Notice and hearing on petition. On the filing of such petition the court shall fix a time for the hearing thereof, not less than thirty days nor more than forty days thereafter, and issue a notice in writing to the defendants, stating the filing of such petition, and the day fixed for hearing thereof, and requiring the defendants to appear and answer, which notice shall be served in the same way as a summons in civil cases; and on the hearing of such petition, if the court find that the road or part thereof has been out of repair as aforesaid, the court shall declare the same abandoned and vacated as a toll road. [75 v. 85, § 2.]

§ 4917. Publication against non-resident. If any one of the defendants is a non-resident of the state, and this fact is made to appear by affidavit on the filing of the petition, the court shall order notice to be given by the petitioners to such non-resident, by publica-

tion for three consecutive weeks, in some newspaper printed and of general circulation in the county, stating the time when such petition will be for hearing, and the object and prayer thereof, which publication shall be deemed sufficient service. [75 v. 85, § 2.]

PROCEEDINGS IN AID OF EXECUTION.

§ 5472. Examination of debtor after return of execution.

When an execution against the property of a judgment debtor, or of one of several debtors in the same judgment, issued to the sheriff of the county where he resides, or if he does not reside in the state, to the sheriff of the county where the judgment was rendered, or a transcript of a justice's judgment has been filed, is returned unsatisfied, in whole or in part, the judgment creditor shall be entitled to an order from a probate judge, or a judge of the court of common pleas, of the county to which the execution was issued, requiring such debtor to appear and answer concerning his property before such judge, or a referee appointed by such judge, at a time and place within the county to be specified in the order. [51 v. 57, § 459.]

Application for order against judgment debtor.—[Title]. —, plaintiff, says that, on the — day of —, 189—, he recovered a judgment against the said —, defendant, for the sum of \$—, and \$— costs, therein taxed by the consideration of the court of common pleas of — county [or, a Justice of the peace in and for — county]. That, on the — day of —, 189—, he caused an execution to be issued against the property of the said — and placed in the hands of —, sheriff of said county [or, he caused a transcript from the docket of said justice to be filed in the office of the clerk of the court of common pleas in said county, upon which he caused an execution to be issued against the property of defendant, and placed in the hands of —, sheriff of said county], which execution was, on the — day of —, 189—, returned by said sheriff, indorsed "no goods, chattels, lands or tenements, found wherein to levy" [as will appear from a copy of said execution, herewith filed], and said execution remains wholly unsatisfied. Plaintiff asks that an order may be issued, requiring said — to appear and answer concerning his property, at such time and place as you may appoint. —, Attorney.
[Verification.]

Notice of order.—The State of Ohio, — County, ss. Probate Court. To the Sheriff of the County of —, greeting: You

are hereby commanded to notify —— that the following order has been made by me, to wit:

In the matter of the proceedings in aid of execution in the case of ——, plaintiff, vs. ——, defendant. No. — of the Court, of — County, Ohio.

On application of the plaintiff— in the above recited action, and it appearing to the court that an execution has been duly issued to the sheriff of this county against the property of ——, the defendant— in this action, and has been returned wholly unsatisfied, and it appearing to my satisfaction that said defendant— has property in the hands of —— which he unjustly refuses to apply toward the satisfaction of said judgment: It is therefore hereby ordered that the said —— be and appear before ——, Esq., at his office, No. — Street, ——, Ohio who is hereby appointed referee in this cause to take the examination of the said —— in writing, under oath, concerning said property of said judgment debtor, on the —— day of ——, 18—, at —— o'clock — M. And the said referee is hereby ordered to report the evidence to me forthwith after such examination. And the said —— is hereby enjoined and restrained from transferring, or in any way disposing of any property, money or credits in —— possession or control, belonging to said ——, until further order in the premises. ——, Probate Judge.

And that he the said —— be and appear before said —— at the time and place in said order mentioned and in all things observe and obey the same.

And at the same time you will make due return of this order.
In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of our said court, at ——, Ohio, this — day of ——, A. D. 18—. ——, Probate Judge.

An examination of witness under this section was held admissible in evidence against him in an action to set aside a deed made to him in fraud of creditors, being the identical matter concerning which he had been so examined, 40 O. S. 345.

Superior court of Cincinnati has no jurisdiction, 9 Bull 241. Court has power to order examination of other witnesses than judgment debtor when satisfied on application of party that, additional witnesses should be examined, 11 Bull 144; see 1 Clev. R. 28; 5 C. C. 81. No power of probate judge to issue execution against person on judgment rendered in common pleas, 35 Bull. 270; 54 O. S. 422.

25473. Examination of debtor before return of execution. After the issue of an execution against property, and upon proof by the affidavit of the judgment creditor, or otherwise, to the satisfaction of the court of common pleas, or a judge thereof, or a probate judge, of the county in which the debtor is found, that the judgment debtor has property which he unjustly refuses to apply toward the satisfaction of the judgment, such court or judge may, by order, require the judgment debtor to appear at a time and place, in such county, to answer concerning the same; and such proceedings may thereupon be had, for the application of the property of the judgment debtor to

ward the satisfaction of the judgment, as are prescribed in this subdivision. [51 v. 57, § 460.]

Application.—[Follow from under § 5472 down to * and say:] has not yet been returned. Plaintiff further says, that the said _____ has property which he unjustly refuses to apply toward the satisfaction of said judgment, and asks that an order may issue against said _____ requiring him to appear at such time and place as you may appoint to answer concerning the same.

Order for defendant to appear.—[Title.] On application [or motion] of the plaintiff in the above entitled cause and it appearing that an execution has been duly issued against the property of the defendant _____, and it further appearing by the affidavit of _____, to my satisfaction, that the said _____ has property which he unjustly refuses to apply to the satisfaction of the judgment in the above entitled cause *, it is hereby ordered that the said _____ do appear before me [or before _____, Esq., who is hereby appointed referee in this cause to take the examination of the said _____ in writing and to report the evidence to me], at _____ on the _____ day of _____, 189_____, at _____ o'clock M., to answer under oath concerning his property.

And the said _____ is hereby enjoined and restrained from transferring, or in any way disposing of any of his property, money or credits, until further order in the premises.

Demand on debtor not required, 11 O. S. 323.

§ 5474. When order of arrest may issue, and proceedings thereon. Instead of the order requiring the attendance of the judgment debtor, as provided in the two preceding sections, the judge may, upon proof, in writing, to his satisfaction, by affidavit of the judgment creditor, or otherwise, that there is danger of the debtor leaving the state, or concealing himself, to avoid the examination herein mentioned, issue a warrant requiring the sheriff to arrest and bring before him the debtor; such warrant can be issued only by a judge of the court of common pleas, or the probate judge, of a county in which the debtor is found, and the sheriff can execute it only within that county; in executing the warrant the sheriff shall deliver to the debtor a copy thereof, and of the testimony on which it issued; the debtor, when brought before the judge, shall be examined on oath, and other witnesses may be examined on either side; if it appear in the examination that there is danger of the debtor leaving the state, or that he has property which he unjustly refuses to apply to the judgment, he may be ordered to enter into an undertaking, with surety, in such sum as the judge may prescribe, that he will attend

before the judge or referee for examination, from time to time, as shall be directed; and in default of entering into such undertaking he may be committed to the jail of the county, by warrant of the judge, as for contempt. [51 v. 57, § 461.]

Order for arrest.—[Title.] [As form under § 5478 to *, and continue:] and it further appearing from the affidavit of the said _____ that there is danger of the said _____ leaving the state, it is therefore ordered that the sheriff of this county arrest him, the said _____, and bring him before me, at _____ on the _____ day of _____, 189_____, for examination concerning his intentions and his property.

Order for undertaking.—[Title.] This day came before me the said _____ in custody of the sheriff, on the warrant of arrest heretofore issued by me, and being satisfied that there is danger that the said _____ will leave the state [or conceal himself] to avoid examination as judgment debtor in this case, and that he has property, which he unjustly refuses to apply to the judgment herein; it is hereby ordered that the said _____ enter into an undertaking in the sum of _____ dollars, with good and sufficient sureties, that he will from time to time, as directed, attend before me [or before _____, hereby appointed referee for that purpose] for examination. And such undertaking being given, the said _____ shall be discharged from the custody of the sheriff. And in default thereof, the said _____ shall be committed to the jail of the county as for a contempt.

§ 5475. Examination of debtor of judgment debtor, etc.; effect of such order. After the return of an execution against the property of a judgment debtor, or of one of several debtors in the same judgment, and upon proof, in writing, by affidavit, or otherwise, to the satisfaction of the judge, that a person or corporation has property of such judgment debtor, or is indebted to him, the judge may, by an order, require such person or corporation, or any officer or member of the corporation, to appear at a specified time and place, within the county in which such person or corporation is served with the order, and answer concerning the same; the service of the order shall bind the property in the possession or under the control of such person or corporation from the time of service; and the person or corporation so served with the order shall be liable to the judgment creditor for all property, money, and credits in his hands belonging to the judgment debtor, or due to him from such person or corporation, from the time of service; but if, on the filing of the affidavit of the judgment creditor,

his agent or attorney, the judge is satisfied of the existence of any of the grounds upon which an order of attachment may be issued, as provided in section *fifty-five hundred and twenty-one*, the order may be issued before the issue and return of execution; and the judge may also require notice of such proceeding to be given to any party in the action, in such manner as may seem to him proper. [71 v. 53, § 464.]

Order for appearance of third person.—[Title.] On motion of the plaintiff in the above entitled cause, and it appearing that an execution has been duly issued upon the judgment herein against the property of the defendant — [and returned unsatisfied], and it appearing to my satisfaction that one — has in his hands property of [or is indebted to] the said —, it is hereby ordered that the said — appear before me and answer concerning the same at —, on the — day of —, 18—, at — o'clock. [And it is further ordered that the plaintiff notify the said defendant — of the matters herein, so as to give him sufficient time to be present at such examination.]

Debtor of execution debtor can not, after service of order, discharge himself by payment to execution debtor of his indebtedness, 8 O. S. 255. Examination of debtor not subject to review, 11 O. S. 569. Judgment in such proceedings against judgment debtor and his debtor, ordering the latter to pay the amount due from him to judgment creditor protects him from suit on same demand by judgment debtor, effect of reversal of judgment in original case, 2 C. C. R. 77.

As to contempt proceedings to enforce an order under this section, see 5 C. C. 78, 88.

§ 5476. Existence of fraud not to excuse examination. No person shall, on examination pursuant to this subdivision, be excused from answering any question on the ground that his examination will tend to convict him of a fraud; but his answer shall not be used as evidence against him in a prosecution for such fraud. [51 v. 57, § 482.]

This section does not apply to a civil action based on discoveries made in such proceedings in the probate court, and brought for the purpose of applying upon a judgment property subject to such application, 40 O. S. 345.

§ 5477. Reference by judge. The judge may, in his discretion, order a reference to a referee agreed upon, or appointed by him, to report the evidence or the facts. [51 v. 57, § 472.]

Testimony before referee may be used as a deposition in the case, 8 Rec. 364. Refusal to confirm reverses finding not subject to review, 2 Clev. R. 185.

§ 5478. Proceedings may be continued. The judge or referee, acting under the provisions of this chapter,

may continue his proceedings from time to time, until they are completed. [51 v. 57, § 471.]

§ 5479. How attendance of parties and witnesses compelled. A party or witness may be compelled, by an order of the judge, or by a subpoena, to attend before a judge or referee, to testify. [51 v. 57, §§ 465, 466.]

Attendance enforced only by order of judge, 1 Clev. R. 26; see 11 Bull 144.

§ 5480. Examination before referee to be certified. Oath of witness. If before a referee, the examination must be taken by the referee, and certified to the judge; all examinations and answers before a judge or referee must be on oath; and when a corporation answers, the answer must be on the oath of an officer thereof. [51 v. 57, § 466.]

See § 5213.

§ 5481. How disobedience of order punished. If a person, party or witness disobeys an order of the judge, court, or referee, duly served, he may be punished as for contempt; and such referee may at his discretion report the case to the court, or judge, and such court or judge may punish for contempt as provided in chapter 4, division 7, title 1, of the Revised Statutes of Ohio. [86 v. 48.]

There is no power under this section, or any other, to imprison for refusal to obey the order where the person having possession of the money claims to own it, 42 O. S. 111, 112; see 4 Bull 783; 5 C. C. 78; 27 Bull 289, 291.

§ 5482. Debtor may pay execution against creditor. After the issue of execution against property, a person indebted to the judgment debtor may pay to the sheriff the amount of his debt, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the execution; and the sheriff's receipt shall be a sufficient discharge for the amount so paid, or directed to be credited by the judgment creditor on the execution. [51 v. 57, § 463.]

And the same rule applies to an execution held by a constable and issued by a justice of the peace, 15 O. S. 176. See 50 O. S. 590.

§ 5483. Judge may order property to be applied on execution. The judge may order any property of the judgment debtor, or money due to him, not exempt

by law, in the hands either of himself or other person, or of a corporation, to be applied toward the satisfaction of the judgment; but the earnings of the debtor for his personal services, at any time within three months next preceding the order, can not so be applied, when it is made to appear, by the affidavit of the debtor, or otherwise, that such earnings are necessary for the use of a family supported wholly or partly by his labor. [51 v. 57, § 467.]

Order for application of property. [Title.]—And now it appearing, upon the examination of the said —, that he has certain property, not exempt from execution, to wit: [describe], it is hereby ordered that the same be delivered [or paid over] to the sheriff [or clerk or receiver], that it may be applied to the satisfaction of the judgment rendered against him, in favor of the said —.

Order for application of property in hands of third person. [Title.] And now it appearing upon the examination of the said — that he has in his hands certain property not exempt from execution belonging to the said —, to wit: [describe] [or that the said — is indebted to the said — in the sum of \$—] it is hereby ordered that the same be delivered over [or paid] to —, that it may be applied to the satisfaction of the judgment rendered against the said — in favor of the said —.

The mode of applying property under this section is not prescribed, but it must be in analogy as to claims of the debtor against third persons, to the remedies to which the debtor himself might resort. The court, or judge, is not, under this section, authorized to settle disputes between the debtor and a third person, or to enforce the collection of claims by order of payment and attachment. Where claims are to be collected, the appointment of a receiver is the proper course, 11 O. S. 328. A judge can not, under this section, enforce the payment of a debt, in the absence of all fraud, by imprisonment, as for a contempt, but may direct the application of the proceeds of the debt, when collected by a receiver or otherwise, 6 O. S. 255. Earnings of debtor, etc., exempt; see 25 O. S. 516. See 5430, subdivision 6 nn.; 49 O. S. 651; 5 C. C. 81.

§ 5484. Judge may appoint receiver, and prohibit transfer, etc., of property. The judge may, by order, appoint the sheriff of the proper county, or other suitable person, a receiver of the the property of the judgment debtor ; and he may also, by order, forbid a transfer, or other disposition of, or any interference with, the property of the judgment debtor not exempt by law. [51 v. 57, § 468.]

Order appointing receiver. [Title.]—It appearing from the examination of the judgment debtor herein [or of —] before me [or —], referee, who has filed the report of his proceedings]

that there is certain property not exempt from execution in the hands of the said _____ [or _____] belonging to the said _____] which can not be directly applied upon the said judgment, on motion of the said _____, it is hereby ordered that _____ be and he is hereby appointed receiver herein of all the debts, property, equitable interest, rights, and things in action of the said judgment debtor; that before entering upon his duties such receiver execute to the state of Ohio an undertaking in the sum of _____ dollars, conditioned according to law, with good and sufficient security.

It is further ordered that the said judgment debtor [or the said _____] deliver to the said receiver all moneys and other property now in his possession, or under his control belonging to him [or to the said _____] and not exempt from execution. And the said _____ is hereby enjoined from transferring, or in any manner interfering therewith until further order in the premises.

§ 5485. Liability of sheriff on official bond; undertaking by receiver. If the sheriff be appointed receiver, he and his sureties shall be liable on his official bond as such receiver; and if another person be appointed, he shall take an oath and give an undertaking, as in other cases. [51 v. 57, § 470.]

§ 5486. Proceedings when indebtedness denied, or another claims the property. If it appear that the judgment debtor has an interest in real estate, in the county in which proceedings are had, as mortgagor, mortgagee, or otherwise, and his interest can be ascertained as between himself and the person holding the legal estate, or the person having a lien on or interest in the same, without controversy as to the interest of such person holding such legal estate, or interest therein, or lien on the same, the receiver may be ordered to sell and convey such real estate, or the interest of the debtor therein; such sale shall be conducted, in all respects, in the same manner as is provided for the sale of real estate upon execution; and the proceedings of sale shall, before the execution of the deed, be approved by the court in which the judgment was rendered, or the transcript filed. [51 v. 57, § 489.]

§ 5487. Pleadings to be reduced to writing, and filed with clerk. The order mentioned in sections *fifty-four hundred and seventy-two, fifty-four hundred and seventy-three, and fifty-four hundred and seventy-five*, shall be in writing, and signed by the judge who makes the same,

and shall be served as a summons; and the judge shall reduce all his orders to writing, which, together with a minute of his proceedings, signed by himself, shall be filed with the clerk of the court of the county in which the judgment is rendered, or the transcript of the justice is filed, and the clerk shall enter on his execution docket the time of filing the same. [51 v. 57, § 474.]

No record is required, but the judge must file his "orders" and a "minute of his proceedings" with the clerk, who alone can certify transcripts thereof, 1 W. L. M. 87.

§ 5488. Compensation of probate judge. The probate judge shall be allowed for his services under this subdivision the sum of three dollars in each case, and such fees as are allowed by law to clerks of the court of common pleas for similar services. [51 v. 57, § 476.]

§ 5489. Costs. The judge shall allow to clerks, sheriffs, referees, receivers, and witnesses, such compensation as is allowed for like services in other cases, to be taxed as costs in the case, and shall enforce by order the collection thereof, from such party or parties as ought to pay the same. [51 v. 57, § 475.]

The judge is authorized to order the costs to be paid by such party as ought to pay the same, 1 W. L. M. 87.

ACTIONS TO COMPLETE REAL CONTRACTS.

§ 5800. Action by executor, etc., to complete contract for sale of land. When a person who entered into a written contract for the sale and conveyance of an interest in land dies before the completion thereof, and his executor, administrator, or other legal representative, desires to complete the contract, he may file a petition therefor in the court of common pleas or probate court of the county in which the land, or any part thereof, is situate; if the petition be filed in the probate court, service may be made therein as in civil actions; and the heirs at law, devisees, or other legal representatives of the deceased vendor, when not plaintiffs, must be made defendants in the action. [29 v. 258, § 5.]

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Petition by executor, etc. — Probate court _____ county, Ohio. _____ as executor of the last will of [or administrator of the estate of] _____, deceased, and _____ and _____, heirs at law of _____, deceased, plaintiffs vs. _____ and _____, as the legal guardians of _____, an infant and heir at law of said _____, deceased.

Plaintiffs say that on or about the _____ day of _____, 18_____, the said _____, late of the county of _____, died testate [or if he left no will, intestate] leaving the plaintiffs, _____ and _____, and defendant _____, who is an infant aged about _____ years, and whose legal guardian is the defendant _____ his sole heirs at law: that plaintiff _____ is the duly qualified and acting executor [or administrator] of _____, deceased, a duly certified copy of his letters of executorship [or administration] as hereto attached, marked exhibit _____. Plaintiffs say that _____ died possessed of the legal title in fee simple to the following described lands, to wit: (*describe them*). Plaintiffs further say that, the said _____ in his lifetime, on the _____ day of _____, 18_____, contracted in writing with said _____, to sell and convey to said _____ in fee simple, by deed of general warranty, the said premises, with the appurtenances _____, which contract was in substance as follows: (*state substance of contract*), a copy of which contract is hereto attached marked exhibit _____; and that said contract was not completed by said _____ in his life time, and the plaintiffs are desirous of completing the same according to its terms. Wherefore plaintiffs pray that said _____, as executor of the last will and testament of _____ deceased, may be authorized to complete said contract, and to execute deeds of general warranty for and on behalf of the heirs-at-law to the said _____, which shall be as binding on said heirs-at-law as if the same had been made by said _____, deceased, in his life time, and for all other proper relief.

[*Verification.*]

Attorney for plaintiff.

§ 5801. When court may order conveyance. Deed. The court, after causing to be secured to and for the benefit of the estate of the deceased its just part and proportion of the consideration of the contract, may authorize the executor, administrator, or other legal representative to complete the contract, and to execute a deed for and on behalf of the heirs at law to the purchaser, which shall recite the order, and be as binding on the heirs at law, and all other persons interested, as if it had been made by the deceased in his lifetime. [29 v. 258, §§ 6, 8.]

§ 5802. Heirs of deceased purchaser, may enforce specific performance. The heirs at law, or devisees, of a person who purchased an interest in land by written contract, and died before conveyance thereof to him, may compel such conveyance as the deceased might have done. [29 v. 258, § 7.]

SURETIES.

§ 5837. Sureties of probate judge, etc., may apply to be discharged. A surety of a sheriff, auditor, probate judge, county treasurer, clerk of the court of common pleas, recorder, and coroner, or infirmary director, may at any time notify the county commissioners, by giving at least five days' written notice, that he is unwilling to continue as surety for such officer, and will, at a time to be therein named, make application to the commissioners to be released from further liability upon his bond; and he shall also give at least three days' written notice to such officer of the time and place at which such application will be made. [88 v. 264.]

§ 5838. Duty of commissioners in such case. The county commissioners, upon such notice being given, shall hear the application, and if, in their opinion, there is good reason therefor, shall require such officer to give a new bond, conditioned according to law, to their satisfaction, within such reasonable time as they may direct; and if such officer fail to execute such bond, the office shall be deemed vacant, and shall be immediately filled as other vacancies therein; but such original sureties shall not be released or discharged until the filing of the new bond, or the expiration of the time allowed therefor, and shall be liable only for the official acts of such officer from the time of the execution of the original bond to the filing of the second bond, or the expiration of the time allowed therefor; and the costs of such application shall be paid by the surety who makes the same. [62 v. 69, § 2.]

TITLE II.

CHAPTER I.

WILLS.

§ 5913. Construction. In this title the term "will" shall be construed to include codicils as well as wills; every word importing the masculine gender may extend and be applied to females as well as males; every word importing the singular number only may extend to and be applied to several persons or things as well as one; and every word importing the plural number only may extend to and be applied to one person or thing as well as several. [50 v. 297, §§ 77, 78.]

Definitions. *A will* is the disposition of one's property to take effect after death. Redfield on Wills, 4th Ed. 5.

A devise is a gift of real property by one's last will and testament. Schouler on Wills, § 8.

A bequest is a gift by will of personal property. *Id.*

A legacy is "that gift or disposition which comes to a survivor through one's last will," Schouler on Wills, § 5. Though the term is more commonly applied to money or other personal property than to real estate, it "acquires a popular sense which regards rather the value of the gift, than the elements real or personal, of which it may happen to be composed." *Id.* § 5.

A codicil is an addition to or qualification of one's last will and testament, Redfield on Wills 287. The codicil is a testator's addition annexed to and to be taken as part of the testament, "being for its explanation, or alteration, or to make some addition to, or else some subtraction from, the former dispositions of the testator," 2 Bl. Com. 500; Schouler on Wills § 7.

A residuary legatee is one to whom the remainder of a testator's estate is given after the payment of his debts, legacies, etc.

A vested remainder is where a present interest passes to a certain and definite person to be enjoyed *in futuro*, and there must be a particular estate to support it.

A contingent remainder is where the estate in remainder is limited either to a dubious and uncertain person or upon the happening of a dubious and uncertain event. A contingent remainder, if it amount to a freehold, can not be limited on an estate for years nor any estate less than a freehold. A contingent remainder may be defeated by the determination or de-

struction of the particular estate before the contingency happens; hence, trustees are appointed to preserve such remainders.

An *executory devise* is such a disposition of real property by will, that no estate vests thereby at the death of the devisor, but only on a future contingency. It differs from a remainder in three material points, (1) it needs no particular estate to support it; (2) a fee simple or other less estate may be limited by it after a fee simple; (3) a remainder may be limited, of a chattel interest after a particular estate for life in the same property.

§ 5914. Who may make a will. Any person of full age and of sound mind and memory, and not under any restraint, having any property, personal or real, or any interest therein, may give and bequeath the same to any person by last will and testament lawfully executed. [72 v. 3, § 1.]

Infants can not make a will. The day of birth must be included in computing the age of attaining majority, 2 Kent; Com. 288; Harr. (Del.) 557; Schoul. § 41; *contra* 1 Redf. 20. A ratification at majority of a will made under age would seem to require re-publication, 1 Redf. 19; Schoul. § 41. But see 1 Jarm. 33. No presumption as to age, 5 C. C. 159.

Married Women.—Coverture is no disability now, § 8114; (84 v. 182.) Before the code a married woman could make a will of her separate property, 5 O. 65.

Widow's rights when not mentioned in husband's will, 50 O. 8. 330.

Insane persons can not make a will but wills of insane persons made during lucid intervals have been sustained, 27 Ga. 508; 1 Monr. 263; 31 La. An. 58; 21 Me. 461; 4 How. (Miss.) 459; 9 Pa. St. 151; 2 Green Ch. 629; 1 Phillim. 90; 9 Ves. 611; 11 Ves. 11; 1 Sw. & Tr. 239, 401; 4 Bradf. 226; 14 Pa. St. 417. The burden of proof is on the party alleging a lucid interval, 18 Ves. 87 and cases cited *supra*. Suicide is not conclusive evidence of insanity, 7 Pick 94; 2 Harr. 375, see 85 La. An. 160; 2 Curt. 415; 1 Hagg. 109. Insanity from use of Cocaine. 21 Bull. 279.

Delirium and drunkenness.—Persons suffering from delirium or drunkenness can not make a will. The presumption of continued incapacity is not so strong in cases of delirium as in those of insanity, 4 Met. 545; 58 Me. 483; 9 Or. 128.

Intoxication does not incapacitate unless it disorders the faculties and perverts the judgment, 27 N. Y. 9; 2 Green Ch. 604; 38 Mich. 419; 57 Cal. 274; 22 Wend. 526, see 2 Harr. 375, 388, 384; 1 H. & M. 417; 1 Dallas 94; 2 Aiken 454; 2 Add. 206.

Idiots and imbeciles are devoid of testamentary capacity, 26 Wend. 255; 5 Redf. 93; 21 Vt. 188; 14 E. L. & Eq. 581.

Deaf, dumb and blind.—The law does not prohibit deaf, dumb or blind persons from making a will. Defects of the sense do not incapacitate, if the testator possesses sufficient mind to perform a valid testamentary act, 1 Redf. 56, 57, see 2 Bradf. 42; 265; 4 Id. 226; 4 Johns. Ch. 441; 6 Ga. 324; 101 Pa. St. 495; 1 Green Ch. 82.

Monomaniacs are those persons who are insane upon some one or more subjects and apparently altogether sane upon others, 1 Redf. on Wills 69, 71. Monomania does not destroy testamentary capacity unless the will is the direct offspring of

monomania, 30 Bull 283; 7 Gill 10; 3 Add. 79; L. R. 5 Q. B. 549; 47 Ill. 192; 33 N. Y. 619; 8 Watts 71; 7 B. Mon. 188; 27 Conn. 192; 68 Pa. St. 342; 136 Mass. 145; 2 Bradf. 449, S. C. 21 Barb. 107; 47 N.H. 120; 45 Ala. 378; 53 Md. 376; 37 N. Y. Eq. 221, see 50 Mich. 448; 3 Wall Jr. 120; 62 Mo. 163; 49 Wis. 179; 2 Bull. 147. When it is, it will be refused probate, 5 Redf. 220, 820; 33 N.Y. 619; 24 Ga. 640; 136 Mass. 145.

Eccentricities of character are not sufficient to invalidate a will, 32 La. An. 1085; Taylor's Med. Jur. 776; 38 Am. Rep. 426; 1 Spinks 357; nor is a belief in witchcraft, spiritualism and the like, 2 Bradf. 449; 5 Ind. 137; 61 Ia. 23; 62 Mo. 369; 58 Md. 876; 39 Miss. 19; 52 Wis. 543; 8 Redf. 384.

Moral depravity does not incapacitate, 2 Bull 147.

Senile dementia is that peculiar decay of the mental faculties, which occurs in extreme old age, and in many cases much earlier whereby the person is reduced to second childhood, and becomes sometimes wholly incompetent to enter into any binding contract or even to execute a will, 1 Redf. on Wills 63. *Senile dementia* disqualifies a person from making a will, but old age alone does not. Schouler on Wills, § 184; 2 Hagg. 142; 5 Johns, Ch. 148; 2 Bradf. 360; 72 N. Y. 269, 276; 2 Philim 449, 461.

"There is no presumption against a will, because made by a man of advanced age, nor can incapacity be inferred from an enfeebled condition of mind or body," 72 N. Y. 269, 276, see 2 B. Mon. 74, 79; L. R. 5 Q. B. 549, 566; 3 J. J. Marshall 340; 10 S. & R. 84; 8 Denic 37; 32 N. J. Eq. 701; 101 Pa. St. 498; but see also 88 N. J. Eq. 211; 7 Lans. 465; 28 Hun 189.

Undue influence.—"Whatever delays free agency and constrains a person to do against his will and what he would not do if left to himself is undue influence whether the control were exercised by physical force, threats, importunity or any other species of mental or physical coercion," see 60 Md. 286; 88 N. J. Eq. 491; 33 Ala. 611; 88 Ala. 181; 19 Ark. 558; 5 Harring 459; 21 Ga. 562; 45 Ill. 485; 26 Md. 95; 15 N. J. Eq. 243; 99 Mass. 84; 2 Wend. 526; 68 N. Y. 504; 77 Id. 394; 88 Id. 357; 48 Pa. St. 46; 76 Pa. St. 106. But influence obtained by honest argument or persuasion is not, 34 N. Y. 197; 74 Ill. 38; 41 Pa. St. 312; 32 N. J. Eq. 288; 99 Mass. 88; 112; nor by flattering speeches, without fraud, 4 Greenl. 220; indelicate or improper arguments, 17 Barb. 236; 76 Pa. St. 106, nor by a wife over her husband in absence of fraud, 32 N. J. Eq. 701; 88 Mich. 412; 22 Wend. 526; 61 Mo. 295; 75 Ill. 260; see 4 Me. 220; 90 Ill. 184; 1 Duv. 208. Distinction between influence of wife and mistress, 5 Am. Prob. Rep. note p. 436. What constitutes undue influence, *Id.* note p. 588, what does not, p. 590. Mere existence of improper influence not evidence of exercise of undue influence, 84 Mo. 283. No presumption of undue influence from legacy to draughtsman, testator's counsel, 91 N. Y. 589, see 8 Am. Prob. Rep. note p. 52.

Joint Wills.—Tenants in common may join in making a will, 39 O. S. 689. It has been held that two can not make a joint will, 14 O. S. 157 (*contra* 1 Deane & Swab, 6; 1 Bradf. 476) unless all the property belongs to one, 2 C. S. C. R. 440.

2 5915. Bequest or devise to charitable purposes, when void. If any testator die leaving issue of his body,

or an adopted child, living, or the legal representatives of either, and the will of such testator give, devise, or bequeath the estate of such testator, or any part thereof, to any benevolent, religious, educational, or charitable purpose, or to this state or to any other state or country, or to any county, city, village, or other corporation or association in this or any other state or country, or to any person in trust for any of such purposes, or municipalities, corporations, or associations, whether such trust appears on the face of the instrument making such gift, devise, or bequest or not; such devise, or bequest, shall be invalid unless such will shall have been executed according to law, at least one year prior to the decease of such testator. [72 v. 3, § 1.]

This act is constitutional, 39 O. S. 590. The devise or bequest must be made at least a year prior to testator's death, 39 O. S. 590; 1 C. C. R. 320; 37 Bull. 433. See 3 N. P. 65; 4 N. P. 276; 14 C. C. 68. A gift to a charitable use should receive the most liberal construction, 20 O. 483, and will not fail in consequence of the indefiniteness of the object, 2 Redf. 402. A devise to the "poor and needy" of a named township is valid, 1 O. S. 160, and a devise for support of parents with remainder to named societies for the support of religion, 30 O. S. 77, and of a remainder "for the advancement of the christian religion," 24 O. S. 525, and a devise for the preaching of the gospel naming the places where it was to be preached, 39 O. S. 29, and a bequest to a charitable institution to be chosen by a trustee or executor, 11 Bull 192, and to the "Home Missions" though there was nothing to indicate what Home Mission was intended, 11 Bull 305, and a devise for the education of the poor children of Zanesville, 9 O. 203; 20 O. 483, have been upheld; and a devise to named persons as trustees of an unincorporated church, 1 O. S. 478, takes effect when it becomes incorporated, 9 O. 203. The statute of charitable uses is not in force here, 1 O. S. 160. A trust does not cease when the trustee fails, *Id.* 8 O. 558; 7 O. (pt. 1) 217. Devises for institutions of learning are treated in law as charitable trusts, and entitled to the most liberal interpretation, 6 C. C. 196.

County commissioners, 41 O. S. 711; § 20 R. S.; 16 O. S. 353, and township trustees may take by devise, 39 O. S. 158. Devise to township means township as organized at testator's death, 26 O. S. 210.

Miscellaneous.—Legacy for charitable masses, 184 Mass. 426. Provision for saying masses valid, see 99 N. Y. 451; S. C. 4 Am. Prob. Rep. 399, note p. 408. 10 Bull 218, 387; 15 Bull 92; void, 19 Bull 362. Bequests for public purposes not charitable, 4 Am. Prob. Rep. note p. 337. That a witness to a will is a corporator of a charitable institution and a distributee upon the dissolution thereof, will not defeat a bequest thereto, 11 Bull 192. Bequest to a mayor in trust "to be expended by him in acts of hospitality and charity" in his discretion held void, 11 Bull 127. A gift "to the Rochester, N. Y., Theological Seminary, and to Hamilton Theological Seminary \$10,000," is a gift of that amount to each, 12 Bull 86. Deposit of money to be ex-

pended for reading masses for repose of souls a valid trust, 14 Bull 314. A bequest of money for establishment of home for orphan girls to be educated for employment in stores, seamstresses or domestics, etc., does not warrant incorporation of home whose primary object is the fitting and training of such orphan girls as nurses, 15 Bull. 397. Charitable bequests rendered invalid by 9 C. C. 473; 3 N. P. 65.

§ 5916. How will made. Every last will and testament (except nuncupative wills hereinafter provided for) shall be in writing, and may be hand written or type written, and such will shall be signed at the end thereof by the party making the same, or by some other person in his presence and by his express direction, and shall be attested and subscribed in the presence of such party, by two or more competent witnesses, who saw the testator subscribe, or heard him acknowledge the same. [92 v. 189; 50 v. 297, § 2.]

Form of Will.—I, A. B. of Cincinnati, Hamilton County, Ohio, do hereby make my last will and testament.

I appoint my son C. D., sole executor of this will and direct that he shall not be required to give bond in qualifying as such executor.

I give and bequeath to E. T., G. H. and I. J. the sum of one thousand dollars each. I give and bequeath to my servant K. L. the sum of one hundred dollars. All the residue of my estate real and personal, I give, devise and bequeath to my children C. D., M. N. and O. P., to be divided among them in equal portions.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this first day of September in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four.

A. B.

Signed, published and declared by the above named A. B. as and for his last will and testament in presence of us, who in his presence, and in the presence of each other, and at his request have hereto subscribed our names as witnesses.

Q. R.
S. T.

Form of Codicil.—I, A. B. make this codicil to my last will and testament which was dated Sept. 1, 1894. I cancel and revoke the legacy of one thousand dollars given to G. H.

I give to my son C. D. executor of my will in addition to the portion given him under my will one thousand dollars.

In all other respects I confirm my will.

Witness my hand this first day of October in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four. A. B.

Signed, published and declared by the above named A. B. as and for a codicil to his last will and testament in presence of us who in his presence[and in presence of each other] and at his request have hereto subscribed our names as witnesses.

L. B.
G. F.

This form of attestation is more full than the law requires. Under our statute the witnesses need not sign in each others presence See *infra*.

In writing.—If a portion or a whole of the will is in print, engraving or lithograph it is a sufficient compliance with the statute, 9 Pick. 812; 4 Vt. 536; 2 M. & S. 286; L. R. 2 P. & D. 367; 3 Id. 159. Applies only to will in writing, 47 O. S. 191, 194.

It may be written with pencil instead of ink, 1 Hagg. Eccl. 219; 3 Philim 178; 18 Ves. 348; 84 Pa. St. 510; 89 Md. 58, but a will written on a slate was not admitted to probate, 11 Phila. 541. A testator may write his will in any language he may choose, 1 Philim 58, provided he understands what the will contains, *Id.* 21 Rep. 95; but he need not understand the language in which it is written, 64 Wl. 487.

No precise form of language is essential to the validity of a will, 1 Redf. on Wills 174, provided the testamentary intent is shown, 58 Me. 561; 14 Ga. 596; 2 Hagg. 248; 3 Ves. Jr. 231; 1 McCord 409. An entry in a book held not a will, W. 406.

Signing by mark., 18 B. Mon. 102; 3 Stroh. 297; 12 Cush. 332; 5 John. 144; though testator was able to write at the time, 8 R. I. 252; 28 Md. 115; 11 Allen 49; 61 Pa. St. 196; 8 Ad. & El. 94; 19 Mo. 609, is sufficient. So also is signing by initials, 15 Jur. 1042. "And if a testator in making his mark is assisted by some other person and acquiesces and adopts it, it is just the same as if he had made it without any assistance," 12 Simons 28. "The hand of the testator may be guided by another, whenever he is physically unable to subscribe the will without such assistance, and it is not necessary to prove any express request for such assistance on his part," 1 Redf. on Wills 205; 12 Simons 28; 29 Pa. St. 282; 44 Barb. 494; see 4 Wash. (U. S. Cir.) 263.

Signing a fictitious or assumed name has been held sufficient, 2 Rob. 839, and signing by stamp where testator was paralyzed, 3 W. & Tr. 93. A seal is not required, W. 58.

Signed at the end.—Where testator made and signed his will, but without having it witnessed, and subsequently added another provision in regard to the ultimate disposition of the property named before, and then had it witnessed, but without signing the same again, it was held that the whole was inoperative as not being signed "at the end thereof" in conformity with the statute, 17 O. S. 184, see generally 51 O. S. 217; 1 Duv. 126; 91 N. Y. 281; 516; 18 Barb. 17; 5 Whart. 386; 2 Green. Ch. 625; 107 Pa. St. 381; 79 Ky. 607; 3 Am. Prob. Rep. note p. 142; 94 N. Y. Y. 585. Where the testator signs the will on several sheets or in different places, the last signature if at the end of the will is held the efficient one, Schouler on Wills § 814; 58 Pa. St. 238. Signing above certain words sufficient, 31 Bull. 170.

Signed by some other person in testator's presence.—This may be done by one of the witnesses, 11 Bull. 59 (18 Sup. 50); 86 Ala. 496; 81 Ind. 1; 27 Barb. 566. The mere fact that testator's name is written or his mark made by another person, affords no presumptive evidence that it was done at his request and in his presence, 11 Pa. St. 489. "A subscription A. B. for C. D. at his request" is held a sufficient form, 17 Ark. 292; 30 Pa. St. 218.

Attestation and subscription by witnesses.—Subscription of witnesses may be by mark, 59 Ga. 472; 58 N. H. 7; 7 Humph. 92; 8 Ves. 185; 2 Rob. 116; 3 Curt. 736, or by initials, 2 Rob. 110, *contra* 1 Hill Ch. 265. Sealing is not sufficient, 3 Curt. 117. Witness's hand may be guided by another, 3 Bradf. 227, and it has been held that witness's name may be written by another

at his request, 6 Gratt. 57; 16 B. Mon. 102; see 58 N. H. 7, though our statute is not, as in case of testator's subscription, express upon this subject. In any case the subscription must be made *animo attestandi*, L. R. 1 P. & D. 269, 277; 29 L. J. Prob. 114; 1 Rob. 712. The presumption is that testator and witnesses signed the will in the presence of each other, 29 O. S. 379, but it is not essential that witnesses should see the testator sign if he acknowledged his signature, 7 O. (pt. 2) 89, nor that the witnesses should attest the will at the same time or in the presence of each other, 6 O. S. 807, nor that the acknowledgement of subscription be made in words, *Id.*; 38 O. S. 598, nor that the testator acknowledge to each or both the attesting witnesses that the signing was done in pursuance of his previous express authority and in his presence by the person signing for him, *Id.* Attestation made in the same room with testator, 33 Ga. 289; 1 Leigh 6; 81 N. J. Eq. 242, 252; if he is enabled to perceive the act, 26 Ga. 294; 1 Leigh 6; 13 B. Mon. 619; 19 Mich. 432; 42 Wis. 482; or in an adjoining room, 48 Ind. 502; 11 Ired. 632; 74 Ill. 109; 10 Gratt. 106; 44 Wis. 892, is sufficient, but not if made in an adjoining room out of testator's sight though the door between stands partly open, Schoult. § 842; 2 Cush. 433; 81 N. J. Eq. 242; 33 Ga. 289; but see 10 Bull 287. Defective attestation of will: codicil properly attested. 20 Bull. 158.

When testator is blind the attestation should be made where he may perceive the act by his other senses, 8 Curt. 68; 185 Mass. 288; 3 Strobb. 297. Will established against positive evidence of attesting witnesses to fact of execution, 90 N. Y. 329. Necessity of acknowledgment of signature in presence of two subscribing witnesses, 37 Bull. 385. Failure of recollection of subscribing witnesses can not defeat probate of will, 91 N. Y. 255.

The witnesses must be competent.—One having an immediate beneficial interest in a will is disqualified at common law, 10 Allen 155; 46 N. H. 125; 23 Pick. 10. As to the effect of a witness being a devisee or legatee, see 2 5925. Amanuensis of testator in drawing will, not disqualified as witness, 12 Bull 189.

What instruments held to be a will.—Informal, 50 Cal. 595; 21 Ia. Ann. 280. Instrument in form of deed, 2 Swan. 664; 2 Ves. Jr. 281; 51 Pa. St. 126; 68 Mo. 584; 11 Bull 181, held to be a deed and not a will, 2 Head. 561; 24 Ala. 122. Assignment held to be a will, 88 Pa. St. 111; 62 Ga. 627; Memorandum, 9 Gill. 44; 31 Ala. 59. Note, indorsement on, 4 Ves. Jr. 555; 4 N. H. 484; see 3 B. & A. 283; 19 Conn. 7. Checks held codicils, 3 Phillim 317. Distinction between deed and will, 111 Ill. 563. Instrument in nature of contract, 86 Ind. 289. Written promise to pay sum of money after the death of the maker placed in hands of second person with injunctions to deliver it after his decease not a will, 8 O. S. 239. Deed, what constitutes a delivery in escrow so as to pass title, 37 O. S. 182, what does not, 42 O. S. 47; will in form of letter, 61 Md. 206. Agreement between two saving bank depositors that the survivor shall have the others deposit, each retaining absolute title and control of his deposit, not valid as a will, 12 Bull 290.

2 5917. *May be deposited with probate judge — Notice of probate.* Any will in writing may be deposited, by the person making the same, or by some person for

him, in the office of the judge of the probate court in the county in which such testator lives, to be safely kept until delivered or disposed of as hereinafter provided; and the probate judge on being paid the fee of one dollar therefor, shall receive and keep such will, and give a certificate of deposit therefor; and no will shall be admitted to probate without notice to the widow or husband and next of kin of the testator, if any, resident in the state, in such manner and for such time as the probate court shall direct or approve. [75 v. 839, § 5; 76 v. 112, § 1.]

Certificate of deposit. — The state of Ohio, ____ county, ss.: probate court: This is to certify that ____ has this day deposited in the probate court in and for the county of ____, a paper writing, purporting to be the last will and testament of ____, now a resident of our said county, the same to be delivered to ____ upon the decease of said testator, and subject to withdrawal during the lifetime of the testator, as provided by law.

Witness my hand and seal of office,
this ____ day of ____, A. D. 18__.

Probate Judge.
By ____ Deputy.

Form of notice. — State of Ohio, ____ county, ss.: Probate court ____ county: To A B, of ____ county. We command you that you notify ____ [*5 days' notice required in Hamilton county*] that a paper purporting to be the last will and testament of C. D., late of said county deceased, has been filed in the office of the probate court of said county; and that the same will be offered for probate and record before the judge of the probate court at the court house in ____ in said county, on the ____ day of ____ A. D. 189—at o'clock—M.

In witness whereof, I ____ judge of the said court, have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of the said court, at
____ this ____ day of ____ A. D. 189.

____ Probate Judge.
By ____ Deputy Clerk.

State of Ohio, ____ county. Personally appeared before me, the undersigned, Judge of the probate court, in and for the county of ____ A. B. who upon oath deposes and says that on the ____ day of ____ 189 he served the persons named herein personally with a true copy of the within notice. ____ A. B.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this ____ day of ____ A. D. 189.

____ Probate Judge.
By ____ Deputy Clerk.

Form of waiver of notice. — Probate Court, ____ county, Ohio.

Probate of the last will and testament of ____ late of ____ county, deceased.

Cincinnati, O. ____ 189 ____.

We, the undersigned, next of kin [or widow and next of kin] of said decedent residents of Ohio, hereby waive notice, and consent to the probate of said will of _____ deceased, _____ residence.

WITNESSES.

§ 5918. How such will enclosed, etc. Every will intended to be deposited as aforesaid, shall be inclosed in a sealed wrapper, which shall have indorsed thereon the name of the testator, and the said probate judge shall indorse thereon the day when, and the person by whom it was delivered; and the wrapper may also have indorsed the name of any person to whom it is to be delivered after the death of the testator; and it shall not be opened or read until delivered to a person entitled to receive the same, or otherwise disposed of as hereinafter provided. [50 v. 297, § 4.]

§ 5919. To whom it may be delivered. Such will shall, during the lifetime of the testator, be delivered only to himself, or to some person authorized by him, by an order in writing, duly proved by the oath of a subscribing witness; and after his death it shall be delivered to the person named in the indorsement on the wrapper of the will, if there be any person so named, who shall demand it. [50 v. 297, § 5.]

§ 5920. When to be opened. If no person shall demand the will in pursuance of such appointment, it shall be publicly opened in the probate court, within two months after notice of the death of the testator, and shall be retained in the office of the probate judge, until offered for probate; or if the jurisdiction belongs to any other court, it shall be delivered to the executor or other person entitled to the custody of it, to be presented for probate in such other court; and if the jurisdiction of such will belongs to the probate judge opening the same, he shall immediately give notice to the executor or executors, if any are named in such will, and if none are named therein, then to other persons immediately interested, of the existence of such will. [50 v. 297, § 6.]

§ 5921. Who may enforce the production of a will and how. If any real or personal estate shall be devised,

or bequeathed, by any last will, the executor of such will, or any person interested therein, may cause the same to be brought before the probate court of the county in which such estate may be, and the court may, by citation, attachment, or warrant, or if circumstances require it, by warrant or attachment in the first instance, compel the person having the custody or control of such will to produce it before the court for the purpose of being proved. [50 v. 297, § 7.]

1 C. C. R. 95, 97.

§ 5922. Into what counties such process may issue. The process mentioned in the preceding section may be issued into any county in the state, and shall be served and returned by the sheriff, or other officer to whom it may be delivered. [50 v. 297, § 8.]

§ 5923. Liability of officer serving same. The officer to whom such process may be delivered shall be liable for neglect in the service or return of such process, in like manner as sheriffs are, or may be by law, liable for neglect in not serving or returning a capias issued upon an indictment. [50 v. 297, § 9.]

§ 5924. Punishment and liability of person refusing to produce will. If the person having the custody or control of a will, shall, without any reasonable cause, neglect or refuse to produce the same for probate, after being duly cited for that purpose, he may be committed to the jail of the county, there to be kept in close custody until he shall produce the will, and he shall be further liable to the action of any party aggrieved, for the damages which may be sustained by such neglect or refusal. [50 v. 297, § 10.]

§ 5925. Effect of a person being a devisee or legatee. If a devise or bequest is given to a person who is a witness to the will, and the will can not otherwise be proved than by the testimony of such witness, the devise or bequest shall be void, and the witness shall be competent to give testimony of the execution of the will, in like manner as if such devise or bequest had not been made; and, if such witness would have been entitled to any share of the testator's estate, in case the will was not established, so much of such

share as shall not exceed the bequest or devise to him • shall be saved to him; and the devisees and legatees shall contribute for that purpose in the mode herein-after directed for absent or after-born child. [50 v. 297, § 11.]

This section is not applicable to verbal wills, 47 O. S. 191.

§ 5926. **Examination of witnesses to will.** The said court shall cause the witnesses to such will, and such other witnesses as any person interested in having the same admitted to probate, may desire, to come before such court; and said witnesses shall be examined in open court, and their testimony reduced to writing, and filed. [50 v. 297, § 12.]

Form of examination.—Probate court, _____ county, Ohio. Probate of the last will of A. B. deceased, late of _____ county, Ohio, presented on the _____ day of _____ A. D. 189_____. Personally appeared in open court C. D. and E. F. the subscribing witnesses of the last will and testament of A. B. deceased, and being duly sworn according to law, to speak the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth, in relation to the execution of said will, and depose and say: That they were present at the making of said will, and, at the request of the deceased, subscribed their names to said will as witnesses, in the presence of the deceased (and of each other); that they saw the said A. B. deceased, sign said will [or heard him acknowledge the same to be his last will and testament]; that the said A. B. deceased, was at the time of making and signing said will of legal age and of sound and disposing mind and memory, and under no undue and unlawful restraint whatsoever.

(Signed.)

Subscribed and sworn to in open court this _____ day of A. D. 189_____.

Probate Judge, etc.

Notes.—In the proceedings authorized for admitting a will to probate, persons interested in resisting its probate are not allowed to introduce evidence to contest its validity, 4 O. S. 388. Nor is it required that those interested adversely should be summoned, as no issue is made for a contest between adverse parties, *Id.* Witnesses should all be called but error will not lie for the omission to call all the witnesses, 29 O. S. 220. No person is authorized to offer evidence in the probate court in opposition to the probate of a domestic will, 3 C. C. 444. §§ 5926-5932 relate exclusively to domestic wills, 2 C. C. 391.

§ 5927. **How will proved, if witnesses unknown or incompetent, etc.** If it shall appear to the court, when the will is offered for probate, that any witness thereto is gone to parts unknown; or if the witnesses to a will were competent at the time of attesting its execution, and afterward became incompetent, or the

testimony of any witness can not for any reason be obtained within a reasonable time, the will may be admitted to probate, and allowed upon such proof as would be satisfactory, and in like manner as if such absent or incompetent witness were dead. [50 v. 297, § 13.]

Form of examination. — The state of Ohio, — county, ss.: — probate court. Probate of the last will of G. H., deceased, presented on the — day of —, A. D. 189—. Personally appeared in open court A. B. and C. D., who being duly sworn, according to law to speak the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth, in relation to the signature of E. F., one of the attesting witnesses to said will, deposite and say: That they were well acquainted with the said E. F., now deceased, in his life-time, and were familiar with his hand-writing and signature, and that the signature of the said E. F. attached to said last will and testament of G. H., deceased, as one of the subscribing witnesses thereto, is the true and genuine signature of said E. F., as they verily believe.

Sworn to and subscribed in open court, }
this — day of —, A. D. 189. }
_____, Probate Judge.

§ 5928. When court may issue commission to take their testimony. The court may issue a commission, with the will annexed, directed to any suitable person or persons to take the deposition of any witness to a will who resides out of the jurisdiction of the court, or who resides within it and is infirm and unable to attend court; and every deposition so taken, certified, and returned by any one or more of the persons named in such commission, shall be valid as if taken in open court. [50 v. 297, § 14.]

Commission to take testimony. — State of Ohio, — county, ss.: To X. Y., Greeting:

Know ye, That we, in confidence of your prudence and fidelity, have appointed you, and by these presents do give to you full power and authority to examine and take the depositions of A. B. and C. D., subscribing witnesses to the last will and testament of E. F., deceased, hereto annexed, late of the county of —, in the state of Ohio, deceased, and therefore we command you that at certain days and places appointed by you, you cause the said A. B. and C. D. to be brought before you, and then and there examine them on oath or affirmation first taken before you touching the due execution of said will of the said E. F., deceased, and that you reduce such examination to writing, and return the same, together with this commission and the will of the said E. F., deceased, thereto annexed, closed up under your seals and our said probate court with all convenient speed.

In testimony whereof, I, —, judge of the said court, have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of said court, at —, this — day of —, A. D. 189. — — —, Probate Judge.

Return of commissioner. — In the matter of the last will and testament of E. F., deceased, I, X. Y., duly appointed and commissioned by the judge of the probate court of the county of —, in the state of Ohio, to take the testimony of A. B. and C. D., the subscribing witnesses of the last will and testament of E. F., deceased, late a resident of said county of —, in the state of Ohio, which commission and the said will are hereunto annexed. — do hereby certify, that in pursuance of said commission I caused A. B. and C. D., said subscribing witnesses as aforesaid to come personally before me, at —, who being by me first duly sworn according to law, to speak the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, concerning and in relation to the execution of said will, depose and say that they were present at the making of said will, hereto attached, marked "A," and at the request of the deceased, subscribed their names to said will as witnesses in the presence of the deceased, [and of each other:] that they saw the said E. F., deceased, sign said will, [or heard him acknowledge the same to be his last will and testament:] that the said E. F., deceased, was, at the time of making, signing and sealing said last will and testament, of legal age, and of sound mind and memory, and under no undue or unlawful restraint whatsoever.

I, X. Y., — do further testify that said testimony was reduced to writing by myself, in the presence of said witnesses respectively, and subscribed by said witnesses in my presence, on the — day of —, 189—.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, —, this — day of —, 189—.

—, Commissioner.

Journal entry. — In re last will and testament of E. F., deceased, commission. The last will and testament and codicil thereto of E. F., late of this county, deceased, were this day presented to the court for probate and record, and it appearing to the court that all the next of kin of said decedent, resident of Ohio, have had due notice of the presentation of said will and codicil thereto for probate, thereupon came into open court C. W., one of the subscribing witnesses to said will and codicil thereto, and was duly sworn and examined, and his testimony was reduced to writing and filed. And it appearing to the court that S. C., the other subscribing witness to said will and codicil thereto is a resident of Jericho, Cedar county, Missouri, and without the jurisdiction of this court, it is therefore ordered that a commission with the said will and codicil thereto annexed, issue herein unto C. B., Esq., of Jericho, Cedar county, Missouri, to take the deposition of said subscribing witness, and return the same, duly executed, with all convenient speed unto our said court. Commission issued.

25929. *Admission of will to probate.* If it shall appear that such will was duly attested and executed, and that the testator, at the time of executing the same, was of full age and of sound mind and memory, and not under any restraint, the court shall admit the will to probate. [50 v. 297, § 15.]

Forms of entries.--In re last will and testament of G. Y., deceased, probate, etc. This day came A. Y., widow of G. Y., late of this county, deceased, and presented to the court for probate and record the last will and testament of her said deceased husband. It appearing to the court that all the next of kin of said decedent resident of Ohio, have had due notice of the presentation of said will for probate, thereupon came into open court H. D. and F. H., the subscribing witnesses to said will, and were duly sworn and examined and their testimony was reduced to writing and filed. And it appearing to the court, from the testimony so taken, that said will was duly executed and attested and that at the time of executing same, the testator was of legal age, sound mind and memory, and not under any restraint, the court now admit the said will of G. Y., deceased, to probate, and, order the same, together with the testimony so taken, to be recorded according to law. On application, the court grants unto A. Y., letters testamentary under said will, she being named executrix therein. Whereupon the said A. Y., in open court, accepted said appointment. No bond. And J. F., J. B., and J. S. are appointed appraisers. Letters issued.

When commission issued.--In re last will and testament of E. F., deceased, probate court. The commission heretofore issued herein to take the deposition of S. C., one of the subscribing witnesses of the last will and testament and codicil thereto of E. F., late of this county, deceased, was this day returned duly executed and the same was filed herein. It appearing to the court from the deposition so taken, and from the testimony of C. W., the other subscribing witness to said will and codicil thereto, that said will and codicil thereto were duly executed and attested, and that at the time of executing same, the testatrix was of legal age, sound mind and memory, and not under any restraint, the court now admit the said will and codicil thereto of E. F., deceased, to probate, and order the same, together with the testimony so taken, to be recorded according to law. On application, the court grants unto R. T. letters testamentary under said will and codicil thereto, he being named executor therein. Whereupon the said R. T. in open court, accepted said appointment. No bond. And G. B., C. M., and N. W. are appointed appraisers. Letters issued.

A will can not be received as evidence nor can title be set up under it until probated, 8 O. 5; 14 O. S. 328. The order of the court of probate which recites that the will was presented for probate and that the subscribing witnesses were sworn and examined in open court and their testimony reduced to writing and filed by the order of the court, and that thereupon the court ordered the will to be filed and admitted to record is sufficient evidence that the will was proved according to law and ordered to be recorded, 8 O. S. 384, for the solemn adjudication of any court having jurisdiction of the subject matter is not void, but is valid until reversed, 11 O. 257. The domicile is the place of probate and not the place of death, 23 O. S. 491, but the place of probate need not be at the county seat, 11 O. 257; it may be in any county where property is left, 16 O. S. 488, but letters testamentary can only issue from the probate court of the county in which testator resided at the time of his death. *Id.* See generally 6 C. C. 300; 52 O. S. 519.

§ 5930. **Filing and recording.** Every will, when admitted to probate, shall be filed at the office of the probate judge, and recorded, together with the testimony, by said judge or his clerk, in a book which shall be kept by him for that purpose. [50 v. 297, § 16.]

§ 5931. **Certified copy of will, etc., evidence.** A copy of such recorded will, with a copy of the order of probate annexed thereto, certified by the said judge of probate under seal of his court, shall be as effectual in all cases as the original would be, if produced and established by proof. [50 v. 297. § 17.]

25 O. S. 200; 35 Bull. 815.

§ 5932. **Recorded in each county where real estate is situate.** If real estate devised by will is situate in any other county than that in which the will is proved, an authenticated copy of the will and order of probate shall be admitted to record in the office of the probate judge of each county in which such real estate may be situate, upon the order of such probate judge, and shall have the same validity therein as if probate had been had in such county. [50 v. 297, § 18.]

§ 5933. **Uncontested probate after two years binding.** If no person interested shall, within two years after probate had, appear and contest the validity of the will, the probate shall be forever binding; saving, however, to infants and persons absent from the state, or of insane mind, or in captivity, the like period, after the respective disabilities are removed. [85 v. 99; 50 v. 297, § 19.]

See § 5886. **Code of Civil Procedure.** A will set aside at the instance of any person included within the saving clause of the statute is wholly annulled and the entire estate will be distributed according to law, 10 O. S. 372. Where a will is set aside at the instance of one heir who is within the saving clause of the statute of limitations, it is wholly annulled and the entire estate is distributed, 10 O. S. 382. Where a proceeding for the contest of a will is commenced within the statutory period of limitation although only part of the persons interested in the contest are made parties thereto, the right of action is saved as to all who are ultimately made parties, notwithstanding some of them are not brought into the case until after the period of limitation has expired, 20 O. S. 222. Of two disabilities the longer one controls, 52 O. S. 108. When absence ceases to be a disability, *Id.*

§ 5934. Appeal from refusal to admit will to probate. In case of the refusal to admit a will to probate, any person aggrieved thereby may appeal from such decision to the next term of the court of common pleas, by filing notice of his intention to appeal within ten days. [51 v. 167, § 22.]

Formerly appeal did not lie, 6 O. 148, and does not lie from refusal to admit authenticated copy of foreign will, 2 C. C. R. 337. Persons having no notice of refusal until too late to perfect appeal not concluded, but may reproound the will, notwithstanding former order of refusal has not been vacated, 48 O. S. 357. Error may be prosecuted to circuit court from refusal of common pleas to admit to probate, 38 Bull. 13.

§ 5935. How appeal perfected and proceedings in common pleas. The person appealing shall procure and file in the court of common pleas a certified copy of the order of said probate court, rejecting the will, together with the will, and thereupon said appeal shall be deemed perfected; and the court of common pleas, on the hearing, shall take testimony touching the execution of such will, and have the same reduced to writing; and the final order of the court of common pleas shall, together with the will and testimony so taken, be certified by the clerk to the probate court; and if by such order the will is admitted to probate, the will, order, and testimony shall be recorded in the probate court. [51 v. 167, § 23.]

§ 5936. Duty of judge on notice of contest. Whenever the probate court shall receive from the clerk of the court of common pleas a certificate that a petition has been filed in the court of common pleas to contest the validity of any will admitted to record or recorded in the probate court, the probate court shall forthwith transmit to the court of common pleas, the will, testimony, and all papers relating thereto, with a copy of the order of probate, attaching the same together and certifying the same under the seal of the court; and a copy of the final judgment, on such contest, shall be certified by the clerk of the court of common pleas to the probate court; and the said clerk shall also transmit to the probate court the will and other papers transmitted as aforesaid to the common pleas;

and the same shall be deposited and remain in the probate court. [51 v. 167, §§ 24, 25.]

See § 5858-5866. Code of Civil Procedure. Error and not appeal lies from judgment of Common Pleas to Circuit Court in cases to contest will, § 5865. Limitation does not apply when, 35 Bull. 368. See 52 O. S. 103.

§ 5937. Will executed in other States admitted to record here and its effect. Authenticated copies of wills executed and proved according to the laws of any state or territory of the United States, relative to any property in the state of Ohio, may be admitted to record in the probate court of any county in this state, where any part of such property may be situated; and such authenticated copies, so recorded, shall have the same validity in law, as wills made in this state, in conformity with the laws thereof, are declared to have; provided, that where any such will, or authenticated copy, has been or shall hereafter be admitted to record, in the probate court of any county in this state, where any part of such property may be situated, a copy of such recorded will, with the copy of the order to record the same annexed thereto, certified by the probate judge, under the seal of his court, may be filed and recorded in the office of the probate judge of any other county in this state, where any part of such property is situated, and it shall be as effectual, in all cases, as the authenticated copy of said will would be, if proved and admitted to record by the court. [50 v. 297, § 26.]

A will made in a sister State though proved and recorded in that State, must be admitted to record in this State before the title of a devisee to land in this State can be deemed complete, 6 O. 172, but the laws of Ohio govern in the construction of such will disposing of lands situated in this State, 21 O. S. 56. Such will takes effect from the death of the testator and not from the date of its record in Ohio, 9 O. 96; 8 O. 239. The provisions of § 5039 requiring the giving of notice by publication of the application to admit a foreign will to record in Ohio do not apply to wills executed and admitted to probate in a sister State, 29 O. S. 379 (act 1840), and when an authenticated copy of a will executed and admitted to probate in a sister State is admitted to record in this State, and afterwards a copy of such record is filed and recorded in another county, the latter record may be given in evidence in an action for the recovery of lands devised under the will, although so admitted to record after the action was commenced, *Id.* To admit an authenticated copy of a will from another State to record in this State, the original will

must have been admitted to probate and record, and the court admitting it must be satisfied of that fact, 15 Bull 319, affirmed, 2 C. C. R. 387. Appeal does not lie to common pleas from judgment of probate court refusing to admit authenticated copy of such will to probate, 2 C. C. R. 387; 30 Bull 264. A proceeding in the probate court on application to have an authenticated copy of a foreign will admitted to probate is not an adversary one and the rule of *res adjudicata* does not apply to it, 2 C. C. R. 387; 3 C. C. R. 441. Full faith given to probate of foreign will, *Id.* Land in the county is not necessary to its admission to record, *Id.*

§ 5938. Probate, etc., of will made out of the United States. A will executed, proved, and allowed, in any country other than the United States and territories thereof, according to the laws of such foreign state or country, may be allowed and admitted to record in this state, in the manner and for the purpose mentioned in the following sections. [50 v. 297, § 27.]

§ 5939. Proceedings to admit will to record which has been probated without the state. A copy of the will and probate thereof, duly authenticated, shall be produced by the executor, or by any person interested therein, to the probate judge of the county in which there is any estate upon which the will may operate, whereupon said probate judge shall continue the motion to admit such will to probate, for the term of two months, and notice of the filing of such application shall be given to all persons interested, in some public newspaper printed or in general circulation in the county, where such motion is made, at least three weeks successively; the first publication to be at least forty days before the time set for the final hearing of said motion. [50 v. 297, § 28.]

5837 n; 29 O. S. 379.

§ 5940. Admission and effect of admission to record. If, on hearing, it shall appear to the court that the instrument ought to be allowed in this state, the court shall order the copy to be filed and recorded; and the will, and the probate and record thereof, shall then have the same force and effect as if the will had been originally proved and allowed, in the same court, in the usual manner; provided, however, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to give any operation or effect to the will of an alien, different from what it would have had if originally proved and allowed in this state. [50 v. 297, § 29.]

§ 5941. Powers of executor or administrator under will made out of this state. After allowing and admitting to record a will, pursuant to any of the four preceding sections, the court may grant letters testamentary thereon, or letters of administration with the will annexed, and shall proceed in the settlement of the estate, that may be found in this state; and the executor taking out letters, or the administrator with the will annexed, shall have the same power to sell and convey the real or personal estate by virtue of the will or the law, as other executors, or administrators with the will annexed, shall or may have by law. [50 v. 297, § 30.]

§ 5942. Will not admitted to probate or record void. No will shall be effectual to pass real or personal estate, unless it shall have been duly admitted to probate or record, as provided in this title. [50 v. 297, § 31.]

See 8 O. 5; 14 O. S. 328. A will executed in another state takes effect from the death of testator and not from the date of its record in this state, 9 O. 96. See 8 N. P. 220.

§ 5943. Effect of devisee withholding will from probate for three years. No lands, tenements, or hereditaments, shall pass to any devisee in a will, who shall know of the existence thereof, and have the same in his power to control, for the term of three years, unless, within that time, he shall cause the same to be offered for, or admitted to probate; and by such neglect, the estate devised to such devisee shall descend to the heirs of the testator. [50 v. 297, § 32.]

Limitation for recording refers to original probate, 29 O. S. 379; (act 1840.) See 42 O. S. 50.

SPOLIATED WILLS.

§ 5944. Wills when lost or destroyed may be admitted to probate. The probate court shall have full power and authority to admit to probate, any last will and testament which such court may be satisfied was duly executed according to the provisions of the law upon

the subject in force at the time of the execution of such last will and testament, and not revoked at the death of the testator, when such original will has been lost, spoliated, or destroyed, subsequent to the death of such testator, or after the testator has become incapable of making a will by reason of insanity, and it can not be produced in court in as full, ample, and complete a manner as such court now admits to probate last wills and testaments, the originals of which are actually produced in court for probate. [64 v. 20, § 47.]

Lost or spoliated wills can not be probated unless they existed after testator's death, 5 O. S. 290; 23 *Id.* 491, but the omission of the record to state that the destruction of the original will was subsequent to the death of testator does not render the order admitting such will to probate void, 23 O. S. 491. Not every variance between a spoliated will as made and the will as admitted, to probate will avoid the latter, 12 O. S. 487. Devisees and legatees may maintain proceedings in the probate court to have spoliated wills admitted to probate, 1 C. C. R. 95, and after the will has been admitted to probate may maintain an action for damages against the person who spoliated the will and recover as damages reasonable fees paid attorneys for their services in having the will admitted to record, *Id.* When a will once known to exist, and to have been in the custody of the testator, cannot be found after his decease, the legal presumption is that it was destroyed by the testator with the intention of revoking it, 47 O. S. 329. And it is competent to prove the declarations of the testator after making his will that he had destroyed or intended to destroy the same, *Id.* Testator's declarations admissible to rebut presumption of revocation and prove contents of will, 134 Mass. 252, 258; 8 Mich. 411; 40 Conn. 587; 32 Ga. 156. Proof of contents of lost will by single witness, 118 Ill. 576. Quære whether error will lie to review testimony upon which spoliated will is admitted to record, 29 O. S. 220. Admissibility of evidence on probate, 2 N. P. 190, 194, 209.

§ 5945. Notice of application. In all cases where application shall be hereafter made to the probate court to admit to probate a will duly executed as aforesaid, and which has been lost, spoliated, or destroyed, as aforesaid, it shall be the duty of the party seeking to prove the same, to give a written notice to all persons whose interest it may be to resist the probate, and who reside in the county where the testator resided at the time of his death or to their agent or attorney, five days before the day on which such proof is to be made, or to give notice, by publi-

cation in a newspaper printed in the county, thirty days before the day set for hearing such proof. [50 v. 297, § 48.]

When no person interested in resisting the probate of a lost, spoliated or destroyed will resides within the county in which application is made to admit the same to probate, notice must be given in the manner and for the time designated in the statute, 26 O. S. 541. Error to establish spoliated will without notice, 1 Bull 126.

§ 5946. Examination of witnesses. In all such cases, the said court shall cause the witnesses to such will so executed and lost, spoliated or destroyed, and not revoked, and such other witnesses as any person interested in having such will admitted to probate may desire to come before such court, and said witnesses shall be examined by said probate judge, and their testimony reduced to writing and filed by him in his court; provided, that in all cases where it may be necessary so to do, in consequence of witnesses residing out of the jurisdiction of said court, or who reside within such jurisdiction and who are infirm or unable to attend court, the court may order the testimony of such witnesses to be taken and reduced to writing by some competent person, which testimony shall be filed in such probate court. [50 v. 297, § 49.]

§ 5947. On what proofs, will established. If the court, upon such proof, shall be satisfied that such last will and testament was duly executed in the mode provided by the law in force at the time of its execution, that the contents thereof are substantially proved, and that the same was unrevoked at the death of the testator, and has been lost, spoliated, or destroyed subsequent to the death of such testator, or his becoming incapable, as aforesaid, such court shall find and establish the contents of such will as near as the same can be ascertained, and cause the same and the testimony taken in the case to be recorded in said court; and in any case in which a will has been or may hereafter be lost, spoliated, destroyed, mislaid or stolen, after the same has been duly admitted to probate, but before it has been recorded, the court, upon notice being given, as provided in § 5945 of this title and chapter, to persons whose interest it may be to resist the probate and record of

said will, may hear testimony, and, if satisfied that the contents of said will have been substantially proved, record said will as thus proven, which record shall have all the force and effect of a record of the original will. [80 v. 24; 50 v. 297, § 51.]

Admissibility of evidence. 2 N. P. 190, 194, 209. Degree of proof required by word "satisfied," 6 C. C. 294, 300.

§ 5948. Effect of will so established. The contents of any such last will and testament so found, established, and admitted to probate, as aforesaid, shall be as effectual to pass real and personal estate, and for all other purposes, as if the original will had been admitted to probate and record, according to the provisions of this title; and such wills shall, in all respects, be governed by the laws in force relating to other wills, not only as relates to the contest of the same, but in all other matters. [50 v. 297, § 51.]

Probate is *prima facie* evidence of due attestation, execution and contents, 12 O. S. 437. 47 O. S. 329.

RECORD OR PROBATE WHEN RECORD OF WILL DESTROYED.

§ 5949. When record of will destroyed, authenticated copy of the will and probate thereof may be admitted to record. When the record of any will has been or shall hereafter be destroyed, a copy of such will and the probate thereof may be recorded by the probate court of the proper county, whenever it shall be made to appear to the satisfaction of the court that said record has been destroyed, and whenever it shall further appear, by a certificate, under the hand and seal of the probate judge, or clerk of the court of common pleas of the proper county, that such copy is a true copy of the original will and the probate thereof. [65 v. 90, § 1.]

§ 5950. An original will may again be admitted to probate. When the record of any will has been, or shall hereafter be destroyed, as aforesaid, the original will may be again admitted to probate and record in the same manner provided for the probate of wills. [65 v. 90, § 2.]

§ 5951. Or an authenticated copy of the will alone may be admitted to record. The probate court of any

county, where the record of any will has been or shall hereafter be destroyed, may admit to record a copy of said will, whenever it shall appear that such copy produced for record bears the certificate of any probate judge or clerk of the court of common pleas, setting forth that the same is a true copy of the will, the record of which has been destroyed; provided, that nothing in this or the next two preceding sections shall be so construed as to affect the proceedings or extend the time for contesting the validity of any will, or for asserting any rights thereunder, and the record provided for in the preceding sections shall show that the original record was destroyed, and the time as near as may be, when the will was originally admitted to probate and recorded. [§ 65 v. 90, § 3.]

§ 5952. Notice that copy has been admitted to record to be published, contest of same, and effect if not set aside. It is hereby made the duty of every probate judge, who shall admit to record any will or copy thereof, under the provisions of either the three preceding sections, immediately thereafter to give notice for three consecutive weeks, in two weekly newspapers of his county, if so many be published therein, or if not, in one newspaper published and of general circulation therein, stating the name of the person, the record of whose will has been destroyed, and the day when said record was supplied; and all persons interested in said record shall have the right at any time within five years from the making of said new record, to come into the probate court of the proper county, and contest the question whether the record thus supplied is the same as the record destroyed; and from all final orders and decrees of the probate court in such contest, either party may appeal to the court of common pleas, in such manner as appeals are now or hereafter may be provided for from the probate court; and if any person interested in said record shall, at the time such record is supplied, be under any legal disability, such person shall have the right to contest said record within two years from the removal of such disability; and such new record supplied, according to either of the three preceding

sections, shall, unless set aside in proceedings provided for in this section, have the same force, effect, and validity, as the original record. [65 v. 90, § 4.]

REVOCATION.

§ 5953. How will expressly revoked or canceled. A will shall be revoked by the testator tearing, canceling, obliterating, or destroying the same—with the intention of revoking it—by the testator himself, or by some person in his presence, or by his direction; or by some other will or codicil, in writing, executed as prescribed by this title; or by some other writing, signed, attested, and subscribed, in the manner provided by this title for the making of a will, but nothing herein contained shall prevent the revocation implied by law, from subsequent changes in the condition or circumstances of the testator. [50 v. 297, § 39.]

Tearing, cancelling, etc.—In order to constitute a revocation by tearing, obliterating, cancelling or destroying, the sign or symbol of the attempt so to do must be apparent upon the instrument purporting to be a will, 10 O. S. 204. Cutting name out held sufficient revocation, 1 Curt. 768; tearing, 1 Redf. 451; tearing off signatures, Johns. 530, slight tearing, 6 Cow. 377; 4 Cow. 483; 2 Nott & M. 272; slight burning, 2 W. Bl. 1043 cf. 6 Ad. & El. 209; obliteration, 3 McCord 282; 7 Johns. 394; 58 Pa. St. 238. Erasures when not, 34 Barb. 140. Cutting out particular clause or name of particular legatee in a revocation *pro tanto*, 2 P. & D. 206; 401, but drawing ink lines through particular clause is not, 3 C. C. R. 110; 48 O. S. 211; and under a similar statute partial obliteration is construed not to have the effect of a revocation *pro tanto*, 88 N. Y. 377; 25 Hun. 537; see 61 Md. 478. *contra* under other statutes, 128 Mass. 102; 2 R. I. 94; 22 N. J. Eq. 488. Cancelling either duplicate an effective revocation, 11 Bull 231; 18 Ves. 810; 8 C. B. 724, unless testator has possession of both, 8 Hagg. 548. Drawing scroll through signature not a revocation, 60 Ia. 415. What constitutes destruction, 60 Ia. 415. Interlined legacies excluded, residue of will, etc., sustained, 17 Bull 243.

Intention to revoke necessary, otherwise there is no revocation, 50. Barb. 119; 1 Add. 4. Testator's declaration admissible as showing, 47 O. S. 323; or rebutting presumption of revocation, 134 Mass. 252, 258. See 63 N. H. 475, S. C. 5 Am. Prob. Rep. note p. 538; 16 Bull 109.

Presumption of revocation where will in testator's custody is found mutilated or partially destroyed, 3 Sw. & Tr. 81; 22 Ga. 156, but not when so found in another's custody, 3 Pa. St.

110; 8 Hagg. 568, or when will in testator's custody can not be found, but the presumption may be rebutted by contrary proof, 35 N. Y. 688; 87 Pa. St. 67; 14 Vt. 125; 8 Met. 487; 14 Ala. 474; 40 Conn. 587. Revocation may be shown by proving revocatory clause in lost will though no other part of it is remembered, 19 Bull 315.

By testator or some person in his presence, etc.—Dea & Sw. 290. See 45 Barb. 488; 11 Ired. 95.

Some other will or codicil, etc.—15 Hun. 410; 4 Wis. 254; 55 Md. 365; 28 N. J. L. 447, must be totally inconsistent, otherwise it will only revoke *pro tanto*, 45 Mich. 241; 1 Pick 535; 28 Pa. St. 23; 15 N. J. Eq. 859; 28 Vt. 274; 7 B. Mon. 290; 68 N. C. 209; 8 Cow. 56, or must expressly revoke prior will, Schouler § 417. A nuncupative will does not revoke a written one, 8 O. 144, nor does a codicil by implication, 3 O. S. 369. See 52 N. Y. 450; 55 Md. 365; 13 Gray 108, 108; 2 Jones Eq. 18; 17 Sim. 86; 8 Cow. 56; 9 Cush. 291. Whether destruction of will revokes codicil, see 2 Add. 116, 229; 1 Curt. 289; 8 P. D. 169; L. R. 1 P. & D. 72.

Some other writing signed, etc.—81 Pa. St. 246; 9 R. I. 434; 2 Bradf. 210; 1 Pick. 543; 8 Mac Arth. 153. See 87 Vt. 356; 3 Nott & McC. 272; 7 Harr. & J. 388; 60 Wis. 187, S. C. 4 Am. Prob. Rep. 187, note p. 147.

Subsequent changes in condition of testator, see §§ 5954 et seq.
Divorce from wife does not revoke devise to her, 27 O. S. 298.

Alterations, in general require statutory execution in presence of witnesses, to operate, Schouler § 432, citing, 61 Md. 478; 55 Pa. St. 424; 4 Redf. 178. There must be a sufficient attestation of the will as altered, otherwise it stands as before, *Id.* citing, 7 Johns. 399; 43 Me. 72; 20 Minn. 245. Unattested and unexplained alterations presumed to have been made after execution, 5 Redf. (N. Y.) 544; 2 Demarest 180. See 3 Am. Prob. Rep. note p. 336; subject to rebuttal by contrary proof, see 72 Ala. 884; 18 Q. B. 747. Alterations made by a stranger after due execution without testator's knowledge do not affect validity of will in other respects, 91 Pa. St. 230. See as to effect of alterations, 61 Md. 478; S. C. 4 Am. Prob. Rep. 17, note p. 29. A will altered by testator after execution, if re-published by a codicil which refers to it is valid and it may be shown by extrinsic evidence that the alterations were made prior to re-publication, 12 Bull 128. Interlineations after execution excluded, 17 Bul. 248.

§ 5954. What shall not be deemed a revocation. A bond, agreement, or covenant, made for a valuable consideration by a testator, to convey any property devised or bequeathed in any will previously made, shall not be deemed a revocation of such previous devise or bequest, either at law or in equity, but such property shall pass by such devise or bequest, subject to the same remedies on such bond, agreement, or covenant, for a specific performance or otherwise, against the devisees or legatees, as might be had by law against the heirs of the testator, or his next of kin, if the same had descended to them. [50 v. 297, § 33.]

§ 5955. Charge or incumbrance not deemed a revocation. A charge or incumbrance upon any real or personal estate, for the purpose of securing the payment of money, or the performance of any covenant, shall not be deemed a revocation of any will relating to the same estate, previously executed; but the devises and legacies therein contained shall pass and take effect, subject to such charge or incumbrance. [50 v. 297, § 34.]

Charges on devise bind donee accepting, 17 O. S. 288; 40 O. S. 591, but special fund must first be exhausted, *Id.* 4 O. S. 333; 41 O. S. 241. Charges are equitable liens and bind purchasers, 4 O. S. 445; 32 O. S. 358; 40 O. S. 27, see § 5967 *n.* Charge on land with power of sale gives purchaser good title, 23 O. S. 645.

§ 5956. Conveyance, etc., altering but not divesting estate, not a revocation unless, etc. A conveyance, settlement, deed, or other act of the testator, by which his estate or interest in property previously devised or bequeathed by him, shall be altered, but not wholly divested, shall not be deemed a revocation of the devise or bequest of such property, but such devise or bequest shall pass to the donee or legatee, the actual estate or interest of the testator, which would otherwise descend to his heirs, or pass to his next of kin; unless, in the instrument by which such alteration is made, the intention is declared, that it shall operate as a revocation of such previous devise or bequest. [50 v. 297, § 35.]

The will attaches *pro tanto* to any part of the estate undisposed of and carries it to the donees, 11 O. S. 287. Testator can not control descent of intestate property, 1 O. S. 279. The section does not apply where no part of the devise remains in specie. 10 C. C. 181, 189.

§ 5957. When provisions of instrument are inconsistent with terms of will—effect. But if the provisions of the instrument by which such alteration is made, are wholly inconsistent with the terms and nature of such previous devise or bequest, such instrument shall operate as a revocation thereof, unless such provisions depend on a condition or contingency, and such condition be not performed, or such contingency do not happen. [50 v. 297, § 36.]

§ 5958. **Marriage of woman does not revoke.** A will executed by an unmarried woman, shall not be deemed revoked by her subsequent marriage. [50 v. 297, § 37.]

§ 5959. **Revocation by birth of child.** If the testator had no children at the time of executing his will, but shall afterward have a child living, or born alive after his death, such will shall be deemed revoked, unless provisions shall have been made for such child by some settlement, or unless such child shall have been provided for in the will, or in such way mentioned therein as to show an intention not to make such provision, and no other evidence to rebut the presumption or revocation shall be received. [50 v. 297, § 38.]

That testator survives the child does not revive the will, 9 O. S. 388. Under the act of 1824 it was held that the birth of testator's child after the probate of the will revokes it, 15 O. S. 224. Devise of real estate to wife for life, and after her death to the heirs of her body begotten. Child born after execution of will is not provided for, 46 O. S. 284. A reversionary interest, whether vested or contingent, is not a provision for an after-born child. To save a will from the revocation provided by the act, provision must be express and specific, Id. If a will valid when it is executed is afterwards revoked by the testator himself in any of the modes pointed out in § 5953 or revoked by operation of law under this section and should nevertheless be admitted to probate and record, any person interested in having it set aside may contest its validity, J. C. C. 92. See 37 Bull. 265.

§ 5960. **Destruction of second will not to revive first, unless, etc.** If, after the making of a will, the testator shall duly make and execute a second will, the destruction, canceling, or revocation of such second will shall not revive the first will, unless it appear by the terms of such revocation that it was his intention to revive and give effect to his first will; or unless, after such destruction, canceling, or revocation, he shall duly re-publish his first will. [50 v. 297, § 40.]

12 Bull 12; 134 Mass. 256.

§ 5961. **Child absent, reported dead, or born after will made to have portion of estate—how portion raised.** When a testator, at the time of executing his will, shall have a child absent and reported to be dead, or having a child at the time of executing the will, shall afterward have a child who is not provided for in the will, the absent child, or the child born after the execution of the will, shall take the same share of the

estate, both real and personal, that he would have been entitled to if the testator had died intestate; toward raising which portion the devisees and legatees shall equally contribute, in proportion to the value of what they shall respectively receive under the will, unless, in consequence of a specific devise or bequest, or of some other provisions in the will, a different apportionment among the devisees and legatees shall be found necessary, in order to give effect to the intention of the testator, as to that part of the estate which shall pass by the will; provided, that if such child, supposed to be dead at the time of the execution of the will, shall have a child or children provision for whom is made by the testator, the other legatees and devisees shall not be required to contribute, but such child, supposed to have been dead, shall take the provision made for his child or children by the testator, or such part thereof as the circumstances of the case, in the opinion of the court of proper jurisdiction, may think just and equitable. [50 v. 297, § 41.]

Common pleas has jurisdiction, 23 O. S. 190.

§ 5962. **Advancements to be taken into account in such settlement.** In settling the extent of the claim of any child, as provided for in the preceding section, any portion of the estate of the testator received by a party interested, by way of advancement, shall be deemed a portion of the estate, and charged to the party who has received the same. [50 v. 297, § 42.]

§ 4169 *et seq.*

ELECTION BY WIDOW OR WIDOWER.

§ 5963. **Citation to widow or widower to make election.** If any provision be made for a widow or widower in the will of the deceased consort, the probate court shall, forthwith, after the probate of such will, issue a citation to such widow or widower to appear and elect whether to take such provision or to be endowed of the lands of the deceased consort and take the distributive share of the personal estate; and such election shall be made within one year from the date of the service of the citation aforesaid; provided, that such widow or widower may, at any time before the

period of such election has expired file [his or] her petition in the court of common pleas for the proper county, making all persons interested in said will defendants to such petition, asking a construction of the provisions of said will in her or his favor, and to have the advice of said court, or of the proper appellate court on appeal thereon; and if proceedings for such advice, or proceedings to contest the validity of such will be commenced within such year, the widow or widower shall be entitled to make election within three months after such proceedings shall have been finally disposed of, and said will shall not have been set aside; but the widow or widower shall not be entitled to both dower and the provisions of the will in her or his favor, unless it plainly appears by the will to have been the intention that the widow or widower should have such provision in addition to the dower and such distributive share. [91 v. 204, 77 v. 307; 55 v. 36, § 43.]

The provisions of this section as last amended, apply to pending proceedings.

Entry ordering citation, etc.—In the matter of the estate of —, deceased. The last will and testament of —, late of said county, deceased, having been duly admitted to probate and record by the probate court within and for said county, and it appearing to the court that said deceased left a —, and that provisions have been made for said — in said will: It is now ordered that a citation issue to said — widow — of said deceased to be, and appear before the judge of the probate court of said county, at the court house in —, within twelve months after service of this writ, then and there to elect whether — will take the provision made for — by said will, or be endowed of the lands of — said deceased — and take — distributive share of — personal estate.

Citation to widow, etc.—The State of Ohio, — County, ss. To the Sheriff of the County: You are commanded to notify A B, widow of C D deceased, that the last will and testament of C D, late of said county, deceased, has been duly admitted to probate and record by the probate court within and for said county.

And cite the said A B, widow of said C D deceased, to be and appear before the judge of the probate court of said county, at the court house in —, within twelve months after service of this writ, then and there to elect whether she will take the provision made for her by said will, or be endowed of the lands of said deceased, and take her distributive share of his personal estate.

And of this writ make due service and return to our said court forthwith.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of the probate court at —, this — day of —, A. D. 189—.

—, Probate Judge.
By — —, Deputy Clerk.

Return.—Received this writ on the — day of —, A. D. 189—, and on the — day of —, A. D. 189—, I served A B, widow of C D deceased, with a true copy of the within summons by delivering the same to A B personally. — Sheriff.

By — Deputy.

Her year in which to elect begins from service of citation, 34 O. S. 164. The act does not apply to foreign wills, 21 O. S. 56. A divorced widow can not elect, 27 O. S. 298. Where dower is barred by jointure election is not necessary, 34 O. S. 164, but her share of intestate property is not affected by her election, 14 O. S. 505. Her election must be made if bequest is not in lieu of dower, 18 O. S. 85. Where a widow without following the forms prescribed by law for making her election to take under the will sets up no claim for dower, but *actually* and in *fact* takes under the will, and for a series of years has the use and occupancy of the property devised, she is barred of her dower and estopped to deny her election to take under the will, 6 O. S. 481. So also where the widow with the full knowledge and acquiescence of the heirs and devisees of the testator sets up no claim for dower but actually takes possession and has the use and occupancy of the property devised to her under the will for a series of years; after the probate of the will the heirs or devisees are estopped to deny the election of the widow to take under the will, 20 O. S. 184; 33 O. S. 218. And where the provisions of the will include dower, if the widow actually accepts the provisions made for her, and then dies without making the statutory election in court, and without being cited to appear in court for that purpose, she will be held to have taken under the will, and her representatives will be entitled to no part of the personal estate except that given to her in the will, 19 O. S. 490. She is not estopped by her election from claiming as heir, 16 O. S. 353. When she elects to be endowed of the lands of her husband instead of under the will, the devisees who are prejudiced by such election are equitably entitled to compensation out of the rejected provisions made for her in the will, 21 O. S. 56; 2 D. 282. Her election formally made and entered upon the journal at the instance of the widow can not afterward and within a year from the service of a citation be set aside at pleasure, 11 O. S. 386. Provision by deed in lieu of dower may be waived by her and dower claimed, 39 O. S. 642. Second marriage forfeits her right if the will so provides, 19 O. S. 24. Election bars dower in land previously mortgaged, 45 O. S. 203. Dower covers no part of her separate estate, 4 C. C. 510. Her acts may be an election, and she must have notice, 2 C. C. 2441. Quære whether citation must issue when no provision is made by will for widow, 28 Bull 161, 197. Widower shall not be entitled to both, etc., 6 C. C. 576. Widow not deprived of distributive share of personal estate of deceased husband, 50 O. S. 330, 339. Error now lies from Circuit Court to Supreme Court, 55 O. S.; 37 Bull 58.

25964. *Election or non-election, effect.* The election of the widow or widower to take under the will, shall be made in person, in the probate court of the proper county, except as hereinafter provided, and on the

application by a widow or widower to take under the will, it shall be the duty of the court to explain the provisions of the will, the rights under it, and by law in the event of a refusal to take under the will. The election of the widow or widower to take under the will shall be entered upon the minutes of the court; and if the widow or widower shall fail to make such election, the widow or widower shall retain the dower, and such share of the personal estate of the deceased consort as the widow or widower would be entitled to by law in case the deceased consort had died intestate, leaving children. If the widow or widower elect to take under the will, the widow or widower shall be barred of dower and such share, and take under the will alone, unless, as provided in the next preceding section; but such election by the widow or widower to take under the will shall not bar the right to remain in the mansion of the deceased consort, or the widow to receive one year's allowance for the support of herself and children, as provided by law, unless the will shall expressly otherwise direct. [86 v. 188.]

Probate judge need not advise her as to her rights as heir. 16 O. S. 353. The entry of an election by a widow need not show affirmatively that the judge had explained to her the provisions of the will, etc., for in the absence of an averment or proof to the contrary, such explanation will be presumed. 11 O. S. 386. Such election when made and recorded can be vacated only by petition to the common pleas or other court having general equity jurisdiction, *Id.* Her election must be made in person and with full knowledge on her part, 37 O. S. 460. Her representatives can not elect for her. *Id.* She can not have both bequest and dower. 33 O. S. 572. She can claim year's support, etc., though the will expressly state that the provision made for her therein shall be in lieu of dower and all other claims against the estate of testator. 3 O. S. 369. She may either personally occupy mansion house or rent it as she chooses. 28 O. S. 134. See § 6040 and note § 6043. The statute does not refer merely to the personal property as to which the deceased consort died testate, but to all the personality, 6 C. C. 575. Affirmed, 68 O. S. 679.

§ 5965. If person unable to appear or non-resident of county, how election taken. If the widow or widower of the testator shall be unable to appear in court by reason of ill health, or is not a resident of the county in which such election is required to be made, the probate court shall, on an application made in behalf of such person, issue a commission, with a copy of the will annexed, directed to any suitable person, to take the election of such widow or widower, to accept the

provisions of such will in lieu of the provisions made by law; and it shall be the duty of the court in such commission to direct such person to explain the rights of such widow or widower under the will, and by law. [86 v. 188.]

§ 5966. How election made for insane or imbecile widow, etc. If the widow or widower of any testator shall be unable to make an election by reason of unsoundness of mind, the probate court, shall, as soon as the facts come to the knowledge of the court, at any time within one year after the death of the testator, appoint some suitable person to ascertain the value of the provision made by the testator for such widow or widower, in lieu of the provisions made by law, and the value of the rights by law in the estate of the deceased consort; and if the court shall be satisfied, on the return of the report of the person appointed to make such investigation, that the provision made by testator for the widow or widower, in the will, is more valuable and better than the provision by law, the court shall record upon its minute book an entry that such insane or imbecile widow or widower, by virtue of the proceedings herein provided, elects to take under the will of the deceased consort, which election, when so entered, shall have the same force and effect as an election made by one not under such disability. [86 v. 188; 50 v. 297, § 46.]

CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATION.

§ 5967. Rights of purchaser without knowledge of foreign will—No contest of foreign will—Effect, if set aside in foreign State. The title of any *bona fide* purchaser, without knowledge of a will, to any land situated in this state, derived from the heir or heirs of any person not a resident of this state at the time of his or her death, shall not be defeated by the production of the will of such decedent, unless such will shall be offered for record in this state within four years from the final probate and establishment of such will in the state or territory in which it may have been admitted to probate: provided, that the rights of infants, married women or persons of insane mind and memory, shall not be concluded by any delay or failure to

record such will in this state, until two years after their respective disabilities are removed; provided, further, that no proceeding shall be had in this state to contest a will executed and proved according to the law of any state or territory of the United States, or of any foreign country, relative to property in this state; but if the said will shall be set aside in the state, territory or country in which it is executed and proved, the same shall be held of no validity in this state as to all persons claiming under said will, with notice of the same being set aside, as aforesaid; and as to all other persons, from the time that an authenticated copy of the final order or decree setting the same aside, is filed in the office of the probate judge of the county in which said will is recorded. [50 v. 297, § 52.]

This section has reference to such foreign wills as, when made and proved in conformity to the foreign law, are by the laws of this state, valid to dispose of property therein situated, and does not apply to cases arising under former laws, of wills, valid where made but inoperative here because not executed in conformity to our law. 17 O. S. 171.

Construction.—A will in general speaks from the death of testator, 29 O. S. 488; 31 O. S. 657; 41 O. S. 118. A will of personality is governed by the law of the testator's last domicile, 8 O. 144; a will of realty by the law of its location, 21 O. S. 56, (see 14 O. 868) in force at the date of death, 2 D. 444.

Rules for construing the language of a will are less rigid than in regard to other instruments, 15 O. S. 108. It is not necessarily to be viewed technically and with strict grammatical accuracy, but sensibly and liberally in order to give effect to intention, *Id.* 4 O. S. 851; 17 O. S. 597; 24 O. S. 416. The sole purpose of the court should be to carry out the intention of the testator, 25 O. S. 477; that is the controlling consideration, 8 O. 157; 15 O. 559; 2 O. S. 880; 1 O. S. 279; 32 O. S. 1; 18 O. S. 227. Such intention must be ascertained from the words contained in the will, 25 O. S. 477. Words contained in a will in technical must be taken in their technical sense, *Id.* if not technical in their ordinary sense, *Id.*; 32 O. S. 1, unless it appear from the context that they were used by the testator in some secondary sense, 25 O. S. 477. When void for uncertainty. 45 O. S. 464.

The entire will must be construed as a whole and effect given to every part if possible, 17 O. 171; 25 O. S. 477, 668; 17 O. S. 597; 18 *Id.* 36; 3 O. 157. A later clause in a will must be deemed to affirm, not to contradict an earlier clause, if such construction can fairly be given, Schouler on Wills, § 474; for in construing doubtful language that interpretation should be preferred which gives consistency to the whole will, rather than one which works inconsistency, *Id.* and the rule that the last clause shall govern, should be the last rule applied, 2 O. S. 380.

Repugnancy.—Since a will is to be expounded favorably, 3 O. 157; 19 O. 828, when it is open to two constructions the one consistent and the other repugnant to law, or one which will give effect to the whole instrument and the other will destroy a part, the former must always be adopted, 14 O. S. 251; 33 O. S. 128. Repugnancies should be reconciled if possible, 19 O. S. 490; 2 O. S. 380. A repugnancy which will justify the rejection of a word or clause from a will must arise from the face of the will itself and can not be created or supplied by extraneous proof, 20 O. S. 550. Such a repugnancy however, need not necessarily arise between the word or clause to be rejected and some other distinct word or clause, but may consist in the fact that the word or clause to be rejected is in conflict with the general tenor and scope of the will including as well its implications and omissions as its positive provisions, *Id.* See 10 O. S. 307; 13 O. S. 95; 19 O. S. 490; 20 O. S. 550; 21 O. S. 527; 37 O. S. 126; 8 O. 498.

Intestacy never presumed.—“It is a settled rule of construction that a testator is never presumed to intend to die intestate as to any part of his estate to which his attention seems to have been directed; and a court of equity will put such construction upon equivocal words as to prevent such a result,” 8 O. S. 369, 374; 17 O. S. 396; 25 O. S. 668; 34 O. S. 352; 19 O. 828.

Precedents.—“Wills are so unlike in their terms and the circumstances surrounding a testator so unlike in their facts that the decision in one case is not apt to aid in the determination of subsequent cases,” 44 O. S. 580, see 17 O. 171; 15 O. S. 703.

Codicil and Will to be construed together as part of one instrument, 8 O. S. 369; 16 O. S. 586; 20 O. 310.

Construction of words.—“Debts” include equitable claims, 44 O. S. 888. “Heirs,” construed children, 10 O. S. 307; 3 D. 460; 26 O. S. 409, construed legatees, 3 O. S. 369; 43 O. S. 218; construed “next of kin” and not wife, 33 O. S. 572; construed as a word of limitation and not of purchase, 32 O. S. 1; 33 O. S. 128. “Issue” does not include bastards, 11 O. S. 181. “Now living” does not include posthumous child, 16 O. S. 29. “Die without issue,” construed without issue living, 6 O. S. 588; 12 O. S. 320. See 27 Bull 313. “Unmarried,” that person never had been married, 31 Eng. Law & Eq. 547, but see 16 Bull 339. “Surviving children” means surviving at testator’s death, 29 O. S. 488. “Or” and “and,” convertible, 2 O. S. 241. “All my property” includes realty, 4 W. L. M. 627. “Household furniture” includes portraits, 2 A. L. R. 489. Right to “have a home” does not include right to maintenance, 19 O. 282. “Sons and daughters,” do not include granddaughters, 12 Bull 135. “Moneys” 12 Bull 167. Bequest to “my wife,” former wife living, second wife intended, 18 Bull 112. “Death” means natural, not civil death, 14 Bull 153. “House,” carries land, 4 Pa. St. 93. “Farm,” 40 N. J. L. 402; 9 East. 448. “Mortgages” 5 De G. & S. 644; 6 Mad. 371. “Effects,” personality only unless contrary intent, 2 M. & S. 448, may include land, 89 N. C. 447. “All the residue” passes real and personal property, 80 Mo. 414; 1 Wash. 45. “Relatives,” those who would take under the statutes of distribution or descent. Schouler § 537; 11 S. & R. 108. See 60 Md. 198; 8 Am. Prob. Rep. note, p. 537. “Heirs” may include grandchildren, 38 O. S. 328. “All my worldly goods” does not include real estate, 78 Mo. 212. Husband not “heir” or “next of

kin" of wife, 106 Pa. St. 176; 4 Am. Prob. Rep. note p. 179. Widow not "heir" of husband, 106 Pa. St. 216. "What remains," "if anything remaining," 4 Am. Prob. Rep. note p. 271. "Children," "grandchildren," 94 Ind. 403. "Ready money," 92 N. Y. 228. "Legacy," "Devise," 3 Am. Prob. Rep. 176. Bonds included under "bank stock," 90 N. C. 629. "My next of kin who may be needy," 18 Bull. 441. "Household effects, books and papers," etc., held to include note and savings bank book, 14 Bull. 29. "Widow," "husbandless," 23 Bull. 269; "To my daughter and her children," 29 Bull. 884; "Use" of property during natural life time, 7 C. C. 426; "Heirs of her body," "children," 4 C. C. 284; 9 Id. 143; "pro rata," 3 N. P. 315.

See 22 5913, 5915, n.

Conditions restraining alienation void, 36 O. S. 506; 11 Bull. 67, 71; 207. 6 C. C. 685. Condition excluding testator's "heir, who goes to law to break his will," from any share of his estate valid. Forfeited legacy passes to residuary legatees without express words, 19 O. S. 546; see 3 Am. Prob. Rep. note, p. 210. Limitations preferred to conditions in doubtful cases, 6 O. S. 480; 24 O. S. 416; 2 O. S. 380. Condition that widow shall not marry, valid, 91 Ind. 266; 97 Ind. 570; 35 Pa. St. 100; 11 Bull. 50; or widower, 1 Ch. D. 339; 33 Pa. St. 100; 59 Md. 281; 8 Am. Rep. note 871. And a condition to marry or not to marry a certain person or class of persons, 4 D. F. & J. 524; 28 N. J. Eq. 229; 11 Ch. D. 969. Or without consent of specified person, 10 Vcs. 230. Condition in general restraint of marriage void, 10 Gray 581. As to beneficiaries' connection with priesthood, 4 Am. Prob. Rep. 308. Conditions void as against public policy, 4 Am. Prob. Rep. 452.

Evidence.—Parol evidence can not be admitted to alter, contradict or control the words of a will, 18 O. 247. Wills are to be construed from the written language of the instrument, and not by extrinsic evidence, 20 O. 492; but extrinsic evidence may be received to show the circumstances under which a will was made. The testator having used the phrase, "my two farms," such evidence may be introduced to show the situation of the land and the manner in which it had been used and treated in order to ascertain whether a disconnected piece of woodland was, in fact, a part of one of the "two farms," so as to pass under the devise, 32 O. S. 818. Where there is another person bearing the same name as the legatee, 16 L. J. Ch. 484; 2 M. & W. 129, or another piece of property of the same description as that devised, Green Ev. § 290, evidence is admissible to show the person or property intended. Latent ambiguity as to person of devisee, see 8 Am. Prob. Rep. note, p. 558. Parol evidence admissible to prove intention of testator, 11 Bull. 127. Declarations by a testator to the scrivener of the will with proof of the provisions of a will of the testator from which the will in question was copied are not admissible to explain conflicting provisions of the will itself, 8 C. C. R. 152.

Precatory Words.—A bequest made absolutely to a husband with the declaration that testatrix had full faith that he would properly provide for the niece and nephew of her deceased brother, whom "we have undertaken to raise and educate," the children being in frail health, will create a precatory trust for the benefit of these children, 19 Bull. 162. See generally, 4 Am. Prob. Rep. note p. 56; 8 Id. note, p. 588; 12 Bull. 252.

Residuary Clause.—Construction of generally, 89 O. S. 349. Distribution *per stirpes* or *per capita*, 10 Bull. 318. In case of death of children, leaving no heirs, etc., 40 O. S. 858. Devise clothing executor with power of sale, 11 Bull. 165, 177. To

grandchildren of residuary estate, in case of death without issue, to other grandchildren, 41 O. S. 113. By what words devisees take *per capita*, 43 O. S. 213.

Charges.—"The personal estate is the primary fund for the payment of debts and legacies. If the testator, therefore, gives a legacy without specifying who shall pay it or out of what fund it shall be paid, the presumption is that he intended it should be paid out of his personal estate; and if that is not sufficient, the legacy fails," 7 Paige 421; 17 O. S. 568; 6 C. C. 303; 19 Bull 271. Charges on devise bind devisee accepting, 17 O. S. 288. See 40 O. S. 27; 52 O. S. 24. What necessary to constitute a charge on land, 95 Pa. St. 305; 3 Am. Prob. Rep. note, p. 25. Dower in land charged with payment of legacy, 39 O. S. 172. Limitation of action for recovery of unpaid installments of legacy charged on land, 40 O. S. 27; see 11 Bull 247. When from all the terms and the entire scope of the will it appears that the testator intended to charge property in the hands of his immediate devisee with a trust in favor of third persons, courts will give effect to that intention, whether the terms used by the testator be informal depositive, peremptory, or precatory only, 5 C. C. 239. Power to sell, 6 C. C. 587.

Discretion of executor, etc.—Where the payment of a legacy depends upon the discretion of the executor of a will, the legatee can not recover it for himself and it can not be subjected to the payment of his debts, 9 Bull 292. Discretion as to direction of sale, 13 Bull 85, as to payment of widow's allowance, 14 Bull 29. Power to sell can not be delegated, 37 O. S. 282.

Election.—Where a devise of real estate is upon condition that the devisee shall pay a sum of money for the use of other beneficiaries, the acceptance by the devisee of a legacy, given without condition, by a separate distinct and independent clause of the will, does not of itself constitute an election to take such devise, 3 C. C. R. 119. Generally 3 Am. Prob. Rep. note p. 497. Devisee's right of does not pass to creditor, 31 O. S. 144.

Limitations over of real or personal property by way of executory bequest or devise valid and pass the fee, 12 O. S. 320; 37 O. S. 358, see 33 O. S. 99; 38 O. S. 538.

Provision for adopted daughter who subsequently married and was supported by husband held could not be claimed, 39 O. S. 535.

Provision for employee.—Employee whose services and future salary are provided for in the will not a devisee, 41 O. S. 236.

Life Estates and remainders in shares of stock, 5 Am. Prob. Rep. 280, note p. 270. Regular cash dividend declared during continuance of life estate belong to life tenant. It is income and not capital, *Id.* 14 Ves. 66; 11 Leigh (Va.) 595, and it is not material when they were earned, 78 Me. 570; L. R. Eq. 283; 115 Mass. 478. Generally 3 Am. Prob. Rep. note p. 436. Life estate given by will is not enlarged to a fee by a power of sale coupled with it unless such appears to have been the intention of the testator, 12 Bull 135. Devise to wife in trust for herself for life with remainder over, 14 Bull 402. A devise of lands to "A" for and during the term of his natural life "with a gift over upon his dying under twenty-one," will not be construed by implication as a fee simple in "A," 1 C. C. R. 362. Bequest of income to trustee for life of certain person, 36 Bull. 309, "to dispose of as she sees fit," enlarges life estate into fee, 13 C. C. 189. See 11 C. C. 625.

Power of appointment.—Where a testator invests his widow with a life estate in his property with power to dispose

of remainder to his heirs, an attempted appointment of it in such manner as to secure to herself a substantial benefit from its disposition, not authorized by the testator, is an abuse of such power of appointment and void, 44 O. S. 237. Power of appointment to be exercised by will can not be exercised by deed. Nor can the grantee of such power lawfully exercise the same for a valuable consideration, 18 Bull 2.

Miscellaneous.—Devises of fund by member of co-operative insurance company to a woman to whom he was engaged to be married at the time of his death held invalid, 15 Bull 357, to one as husband to whom testatrix was not legally married held valid, 15 Bull 120. Testator can not establish tribunal to determine "differences" arising under his will to the exclusion of the proper court, 15 Bull 397. Bequest by mother to married daughter of income of estate providing that in case she be "left a widow or for any other cause should cease to be the wife of the said A", then all the estate should be given to the said daughter and subject to her control, valid, 15 Bull 179. A bequest on condition that the legatee shall remain unmarried until she becomes twenty-one years of age is valid, 19 Bull 46. Where an estate in fee simple is given, language cutting it down must be equally clear, 27 Bull 313. A construction which ties up an estate is not favored. *Id.* Devises for institutions of learning are treated in law as charitable trusts and entitled to the most liberal interpretation, 6 C. C. 188, 196. The provisions of a will devising realty to a devisee, he to divide the fee simple among the heirs of his body, by deed or will, as to him shall deem best, do not empower such devisee to will the property to one of his heirs to hold for three years and then distribute among certain parties, named in proportions as stated in the will, 4 C. C. 353.

Devises of lot divided by street, 12 C. C. 184. Devise of mortgaged land, 12 C. C. 622.

§ 5968. Devise for life, remainder to heirs in fee. When lands, tenements, or hereditaments are given by will, to any person for his life, and after his death to his heirs in fee, or by words to that effect, the conveyance shall be construed to vest an estate for life only, in such first taker, and a remainder in fee simple in his heirs. [50 v. 297, § 53.]

This section abolishes as to wills the rule in Shelley's case which gave the first devisee the fee. Before the act of 1840 (wan's stat. 1841 p. 999) of which this section is a re-enactment the rule in Shelley's case was adopted in this State, 5 O. 484; 12 O. 287, unless contrary to the plain intent of testator, 15 O. 559, or where "children" were named or meant instead of heirs, *Id.*; 2 D. 604; 1 C. S. C. R. 288. It is a mistake to suppose that the effect of the rule ever was to convert a fee tail into a fee simple, 27 O. S. 86. See generally 25 O. S. 288; 33 O. S. 1; 33 O. S. 128. The rule is not abolished as to deeds, 1 Bull 58; 20 Bull 200, 1; 26 Bull 118. Where a testator made a devise to his son John "through his natural life and then to his heirs," and another part of the will used the word "heirs" in the sense of "children," it was held that the son took a life estate only, with remainder to his children or issue and not to his heirs generally, and that upon his death without issue the devise in remainder failed

and the estate reverted to the heirs of the testator, 26 O. S. 409. § 47 of the Wills act of 1840 and the corresponding § 53 of our present Wills act were intended merely to forbid the application of the rule in Shelley's case, where such application would defeat the manifest intention of the testator, 32 O. S. 1. "Heirs" construed children, 4 C. C. 31. Devise to son, and heirs to third generation gives son life estate, 9 C. C. 96. Devise to wife with full power of disposition but remainder over, 51 O. S. 446, 462.

§ 5969. Property acquired subsequent to making of will passes. Any estate, right, or interest, in lands or personal estate or other property acquired by the testator after the making of his will, shall pass thereby, in like manner as if held or possessed at the time of making the will, if such shall clearly and manifestly appear by the will to have been the intention of the testator. [50 v. 297, § 54.]

Land held by equitable title passes, 4 O. 115. At common law after acquired realty did not pass by the devise. It does by our law if clearly expressed, 14 O. S. 261. What words in a will are sufficient to indicate an intention to devise after acquired realty; see 5 Am. Prob. Rep. note p. 492. When after acquired property will not pass by will, 18 C. C. 189.

After acquired real property passes under the will through the clause by which he devises the residuum of the lands contains a definite description of the residuum of the lands which he owned at the time of making his will, 4 C. C. 235.

§ 5970. When whole estate of devisor in land to pass by the devisee. Every devise of lands, tenements, or hereditaments, in any will hereafter made, shall be construed to convey all the estate of the devisor therein, which he could lawfully devise, unless it shall clearly appear by the will that the devisor intended to convey a less estate. [5 v. 297, § 55.]

No words of perpetuity are essential in a will to pass an estate of inheritance. A fee passes without the word heirs, 6 O. S. 481; 12 O. S. 320; 37 O. S. 353. A devise of real estate without words of limitation, vests in the devisee a fee simple though there is a devise of the remainder over, 14 Bull. 386. See § 5967, n. n.; 8 C. C. 252; 51 O. S. 462.

§ 5971. Devise or bequest not to lapse by the death of devisee or legatee. When a devise of real or personal estate is made to any child or other relative of the testator, if such child or other relative shall have been dead at the time of the making of the will, or shall die thereafter, leaving issue surviving the testator, in either case such issue shall take the estate devised in the same manner as the devisee would have done, if he had survived the testator; or if such devisee shall leave no such issue, and the devise be of a residuary estate to him or her, and other child or relative of the

testator, the estate devised shall pass to, and vest in such residuary devisee surviving the testator, unless a different disposition shall be made or required by the will. [63 v. 47, ¶ 56.]

Applies to devise to "children" as a class, 46 O. S. 307. See 34 Bull. 318; 1 N.P. 314; 38 Bull. 46. The section does not apply to a life insurance policy where the beneficiary dies before the assured, 36 Bull. 59.

¶ 5972. When real estate undevised shall be applied to pay debts instead of personalty. When any part of the real estate of a testator shall descend to his heirs by reason of its not being devised or disposed of by his will, and his personal estate shall be insufficient for the payment of his debts, the undevised real estate shall be first chargeable with the debts, in exoneration, as far as it will go, of the real estate that is devised, unless it shall appear from the will, that a different arrangement of his assets, for the payment of his debts, was made by the testator; in which case they shall be applied for that purpose in conformity with the provisions of the will. [50 v. 297, ¶ 57.]

9 O. 197; 7 O. [1 pt.] 21; 8 O. 217, 248; 6 O. 227; 4 O. 68.

¶ 5973. Contribution when devised or bequeathed property taken to pay debts. When any estate, real or personal, that is devised shall be taken from the devisee for the payment of the debts of the testator, all the other devisees and legatees shall contribute their respective proportions of the loss to the person from whom the estate is taken, so as to make the loss fall equally on all the devisees and legatees, according to the value of the property received by each of them, excepting as provided in the following section. [50 v. 297, ¶ 58.]

Whether bequest is a personal charge depends on the construction; it can not be inferred unless the will secures the devisee the advantage which is the consideration of such charge. Where, after a devise of land there is direction to pay debts, a payment of debts is a charge upon the devise, 3 O. 157; 4 O. S. 445; 6 O. S. 97; 14 O. S. 129; 7 O. S. 564; 23 O. S. 645.

¶ 5974. Except when will otherwise provides. If, in such case, the testator shall, by making a specific devise or bequest, have virtually exempted any devisee or legatee from his liability to contribute, with the others, for the payment of the debts, or if he

shall, by any other provision in the will, have prescribed or required any appropriation of his estate, for the payment of his debts, different from that prescribed in the preceding section, the estate shall be appropriated and applied in conformity with the provisions of the will. [50 v. 297, § 59.]

Express words are not necessary to charge pecuniary legacies upon the real estate: an intention to do so may be derived by implication, 4 O. S. 445. When the trust or charge is defined and limited the purchaser must see to the application of the purchase money; otherwise when it is general and unlimited. *Id.*

§ 5975. But whole estate liable for debts. Nothing contained in the two preceding sections shall impair or in any way affect, the liability of the whole estate of the testator for the payment of his debts; but the provisions of these sections shall apply only to the marshaling of the assets as between those who hold or claim under the will. [50 v. 297, § 60.]

Heirs and devisees hold the land subject to ancestor's debts, 8 O. 217; 9 O. 197. Purchaser takes land charged with ancestor's debts, 6 O. 227. Creditors must first exhaust their remedy against the personal representatives before they can have recourse to lands in the hands of purchasers from the heirs, 8 O. 217.

§ 5976. Portion of child born after execution of will or supposed to be dead, or of witness subject to contribution. When any part of the estate of the testator descends to a child born after the execution of the will, or to a child absent and reported to be dead, or to a witness to a will who is a devisee or legatee, such estate (and the advancement made to such a child or witness) shall, for all the purposes mentioned in the three preceding sections, be considered as if it had been devised to such child or witness; and he shall accordingly be bound to contribute with the devisees and legatees, as before provided, and shall be entitled to claim contribution from them accordingly. [50 v. 297, § 61.]

§ 5977. If any liable to contribute are insolvent, etc., how others to make up deficiency. When any of the persons who are liable to contribute toward the discharge of such debt, according to the provisions contained in the four preceding sections, shall be

insolvent or unable to pay his just proportion thereof, the others shall be severally liable to each other, for the loss occasioned by such insolvency, each one in proportion to the value of the property received by him, from the estate of the deceased; and if any one of the persons so liable shall die, without having paid his proportion of such debt, his executors and administrators shall be liable therefor, in like manner as if it had been his proper debt, to the extent to which he should have been liable if living. [50 v. 297, § 62.]

§ 5978. How contribution enforced. All cases arising under this chapter, in which devisees or legatees may be required to contribute to make up the share of any child born after the execution of the will, or of a child absent and reported to be dead, or of a witness to the will, or in which contribution is to be made among devisees, legatees and heirs or any of them, may be heard and determined in a single action. [50 v. 297, § 63.]

§ 5979. Order to sell land to pay debts—Not affected, etc. Nothing in the foregoing sections contained, shall prevent the court, when a sale of lands aliened or unaliened, by a devisee or heir is ordered for the payment of the debts of the estate, to make such order and decree for the sale of any portion of the aliened or unaliened land, as may be equitable between the several parties and also to make such order of contribution, and such further order and decree as will fully settle and adjust the various rights and liabilities of the parties, which arise by reason of the alienation or the order of sale or otherwise. [50 v. 297, § 64.]

§ 5980. Estate directed or devised to be sold by executors, etc., failure of executors to act, who may sell. When a last will and testament is admitted to probate, or a will made out of this state is admitted to record as hereinbefore provided, and any lands, tenements or hereditaments are given or devised by such will to the executors therein named, or any of them, to be sold or conveyed, or such estate shall be thereby ordered to be sold by such executors, or any of them,

and one or more of the executors so named die, refuse to act or neglect to take upon themselves the execution of the will, then all sales and conveyances of said estate by the executor or executors who took upon himself or themselves in this state the execution of the will, or the survivor or survivors of them, shall be equally valid as if the residue of the executors had joined in the sale and conveyance; but if none of the executors named in such will take upon themselves the execution thereof, or if all the executors who take out letters testamentary, die, resign, or be removed before the sale and conveyance of such estate or die, resign, or be removed after the sale and before the conveyance is made, the sale or conveyance or both shall be made by the administrator with the will annexed. [66 v. 4, § 65.]

Where a will confers power upon an executor to sell lands, it will be so construed as to carry out the intention of the testator, 17 O. 171, and although one executor can not purchase land of his co-executors, yet such a sale may be confirmed by the subsequent assent and ratification of the heirs, 10 O. 117. The executor and not the heir is entitled to possession when the will empowers him to dispose of it, 8 O. 821; 17 O. 171, but his power under the will ceases on his resignation and a deed made by him afterward of land sold by him while in office and before the purchaser is entitled to a deed conveys no title, 32 O. 8. 358. Two of three executors (all alive and acting) can not sell, 2 C. C. R. 158, &c. Power of sale does not imply power to lease, 22 Bull. 144. See 6 C. C. 587.

TESTAMENTARY TRUSTEES.

§ 5981. Trustees appointed by will to give bond, unless, etc. Every trustee appointed in any will shall, before entering upon the discharge of his duty as such trustee, execute a bond, with freehold sureties, payable to the state, in the probate court of the county in which any such will may be admitted to probate, to the satisfaction of said court, conditioned for the faithful discharge of his duties as such trustee; provided, that when by the terms of any will the testator shall express a wish that his trustee may execute the trust without giving bond, the court admitting the will to probate, may at its discretion,

grant permission to the trustee to execute the trust with or without bond, as may seem expedient; and when granted without bond the court may, at any subsequent period, upon the application of any party interested, require bond to be given; and provided, further, that the court upon the application of any party interested may, if deemed necessary, require a new or additional bond at any time before the completion of the trust; and provided, further, that where any minor, idiot, imbecile, or lunatic is interested in the estate, the court shall require such trustee to execute a bond for the benefit of said minor, idiot, imbecile or lunatic to the satisfaction of the court, conditioned according to law. [89 v. 247; 62 v. 61, §2.]

Trustees' bond.—Know all men by these presents. That A. B. as principal, and C. D. and E. F. as sureties, are by these presents jointly and severally bound unto the state of Ohio in the sum of — dollars, for the payment whereof well and truly to be made, they hereby bind themselves, their heirs, executors, and administrators, firmly by these presents.

The condition of the foregoing obligation is such, that whereas said A. B. has been by the probate court of — county appointed as trustee to execute the trust — created by the will of G. H., deceased, as admitted to probate in said court.

Now therefore, if said A. B. shall faithfully discharge his duties as such trustee then these presents to be void, otherwise to be and remain in full force.

In witness whereof, the above bounden have hereunto set
— hand — and seal — this — day of — A. D. 189—.

In presence of — — .

— — ;
— — ;
— — .

It is a well settled rule in equity that a trustee is not permitted to so manage the subject of his trust as to make profit or gain therefrom for himself, for the beneficiaries in the trust have a right to expect and require the exercise of his best judgment, care and diligence on their behalf, and the gains resulting therefrom inure to their sole benefit. And what such trustee may not do directly, he is not permitted to do through the intervention of an agent or attorney; and it makes no difference whether such agent or attorney acts for the trustee solely or for him and others, with a view to joint profit; for what he can not do singly, the policy of the law will not permit him to participate in doing, 32 O. S. 532. Trustee can not delegate to another discretion to sell securities and change investments with which he was vested by the terms of the will, 19 Bull 198, see § 5984 n. Note and mortgage given by trustee under will for trust funds which he wrongfully converted to his own use, held to enure to beneficiaries, 40 O. S. 400. Erroneous distribution. 20 Bull. 276.

As a general rule, the powers of an executor are co-extensive with all the trusts devolved upon him by the will and all acts done by him in executing such trusts will be regarded as done in his capacity as executor unless it plainly appears from the whole will that the testator intended to create a special trust to be managed by the person named as executor in the capacity of special trustee, 28 O. S. 272. Where a discretionary power to sell lands is given by a will to the testator such discretion can not be delegated. But where an attorney in fact of such executor assumes to make such sale the subsequent receipt of the purchase money by the executor, is an adoption and ratification of the sale and is equivalent to the exercise of the discretion by the executor himself, 37 O. S. 282. The failure of the probate court to grant permission to testamentary trustees to execute a trust with or without a bond as authorized by this section is not a jurisdictional defect in a case brought against such trustee and others to contest the validity of the will which created the trust, appointed the trustees and excused them from giving bond, 2d Bull. 888. When executor is trustee, 8 C. C. 355.

§ 5982. Id. In case of trusts heretofore created by will.
In all trusts heretofore created by will and not fully discharged, the probate court, on the petition of any person interested, and after notice to the trustee, shall, where not otherwise directed in the will and deemed unnecessary by the court, require a bond as provided in the next preceding section. [62 v. 61, § 2.]

§ 5983. Removed on failure to give bond. If any trustee aforesaid shall not give bond within such time as shall be ordered by the court, he shall be removed from his trust, or be considered to have declined it, as the case may be; and some other person may be appointed in his stead, upon giving the required bond. [62 v. 61, § 3.]

§ 5984. Separate bond from each trustee or joint bond.
When two or more persons shall be appointed trustees by any will, the probate court may take a separate bond from each, with sureties, or a joint bond from all, with sureties. [62 v. 61, § 4.]

When a loss accrues to a trust fund through the default of one of five trustees appointed by will, his co-trustees will not be held responsible for such loss, if they have acted in good faith and exercised vigilance over the fund which a man of ordinary prudence would exercise over his own property, 18 O. 500; but when trustees authorize one of their number to receive and control the trust fund and are negligent in taking security and looking after the fund, and it is lost by the defalcation of the trustee having such control, all the trustees are liable, 15 O.

503, see 98 N. Y. 104. When a trustee acting in good faith without negligence and in the usual course of business deposits trust funds in a reputable banking house to his credit as such trustee and not mingled with his own funds, he is not liable if they are lost by the failure of the bank, 8 C. C. R. 84; see 34 O. S. 25, 32 (Justice of the peace); 1. C. S. C. R. 327.

§ 5985. Surviving trustee may execute trust. When two or more trustees are appointed by will, to execute a trust, and one or more of them die, decline, resign or are removed, the survivors or remaining trustees or trustee may execute the trust, unless the terms of the will express a contrary intention. [50 v. 297, § 66.]

Where an estate is devised to certain trustees and their successors the limitation over to the successors is void, 10 O. 1. Where the duty of making sale of real estate and dividing the proceeds is imposed by will on the executors and one of them declines to qualify the duty of executing the trust devolves upon the other under the statute as it appears in S. & C. 1624, § 65; 36 O. S. 17. See 39 O. S. 29.

§ 5986. When probate judge may appoint person to execute a trust. If any testamentary trustee shall die, decline to accept, resign, become incapacitated, or be removed, and such will has not provided for the contingency of the death, incapacity or refusal of such trustee or trustees to accept or execute the trust, or such will names no trustee, the probate court, having probate of said will, may appoint some suitable person or persons to execute the trust according to the will, who shall give bond with security as provided herein. [90 v. 137; 50 v. 297, § 67.]

Where one of the trustees named in a will died, and another removed to a place unknown, the probate court had power to fill such vacancies although there was a surviving trustee capable of executing the trust, 39 O. S. 29. An executor derives his power over the real estate of the testator from the will, and acts as the trustee of the testator to fulfill a personal trust, while the authority of an administrator with the will annexed, emanates from and is dependent on legislative enactments, 2 O. 124; 9 O. 49; and neither the negligence nor death of the trustee nor other circumstances will be permitted to defeat the interests of those for whose benefit the trust was created, Id. 1 O. 232; 3 O. 321; 2 O. 182; 1 O. 490.

§ 5987. Trusts created by foreign will. Trusts created by a will made out of this state, and relating to lands situated in this state, may, after the will is duly

admitted to record in this state, be executed as hereinafter provided. [50 v. 297, § 68.]

§ 5988. *Id. Trustee named in foreign will to give bond.* If a trustee is named in such foreign will, he may execute the trust, upon giving bond to the state of Ohio, in such sum and with such sureties as shall be approved by the probate court of the county in which said lands, or any part thereof, are situate, conditioned to discharge with fidelity the trust reposed in him: provided, that when the testator in the will naming the trustee, shall have ordered or requested that bond should not be given by said trustee, the bond shall not be required, unless from a change in the situation or circumstances of the trustee, or for other sufficient cause, the court of probate shall think proper to require it. [50 v. 297, § 69.]

§ 5989. *How trustee appointed by foreign court may execute a trust.* If a trustee has been appointed by a foreign court according to the laws of the foreign jurisdiction, he may execute the trust upon giving bond as provided in the preceding section, and satisfying the probate court of the county in which such lands, or any part of them, are situate, by an authenticated record of his appointment, that he has been duly appointed trustee to execute the trust. [50 v. 297, § 70.]

§ 5990. *Probate court may appoint a trustee under a foreign will.* The probate court of the county where the property affected by the trust is situated, may, when necessary, on application, by petition of the party or parties interested, appoint a trustee to carry into effect a trust created by a foreign will; which trustee, before entering upon his trust, shall give bond with such security, and in such amount, as such court shall direct. [50 v. 297, § 71.]

NUNCUPATIVE WILLS.

§ 5991. *Nuncupative will, how made and proved.* A verbal will, made in the last sickness, shall be valid in respect to personal estate, if reduced to writing, and subscribed by two competent disinterested wit-

nesses, within ten days after the speaking of the testamentary words; and if it be proved by said witnesses, that the testator was of sound mind and memory, and not under any restraint, and called upon some person present, at the time the testamentary words were spoken, to bear testimony to said disposition as his will. [50 v. 297, § 74.]

Form of nuncupative will.—In the matter of the nuncupative will of A. B. deceased. On the sixth day of October A. D. 1888, A. B. being in his last sickness, at his residence number—street in Cincinnati, Hamilton county, Ohio, in the presence of the subscribers did declare his last will concerning the disposition of his property as follows: I give my watch to C. D. I give one thousand dollars to E. F. I give all the rest of my personal property to G. H. At the time the said A. B. stated the foregoing as his will, he was of sound mind and memory and not under any restraint; and he at that time called upon us to bear testimony to said disposition as his will.

Reduced to writing by us, this 18th day of October A. D. 1888.
(Signed)

State of Ohio, _____ county, ss. Before me _____ Judge [or Deputy Clerk] of the Probate court of _____ county, personally appeared I. J. and K. L. who being duly sworn say that they were present on the sixth day of October 1888 at the residence of A. B. number _____ street in Cincinnati, Hamilton county, Ohio and did hear A. B. utter what is specified in the foregoing writing: that he was at that time of sound mind and memory, and not under any restraint, and that he, at the time the testamentary words were spoken called upon them to bear testimony to said disposition as his will, and that said A. B. was then in his last sickness to the best of their knowledge and belief.

(Signed)

Sworn and subscribed before me this 18th day of October, A. D. 1888. _____ Judge [or Deputy Clerk] Probate court _____ county, Ohio.

Notes.—A nuncupative will is an oral will declared by a testator before witnesses and afterwards reduced to writing. Schouler on Wills, § 880. It must be made in the "last sickness" 20 Johns. 503; 38 Md. 569; 21 Pa. St. 296. It is of no force therefore, should testator recover, or recover sufficiently to be able to execute a written will, *Id. cf.* 2 Ala. 289. The statute of 1824 (2 Chace 1806) was construed to confer the right to dispose of real estate by such will, 12 O. S. 881; 10 O. 462; the present statute does not, 4 C. C. 325. A nuncupative will must contain substantially the words spoken, 34 O. S. 38. Directions as to distribution are not sufficient, 16 O. S. 586. It does not revoke a duly executed written will, 8 Q. 144. It must be proved that testator "called upon some person present at the time," etc., 2 C. C. R. 296. Where a nuncupative will is reduced to writing and subscribed by two witnesses, one of whom is a legatee thereunder and the other is his wife, the husband is not a competent disinterested witness within the meaning of this section, 47 O. S. 191.

The witnesses must be competent disinterested witnesses at the time of their attestation, and their disqualification by reason of interest under the will can not be removed by a renunciation of such interest at the time the will is admitted to probate, or at the trial of an issue to contest the validity of the will, *Id.* Nuncupative will of all the estate to one person shows an intent to have debts paid out of real estate where the legatee would otherwise get nothing, 4 C. C. 325, 326.

Probate of nuncupative will refused when testator did not die until nine days after making it, 42 N. J. Eq. 625 s. c. 5 Am. Probate Reports: Following cases cited in note p. 391. Probate of nuncupative will refused when testator did not die until two months after, 10 Tex. 120; when he survived thirty days, 42 Ga. 361; nine days, 4 Rawle 46 s. c. 26 Am. Dec. 115; six days, 20 Johns. 502 s. c. 11 Am. Dec. 307; five days, 10 Gratt. 548; four days, 21 Pa. St. 296; one day, 6 Watts & Serg. 184; 2 Stew. 364; 33 Md. 568; one hour before death, 10 Pa. St. 254. Cases where such will was held not invalid because testator may have had time, opportunity and capacity to reduce it to writing, 82 Ill. 50 s. c. 25 Am. Rep. 290; 4 Ala. (N. S.) 242; 7 Heisk. 215; 22 Ga. 293. Testamentary intention necessary, 57 Mass. 115; 16 Phila. 651; 3 Leigh 140; 2 Stew. 384; 27 Ill. 247; 26 N. H. 372; 36 Md. 680; 33 Miss. 629; 9 B. Mon. 553; 14 La. Ann. 729. See 4 C. C. 326.

§ 5992. Must be admitted to probate within six months. No nuncupative will shall be admitted to record, unless the same shall be offered for probate within six months after the death of the testator. [50 v. 297, § 75.]

§ 5993. Expenses and fees. The expense of proving and recording wills, shall be paid by the party at whose instance the same is done; and the witnesses and officers shall have the like fees for attendance and services as in other cases; and upon the executor or administrator being appointed the expense shall be re-imburshed out of the estate. [50 v. 297, § 76.]

CHAPTER II.

EXECUTORS AND ADMINISTRATORS.

§ 5994. What court shall grant administration. Upon the decease of any inhabitant of this state, letters testamentary or letters of administration on his estate, shall be granted by the probate court of the county in which the deceased was an inhabitant or resident at the time of his death; and when any person shall die intestate in any other state or country, leaving any estate to be administered within this state, administration thereof shall be granted by the probate court of any county in which there is any estate to be

administered; and the administration which shall be first lawfully granted, in the last mentioned case, shall extend to all the estate of the deceased, within the state; and shall exclude the jurisdiction of the probate court in every other county. [38 v. 146, § 1.]

Form of application for appointment as executor or administrator.—To the Honorable, the Judge of the Probate court of _____ county, Ohio:

Your petitioner represents that A. B., late of said county, died — testate on or about the — day of — 189 —, leaving an estate to be administered, worth about \$ — consisting of Personality estimated at — \$ — and Realty estimated at — \$ —

The following named persons are the next of kin of said decedent:

| NAME. | RELATIONSHIP. | RESIDENCE. |
|-------|---------------|------------|
| | | |
| | | |

Your petitioner asks to be appointed — of said estate, and offers as sureties — Residence — Residence — Residence.

Resident freeholders of said county, and suggests that the court appoint — — appraisers.

(sign full name) —

Petitioners residence —
Place of business —

Attorneys.

State of Ohio, — county, ss. Personally appeared before me, the undersigned, Judge of the Probate court in and for said county — who upon oath depoeth and saith that the foregoing statement of the real and personal property of the said A. B. deceased, is in all respects just and true, according to the best of — knowledge; and [*in case of intestacy*] that there is not to — knowlege any last will and testament of said decedent.

Sworn and subscribed to before me this — day of — 18 —.
Probate judge.
By — Deputy clerk.

Relinquishment of right.—The undersigned hereby relinquishes — right to administer the estate of A. B. deceased, and asks the court to appoint —

When administration unnecessary, 11 C. C. 120.

§ 5995. When letters testamentary to issue. When any will shall be duly proved and allowed, the probate court shall issue letters testamentary thereon, to the executor, if any be named therein, if he is legally competent, and if he shall accept the trust, and shall give bond if bond required to discharge the same;

otherwise, the court shall grant letters of administration on the estate, as hereinafter provided. [38 v. 146, § 2.]

§ 5996. Bond of executor and its condition; when bond not required. Every executor, before entering upon the execution of his trust, shall give bond, with two or more sufficient sureties, in such sum as the court shall order, payable to the state, with condition, as follows:

First—To make and return to the court, on oath, within three months, a true inventory of all the moneys, goods, chattels, rights and credits of the testator which are by law to be administered, and which shall have come to his possession or knowledge; and, also, if required by the court, an inventory of the real estate of the deceased.

Second—To administer according to law, and to the will of the testator, all his goods, chattels, rights and credits, and the proceeds of all his real estate, that may be sold for the payment of his debts or legacies, which shall at any time come to the possession of the executor, or to the possession of any other person for him; and,

Third—To render, upon oath, a just and true account of his administration, within eighteen months, and at any other times when required by the court or the law; and failing so to do for thirty days after he shall have been notified of the expiration of the time by the probate judge, he shall receive no allowance for services, unless the court shall enter upon its journal that such delay was necessary and reasonable.

And when there are two or more persons appointed executors, none shall intermeddle or act as such but those who actually give bond as before prescribed: provided, however, that when, by the terms of any last will, the testator shall express a wish that his executor may execute the same without giving bond, the court admitting the will to probate, may at its discretion, grant letters testamentary, with or without bond, as may seem expedient; and, when granted without bond, may, at any subsequent period, upon the application of any party interested, require bond

to be given, and in default of his giving the same, he may be removed. [59 v. 98, § 3; 45 v. 25, § 2.]

Form of bond.—Know all men by these presents, that we, A. B., C. D. and E. F. are held and firmly bound unto the State of Ohio in the sum of _____ dollars, to the payment of which we do hereby jointly and severally bind ourselves, our heirs, executors and administrators.

The condition of the above obligation is such, that * whereas, letters testamentary upon the estate of G. H., deceased, were granted to the said A. B., by the probate court of _____ county, in the State of Ohio on the _____ day of _____ A. D. 189____; now if the said A. B. as executor of the last will and testament of the said G. H., deceased, shall:

First.—Make and return to the court, on oath, within three months, a true inventory of all the moneys, goods, chattels, rights, and credits of the testator which are by law to be administered, and which shall have come to his possession or knowledge; and also, if required by the court, an inventory of the real estate of the deceased.

Second.—Shall administer according to law, and to the will of the testator, all his goods, chattels, rights, and credits, and the proceeds of all his real estate, that may be sold for the payment of his debts, or legacies, which shall at any time come to the possession of the executor, or to the possession of any other person for him; and

Third.—Shall render, upon oath, a just and true account of his administration, within eighteen months, and at any other times when required by the court or the law; and failing so to do for thirty days after he shall have been notified of the expiration of the time by the probate judge, he shall receive no allowance for services, unless the court shall enter upon its journal that such delay was necessary and reasonable; then this obligation to be void; otherwise to remain in full force.

Signed by us this _____ day of _____ A. D. 189____.

Executed in presence of _____

Affidavit of bondsmen.—State of Ohio, _____ county, ss. Personally appeared before me, the undersigned, Judge of the Probate court in and for the county of _____ C. D. and E. F. who upon oath depose and say that they are residents of said county, and that they own real estate, situate in the county of _____ State of Ohio, worth the sum of [By order of the Probate court of Hamilton county "on all bonds taken in this court there shall not be less than two sureties, who must be residents of this county, and such sureties on each bond must in the aggregate own real estate in this county worth double the amount of the bond beyond their debts, and have real estate in this county liable to execution, equal to the amount stated in the bond"] _____ dollars beyond their debts, and that they have real property liable to execution in this county, worth _____ dollars.

(Signed)

Sworn to and subscribed before me this _____ day of _____ 18____

Probate Judge.
By _____ Deputy clerk.

Entry approving bond.—[Title.] A. B. having filed his bond as executor herein in the sum of _____ dollars, with C. D. and E. F. as sureties, and the court having examined said sureties concerning their qualifications and having also examined said bond, it is hereby approved and on the recommendation of said A. B., the court hereby appoints I. J., K. L. and M. N., three suitable disinterested persons, appraisers of the property of said deceased.

Letters Testamentary.—State of Ohio, — County, ss: Whereas, G. H., late of the county of —, and State of Ohio, died, leaving a last will and testament (a copy whereof is hereto attached), which said will and testament has been duly proven and admitted to probate and record by our Probate Court within and for the county aforesaid, on the — day of —, A. D. 189—. Know ye, therefore, that the Probate Court of said county doth hereby grant unto A. B., the executor in said will and testament named letters testamentary thereon, + hereby granting to said executor all and singular the powers necessary and by law required, to enable him to take an inventory of, collect, sue for, and recover, all and singular, the goods, chattels and credits of the said deceased, and out of the same, or such part thereof as shall come to his hands, the debts of the said deceased [and the legacies in said will named] to pay and discharge according to law, and to the will of said testator, and the same fully to administer in all things as required by law.* And the Court has appointed I. J., K. L. and M. N. to appraise on oath or affirmation, all and singular, the goods, chattels and credits of the said deceased.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of the said Probate Court at —, this — day of —, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four.

— — —, Probate Judge.

Notes.—Letters can not be granted on the estate of a life convict, 17 O. 260; or of any living person, 63 Cal. 60. A bond given by an executor or administrator is governed by the laws in force at the time it was given, 20 O. 98. See 46 O. S. 20, 178; 51 O. S. 225. Authority continues until estate settled, 48 O. S. 545. Power of court as to real estate sold at less than fair value, 10 C. C. 44.

§ 5997. Bond when executor is residuary legatee. If the executor is residuary legatee, he may, instead of the bond prescribed in the preceding section, give bond in a sum and with two or more sureties to the satisfaction of the court with condition to pay all the debts and legacies of the testator, and to pay over said estate to the persons entitled thereto, in case the will be at any time set aside; but the executor shall not be liable for legacies paid to legatees other than himself, after eighteen months from the probating of the will and before an action to set the same aside has been commenced; the legatee, however, shall be liable to repay the legacy and interest thereon if the will be set aside. [87 v. 296; 38 v. 146, § 4.]

*Form of Bond.—[Follow the form under the preceding section down to *, and continue as follows]:* Whereas, by the last will and testament of G. H., deceased, duly admitted to probate by the Probate Court of — County, Ohio, the said A. B. is made residuary legatee of all the estate, both real and personal, [or, of the personal estate] of said G. H., deceased. Now, if the said A. B. shall pay all the debts and legacies of the said decedent, together with all the charges of administration, and pay over said estate to the persons entitled thereto, in case the will be at any time set aside, and all other legal claims against said estate, then this obligation to be void; otherwise to remain in full force.

Signed, etc., [as in form under preceding section.]

In an action against an executor upon his bond as residuary legatee, it is not necessary that the petition allege the presentment of the claim for allowance, or other matters specified in § 6108, 13 O. S. 525.

§ 5998. Such bond not to discharge lien on real estate except, etc. The giving of such bond as is prescribed in the preceding section, shall not discharge the lien on the real estate of the testator, for the payment of his debts, except only on such part thereof as shall have been lawfully sold by the executor, to one who purchased in good faith and for a valuable consideration. [38 v. 146, § 5.]

§ 5999. Separate or joint bond may be taken.—Sureties to be inhabitants of state. When two or more persons are appointed executors, administrators or testamentary trustees, the court may take a separate bond, with sureties, from each of them, or a joint bond, with sureties, from all of them together; and in all bonds with sureties, given by executors, administrators or trustees, all the sureties shall be inhabitants of this state, and such as the court shall approve; and the bonds shall be filed in the court taking the same. [38 v. 146, § 6.]

When two administrators give a joint bond, with surety for the faithful administration of the estate that may come to their possession and thereafter all the property of the deceased comes into their joint possession, if waste is committed by one of the administrators, after the death of the other, it will be the right of the surety, that the estates of both the administrators shall be exhausted before the surety shall be subjected for the surviving administrator's default, 45 O. S. 525; 19 Bull 825. Such administrators, as between themselves and the surety, are principals, and the surviving administrator and the representatives of the deceased administrator will be jointly liable to indemnify the surety, if he has been subjected for the waste, committed by one of the principals after the death of his associate, *Id.*

§ 6000. If executor renounces, etc., administration to be granted. If any person, who is named as executor in the will of a decedent, shall refuse to accept the trust, or if, after being duly cited for that purpose, shall neglect to appear and accept, or if he shall neglect, for twenty days after probate of the will, to give bond, as before prescribed, the court shall grant letters testamentary to the other executor, if there be any capable and willing to accept the trust; and if there is no such other executor named in the will, the court shall commit administration of the estate, with the will annexed, to such person as would be entitled thereto, if the deceased had died intestate. [82 v. 223, 38 v. 146, § 7.]

Letters of administration with the will annexed.—State of Ohio—county, ss. Whereas G. H., late of the county of _____ and State of Ohio, died, leaving a last will and testament (a true copy whereof is hereto attached) which said will has been duly proven and admitted to record by our probate court within and for the county aforesaid, on the _____ day of A. D. 18____.

And whereas the executor in said will named has refused to accept the trust [*follow the statute above according to the nature of the case.*] _____

Know ye, therefore, that the said probate court has granted unto X. Y. letters of administration with the said will thereto annexed. [*Follow form under § 5996 from + on to the end.*] _____

§ 6001. Administration during the minority of an executor. When a person appointed executor is under the age of twenty-one years, at the time of proving the will, administration may be granted with the will annexed, during his minority, unless there be another executor who will accept the trust, in which case the estate shall be administered by such other executor, until the minor shall arrive at full age, when he may be admitted as executor with the former, upon giving bond as before provided. [38 v. 146, § 8.]

§ 6002. Bond of administrator with the will annexed. Every person who is appointed administrator with the will annexed, shall, before entering on the execution of his trust, give bond in like manner, and with like condition as is required of an executor. [38 v. 146, § 9.]

The form is the same as that under § 5996, the words "letters of administration with the will annexed" being substituted for "letters testamentary" in the second paragraph and "administrator with the will annexed of the estate," etc. for "executor."

§ 6003. Executor of an executor not to administer the estate of the first testator. The executor of an executor shall have no authority, as such, to administer the estate of the first testator; but on the death of the sole or surviving executor of any last will, administration of the estate of the first testator, not already administered, may be granted, with the will annexed, to such person as the court shall think fit to appoint. [38 v. 148, § 10.]

§ 6004. Powers of an executor before letters testamentary are granted. No executor named in a will, shall, before letters testamentary are granted, have any power to dispose of any part of the estate of the testator, except to pay funeral charges, nor to interfere, in any manner, with such estate, further than is necessary for its preservation. [38 v. 148, § 11.]

§ 6005. To whom letters of administration shall be granted. Administration of the estate of an intestate shall be granted to some one or more of the persons hereinafter mentioned, who shall be residents of this state, and they be respectively entitled thereto in the following order, to wit:

First—The husband or widow of the deceased.

Second—One or more of the next of kin of the deceased; providing, however, the probate court may grant letters of administration jointly to the husband or widow and one or more of such next of kin, and upon failure of the person or persons so entitled to administer the estate to voluntarily either take or renounce such administration, they shall, if resident within the county, be cited by the court for that purpose.

Third—If the persons so entitled to administration are incompetent, or evidently unsuitable for the discharge of the trust, or if they neglect, without any sufficient cause, to take administration of the estate, the court shall commit it to one or more of the principal creditors, if there be any competent and willing to undertake the trust.

Fourth—If there be no such creditor, and the court is satisfied the estate exceeds the value of one hundred dollars, the court shall commit administration to such other person as it shall think fit; provided, however, that letters of administration shall not be issued upon the estate of an intestate until the per-

son to be appointed has made and filed an affidavit that there is not, to his knowledge, any last will and testament of the alleged intestate; provided, further, that every person, before being appointed executor or administrator, shall make and file an application under oath, which shall contain the names of husband or widow, and all the next of kin of the deceased to such person known, their post office address if known, and also a statement in general terms as to what the estate consists of, and the probable value thereof. [90 v. 12, 142; 82 v. 223.]

See § 6013 as to administration in case of non-resident in business in Ohio. The next of kin are entitled to a reasonable time to apply for letters. Eighteen days reasonable, 89 O. S. 181. A domestic creditor is entitled to be appointed administrator of a foreigner owning lands here, 4 O. 68. The laws of this State do not recognize an administrator *de son tort*, 150. 517. Agreement to secure appointment as administrator of one not entitled thereto by relationship and furnish him with bond, void, 15 Bull 386. *Form* § 5994 n. Preference of widow. 21 Bull. 54. 4 C. C. 336. (Affirmed, 29 Bull. 220.) Court may refuse to appoint non-resident of state, 12 C. C. 765; may appoint non-resident of county, 89 O. S. 181, 183. Liability of probate judge accepting bond with forged signatures, 36 Bull. 302.

§ 6006. Bond of administrator and its condition. Every administrator shall, before entering on the execution of his trust, give bond with two or more sufficient sureties, in such sum as the court shall order, payable to the state, with condition, as follows:

*First—To make and return into court, on oath, within three months, a true inventory of all moneys, goods, chattels, rights and credits of the deceased, which have or shall come to his possession or knowledge; and, also, if required by the court, an inventory of the real estate of the deceased.

Second—To administer according to law, all the moneys, goods, chattels, rights and credits of the deceased, and the proceeds of all his real estate that may be sold for the payment of his debts, which shall at any time come to the possession of the administrator or to the possession of any other person for him.

Third—To render, upon oath, a true account of his administration, within eighteen months, and at any other times when required by the court or the law, and failing so to do for thirty days after he shall have been notified of the expiration of the time by the

probate judge, he shall receive no allowance for services, unless the court shall enter upon its journal that such delay was necessary and reasonable.

Fourth—To pay any balance remaining in his hands upon the settlement of his accounts, to such persons as the court or the law shall direct; and,

Fifth—To deliver the letters of administration into court, in case any will of the deceased shall be thereafter duly proved and allowed. [59 v. 98, § 13.]

Form of administration bond. [Follow the form under § 5996 to * and continue.] Whereas, letters of administration upon the estate of G. H. deceased were granted to the said A. B. by the probate court of _____ county, in the State of Ohio, on the day of _____ 18____: now if the said A. B. as administrator of the estate of said deceased shall first, [Follow the words of the above § 6006 from * to the end.] then this obligation to be void, otherwise to remain in full force. (Signed, etc.)

Letters of Administration.—State of Ohio, _____ County, ss: To all who shall see these presents, greeting: Whereas, G. H., late of the county of _____, and State of Ohio, died intestate; whereby it becomes expedient that the Probate Court within and for the county aforesaid, should appoint some suitable and trusty person or persons to collect and administer, all and singular, the goods, chattels and credits of the said A. B., deceased, whereof he died possessed. Know ye, therefore, that the said Probate Court has nominated and appointed, and by these presents does nominate and appoint A. B. administrator of all and singular, the goods, chattels and credits of the deceased; hereby granting to said administrator, all and singular, the power necessary, and by law required, to enable him to take an inventory of, collect, sue for and recover, all and singular, the goods, chattels and credits of the said deceased; and out of the same, or such part thereof as shall come to his hands, the debts of the said deceased to pay and discharge according to law, and of the rest and residue of said goods, chattels and credits, to make a just and lawful distribution, and the same fully to administer in all things by law required. [Follow form under § 5996 from *.]

Notes.—The sureties upon an executor's or administrator's bond are liable on the same for the proceeds of lands sold under an order of court for the payment of debts, 4 O. 127; and when the obligor on such bond becomes administrator of an obligee, the bond is suspended, and the debt due becomes assets in the hands of the debtor's administrator, 16 O. S. 273. The omission of an administrator to give a bond with the requisite number of sureties upon it will not affect his right to recover in an action where letters have been issued by the Probate Court upon the bond as given, 41 O. S. 637. See 45 O. S. 24. Liability of two administrators giving joint bond in case of waste of the estate by one, 45 O. S. 525. Liability of bondsmen for debt of insolvent administrator, 9 C. C. 207. See 10 C. C. 50.

§ 6007. Special administrator, when appointed. When by reason of a suit concerning the proof of a will, or

from any other cause, there shall be a delay in granting letters testamentary, or of administration, the court may, in its discretion, appoint a special administrator to collect and preserve the effects of the deceased. [38 v. 146, § 14.]

§ 6008. Bond of special administrator. Every such special administrator, before entering upon the duties of his trust, shall give bond, with two or more sufficient sureties, in such sum as the court shall order, payable to the state of Ohio, with condition that he will make and return into court, within three months, a true inventory of all the moneys, goods, chattels, rights, and credits of the deceased which have or shall come to his possession or knowledge, and that he will truly account, on oath, for all the moneys, goods, chattels, debts, and effects of the deceased, that shall be received by him assuch special administrator, whenever required by the court, and will deliver the same to the person who shall be appointed executor or administrator of the deceased, or to such other person as shall be lawfully authorized to receive the same. [38 v. 146, § 15.]

*Form of Bond.—[Follow form under § 5906 down to *, and continue as follows]:* Whereas, the Probate Court of — county, in the State of Ohio, on the — day of —, A. D., 18—, appointed the said A. B. special administrator to collect and preserve the effects of G. H., deceased. Now, if the said A. B., as special administrator, as aforesaid, shall make and return into said court within three months, etc., [Follow the words of the statute above to the end] then this obligation to be void; otherwise to remain in full force. Signed, etc.

§ 6009. Powers, duties and compensation of special administrator. Such special administrator shall collect all the goods, chattels, and debts of the deceased, and preserve the same for the executor or administrator who may thereafter be appointed; and for that purpose, may commence and maintain suits as an administrator, and may also sell such perishable and other goods as the court may order to be sold; and he shall be allowed such compensation for his services as the court shall think reasonable, if he delivers over forthwith to the executor or administrator who may supersede him, the property and effects of the estate, as hereinafter provided. [38 v. 146, § 16.]

§ 6010. Powers of special administrator to cease on appointment of administrator, etc. Upon the granting

of letters testamentary or of administration, the power of the special administrator shall cease, and he shall forthwith deliver to the executor or administrator all the goods, chattels, moneys, and effects of the deceased in his hands; and the executor or administrator may be admitted to prosecute any suit commenced by the special administrator, in like manner as an administrator *de bonis non* is authorized to prosecute a suit commenced by a former executor or administrator. [38 v. 146, § 17.]

§ 6011. How special administrator may be proceeded against by the executor, etc. If such special administrator shall neglect or refuse to deliver over the property and estate to the executor or administrator, as provided in the preceding section, the court may, by citation and attachment, compel him to do so; and the executor or administrator may also proceed, by civil action, to recover the value of the assets from him and his sureties. [38 v. 146, § 18.]

Form of Citation.—State of Ohio, — county, ss.

To A. B., special administrator of the estate of [or executor of the last will and testament] of C. D. deceased:

You are hereby required, on or before the — day of — A. D. 188- to deliver to E. F., executor of the last will and testament [or administrator of the estate] of C. D. deceased, all the goods, chattels, moneys and effects of said decedent in your hands according to law, or to appear in this court on — day of — 188-, and show cause why an attachment should not issue against you for your default.

Witness my signature and the seal of said probate court, at — this — day of — A. D. 188-. — Probate judge.
[seal]

Journal entry.—State of Ohio, on application of E. F. executor, etc. v. A. B. special administrator, etc. The writ of citation having been returned served, upon said A. B., defendant, requiring him on or before the — day of — A. D. 188- to deliver to said E. F. executor, etc., all the goods, chattels, moneys and effects of said decedent in his hands; and said A. B. having failed to comply with the order aforesaid, or to show cause why an attachment should not issue against him for his default, it is ordered that a writ of attachment issue to the sheriff of — county, to bring the body of said A. B. into this court forthwith, to abide such order as the court may make concerning him in this behalf.

Writ of attachment.—State of Ohio, — county, ss.

To the sheriff of said county, greeting:

Whereas, A. B., special administrator of the estate of C. D.,

deceased, was by the order of the probate court of said county required to deliver to E. F., the duly appointed executor [or administrator of the estate] of the last will and testament of said decedent, all the goods, chattels, moneys and effects of said decedent in his hands, on or before the—day of ——188-, or to show cause why an attachment should not issue against him for his default, and the said A. B. having failed to comply with the order aforesaid, you are therefore commanded to take the said A. B. and have his body forthwith before said court, to abide such order as may be made concerning him in this behalf. Hereof fail not and bring this writ with you.

Witness my signature and the seal of said probate court, etc.

§ 6013. Special administrator not liable to creditors—limitation of action against executor, etc. Such special administrator shall not be liable to an action by any creditor of the deceased; and the time of limitation for all suits against the estate shall begin to run from the time of granting letters testamentary or of administration in the usual form, in like manner as if such special administration had not been granted. [38 v. 148, § 19.]

§ 6013. Administration and proceeding when decedent was not a resident of the state but engaged in business therein, etc. In all cases where any person has heretofore died or shall hereafter die, whether testate or intestate, such person not being at the time of his decease a resident of this state, but having been engaged in the prosecution of business therein, as a partner or otherwise, and leaving in this state any property belonging in whole or in part to his estate, the probate court of the county in which such business may have been prosecuted as aforesaid, or of any county in which such property may be situated, or where any debtor of such decedent may reside, shall, upon the application of any creditor of such decedent, whose claim is founded on a contract made or a right of action which accrued within this state, grant to such creditor or to some other person, administration of all and singular the assets of such decedent situate within this state; and the proceeds of such assets shall be applied to the payment of the debts which shall be proved against such estate before such administrator; and the surplus, if any, shall be paid into the court granting such administration for the benefit of the estate of such decedent, in the

state where the decedent resided at the time of his death. [49 v. 106, §§ 1, 2.]

§ 6014. Limitation for granting original administration—exception. Administration shall not be originally granted as of right, after the expiration of twenty years from the death of the testator or intestate; provided, nevertheless, that each probate judge shall have power, within his county, to grant letters of original administration upon the estate of any person heretofore deceased, or who may hereafter die, as well after as before the expiration of the said period of twenty years, upon petition of the next of kin or other person or persons interested, or their agent, and on good cause shown for granting such letters as aforesaid; and the said judge may, before allowing the prayer of any such petition, direct notice thereof to be given, by publication for a period not exceeding thirty days, in one or more of the newspapers printed in the county where such petition is filed. [50 v. 127, § 1.]

§ 6015. Resignation of executor or administrator. The court issuing letters testamentary or appointing an administrator, may, if it thinks fit, and upon good cause shown, receive the resignation of such executor or administrator, and appoint an administrator in his place. [38 v. 146, § 21.]

Under foreign will see 40 O. S. 385. Purchase of stock belonging to estate after, 11 Bull. 67. See 48 O. S. 549; 26 Bull. 284; 51 O. S. 81.

§ 6016. Effect of such resignation. The acceptance of such resignation, and the appointment of another administrator, shall not affect the liability of such former executor or administrator, or his sureties, previously incurred. [38 v. 146, § 22.]

By accepting the resignation of an administrator pending the settlement of his accounts, the probate court does not thereby lose its jurisdiction over his person, or the settlement of accounts and may proceed to hear and determine exceptions thereto and ascertain the amount due from him to the estate, in like manner as if he had continued in the execution of his trust; and the amount so found due will in the absence of fraud and collusion be conclusive not only upon him but upon his sureties, in an action upon the administration bond, unless an appeal has been taken, or the judgment has been reversed upon a proceeding in error, 44 O. S. 687.

§ 6017. Removal of executor or administrator and cause therefor. The probate court may at any time remove any executor or administrator, he having twenty days' notice thereof, for habitual drunkenness, gross neglect of duty, incompetency, fraudulent conduct, removal from the State, or that there are unsettled claims or demands existing between him and the estate, which in the opinion of the court may be the subject of controversy or litigation between him and the estate, or persons interested therein, or any other cause which in the opinion of such court renders it for the interest of the estate that such executor or administrator be removed, and the other executor or administrator, if any there be may proceed in discharging the trust as if the executor or administrator so removed were dead, and if there be no other executor or administrator to discharge the trust, the court may commit the administration of the estate not already administered to some other person or persons, in like manner as if the executor or administrator so removed were dead. [81 v. 137.]

Error and not appeal lies from order of removal, 15 O. S. 484. Removal terminates authority over assets received or unreceived, 6 O. 418. All parties interested are bound to take notice, 5 O. 200. Acts prior to removal are valid, 4 O. 188, 148. When a removed executor or administrator has settled with the court and the balance in his hands is ascertained, suit may be sustained against his sureties without first obtaining a personal and separate judgment against him; and in such suit it is not necessary to aver that the removed administrator has had notice of his successor's appointment, 5 O. 200.

Conviction of larceny in another state held not to incapacitate, 12 Bull 245. Insanity, see 15 Bull 289. Where testator's widow was given a life estate with remainder to her children, and the executors turned over the entire estate to her without exacting any security, held that such conduct justified their dismissal, 15 Bull 190. While choses in action or other assets belonging to the estate remain in the executor's or administrator's hands unadministered, his authority to administer the same is not extinguished by an order made upon what purports to be the settlement of his final account directing that he be discharged from his trust, 48 O. S. 545. Guardian, 4 N. P. 278.

§ 6018. Administration de bonis non when to be granted. When any sole executor or administrator shall die without having fully administered the estate, the court shall grant letters of administration, with the will annexed, or otherwise, as the case may require, to some suitable person, to administer the

goods and estate of the deceased, not already administered; provided, there be personal estate of the deceased not administered, to the amount of twenty dollars, or debts to a like amount remaining due from the estate. [38 v. 146, § 24.]

Form of bond same as under § 6006. "administrator *de bonis non*" being substituted for "administrator," and "letters of administration *de bonis non*" for "letters of administration."

An administrator *de bonis non* cannot without legislative aid maintain an action against the representatives of deceased administrator or sureties on his bond, 19 O. S. 392. Without legislative aid an administrator *de bonis non* whose predecessor's powers have ceased by death can have recourse only to the administration bond of the deceased administrator, 28 O. S. 175. There is no such thing in Ohio as an executor *de son tort*, 15 O. 517.

§ 6019. Will proved after administration granted—effect. If, after granting letters of administration, as of an intestate estate, a will of the person deceased shall be duly proved and allowed, the first administration shall be revoked by the court, unless a petition contesting the probate of such will shall, before such revocation, be filed in the court of common pleas, in which case, in the discretion of the probate court, the administration may be continued in the hands of the original administrator, until the final determination of such proceedings to contest, when, if the will is sustained, the first administration shall be revoked; and in either case, upon the revocation of the first administration and the appointment of an executor or administrator with the will annexed, the executor or administrator with the will annexed shall be admitted to prosecute or defend any suit, proceeding, or matter commenced by or against the original administrator, in like manner as an administrator *de bonis non* is authorized to prosecute or defend a suit commenced by a former executor or administrator. [73 v. 109, § 25.]

When the obligor in a bond becomes administrator of the obligee the bond is suspended and the debt due becomes assets in the hands of the debtor as administrator, 4 O. 138. Where an estate has been fully settled and all the moneys in the hands of the administrator have been paid over in pursuance of an order of court, should a will be discovered and proved subsequent to such settlement the executor cannot compel the former administrator to account for the money or property by him received and paid over, 18 O. 268.

§ 6019 a. Powers of executors and administrators, etc., during contest of will. Whenever a will is contested, the executor or the administrator, or administratrix *de bonis non*, with the will annexed, or the testamentary trustee shall have power, during the contest of said will, to control all the real estate not specifically devised, included in said will, and all the personal estate of said testator, not before said contest duly administered, to collect the debts, and convert all assets into money, except such as may be specifically bequeathed, pay all taxes on said real and personal property, and all debts according to law, and whenever necessary to preserve said real property from waste, to repair buildings and other improvements, and insure the same, upon an order therefor first obtained from the probate court having jurisdiction of such executor or administrator or testamentary trustee and for such repairs, taxes and insurance, to advance or borrow money on the credit of such estate, which shall be a charge thereon: and shall also have power to receive and receipt for any distributive share of any estate or trust to which such testator would have been entitled, if living. The probate court may require such additional bonds as from time to time may be proper. [85 v. 252, 84 v. 174.]

§ 6020. Proceedings by administrator or executor against former administrator or executor. An administrator or executor appointed in the place of an executor or administrator who has resigned, been removed, or whose letters have been revoked, or authority extinguished, shall be entitled to the possession of all the personal effects and assets of the estate unadministered, and may maintain a suit against the former executor or administrator and his sureties on administration bond, for the same and for all damages arising from maladministration or omissions of the former executor or administrator. [38 v. 146, § 28.]

An administrator *de bonis non* has the right and power to sue for and recover assets of estate wherever found, 52 O. S. 499.

Liability of sureties on bond of removed executor for conversion of assets in action by successor, 46 O. S. 20. The cause of action survives against personal representatives of deceased executor or administrator, 20 O. S. 481. This section does not authorize an administrator *de bonis non* upon the death *in office* of the first administrator to bring suit against

his representative, or the sureties on his official bond, 20 O. 479. See 19 O. S. 392; 31 Bull 35. Judgment against such former administrator is evidence eagainst him and his sureties in an action on his administration bond, and can only be impeached by proving fraud or mistake, 18 O. 225. An order of the probate court duly entered of record, on exceptions filed to an executor's or administrator's account, is not a bar to an action by an administrator *de bonis non* against such executor for matters found by the probate court against the widow and heirs on such exceptions, 20 O. S. 481. "Personal effects and assets of the estate unadministered" include the indebtedness of an administrator resigned, to the estate on account of assets received and converted to his own use, as well as such effects and "assets" as remain in specie, and may be recovered by his successor in an action upon the administration bond, 44 O. S. 637. Where upon the settlement of the account of an administrator who has resigned or been removed, the amount due from him to the estate has been ascertained and determined by the probate court it is not error, to order its payment to his successor, *Id.* The averment of a failure of an administrator or executor who has resigned to pay to his successor the amount found due from him on the settlement of his accounts, is a sufficient assignment of a breach of the condition of his bond "to administer according to law" the assets of the estate, *Id.* The omission of an administrator to give bond with the requisite number of sureties upon it, will not affect his right to recover in an action where letters have been issued by the probate court upon the bond as given and remain unrevoked, *Id.*

A settlement of the account of an executor who has been removed does not bar a subsequent suit by him against his successor upon a demand existing in the lifetime of his testator, 2 C. C. R. 7. An executor filed an account showing assets in his hands and afterwards gave a new bond upon motion of the sureties on his prior bond to be removed. Before the new bond was given he embezzled the assets. An administrator, *cum testamento* was appointed; Held, that the sureties on the new bond are liable to such administrator for the amount embezzled by the executor, 46 O. S. 20.

§ 6021. Sales, etc., of former executor or administrator valid. Where any letters of administration shall be revoked, or when any executor or administrator, or administrator with the will annexed, shall be removed or resign, or the authority as such, of a woman extinguished, or a will shall be declared invalid for any cause, all previous sales, whether of real or personal property, made lawfully and in good faith by the executor or administrator, or administrator with the will annexed, and with good faith on the part of the purchasers, and all lawful acts done in the settlement of the estate or execution of the will, shall be valid as to such executor or administrator, or administrator of the will annexed, but the sums paid out or distributed to legatees or other distributees may, when necessary for the proper execution of a will or adminis-

tration of an estate, be recovered from the persons receiving the same. [78 v. 9; 38 v. 146, § 27.]

Should a will be discovered after the estate of a decedent has been fully settled and all moneys and assets which have come into his hands have been paid over by the administrator in pursuance of an order of court, and the will be then duly proved, the executor appointed in such will can not compel the former administrator to account for the money and other property received and so paid over, 18 O. 268; see 4 O. 188.

§ 6022. Marriage no disqualification for executrix or administratrix. The marriage of a woman shall not disqualify her to act as executrix or administratrix, whether such marriage occur before or after her appointment and qualification, and all her acts in such capacity shall have the same validity as though she were unmarried. [91 v. 9; 90 v. 23; 38 v. 146, § 28.]

An order of sale once begun, is not abated by the subsequent marriage of an administratrix, 16 O. 568. Marriage of executrix extinguishes her power and it does not revive on the death of her husband, 19 Bull 149. The statute has been since amended.

THE INVENTORY: THE ALLOWANCE TO THE WIDOW AND CHILDREN: AND THE DEBTS DUE TO THE ESTATE.

§ 6023. Inventory to be returned within three months except, etc. Every executor or administrator shall, within three months after his appointment, make and return upon oath, into court, a true inventory of all the goods, chattels, moneys, rights, and credits of the deceased, which are by law to be administered, and which shall have come to his possession or knowledge; but if the probable value thereof be less than one hundred dollars the court may direct the same to be omitted, provided, that if his predecessors have so done, an administrator *de bonis non* shall not be required to return and file an inventory, unless, in the opinion of the probate court the same is necessary. The word "inventory" in this chapter shall include an appraisement. [87 v. 297; 82 v. 130.]

See 10 C. C. 51.

§ 6024. Exceptions to inventory and proceedings thereon. Appeal to common pleas. At any time within one year after the return of an inventory, any person interested in the estate may file exceptions to the inventory; and, thereupon, the court shall set a day for the hearing thereof, and cause written notice of

such filing and of the time so fixed for the hearing, to be given to the executor or administrator, not less than five days before the time so fixed for the hearing; and for good cause the hearing may be continued for such time as the court shall deem reasonable; and at the hearing the executor or administrator and any witness subpoenaed by either party may be examined under oath; and the court shall enter its finding on the journal and tax the costs as may be equitable; and an appeal may be taken to the court of common pleas by either party, from any finding, order, judgment or decision of the probate court on the hearing of said exceptions to the inventory, as in other cases. [80 v. 67; 72 v. 174, § 1, 2, 56.]

§ 6025. When real estate to be included in the inventory. If the court, at the time of granting letters testamentary or letters of administration, shall think fit, it may order the executor or administrator to also include in the inventory an appraisement of all the real estate of the deceased. [38 v. 146, § 30.]

§ 6026. When emblements shall be assets. The emblements or annual crops raised by labor, and whether severed or not from the land of the deceased, at the time of his death, shall be assets in the hands of the executor or administrator, and shall be included in the inventory. [38 v. 146, § 31.]

In March a tenant for life rented to "H." for \$300, a farm upon which to raise a crop of corn and died in July. In November, when the crop was gathered, the cropper paid the rent to the executor of the life tenant. The tenant in reversion brought suit to recover a proportionate share of the rent as so much money paid for his use to the executor; held that he was not entitled to recover any portion of it, 8 C. C. R. 64.

§ 6027. Power to cultivate and gather crops. The executor or administrator, or the person to whom he may sell such emblements may, at all reasonable times, enter upon the lands to cultivate, sever and gather the same. [38 v. 146, § 32.]

§ 6028. Appraisers, how appointed. The estate and effects comprised in the inventory shall, unless an appraisement thereof has been dispensed with by an order of court, be appraised by three suitable disinterested persons, who shall be appointed by the court, and sworn to a faithful discharge of their trust; and

if any part of such estate or effects be in any other county, any disinterested justice of such county may appoint the appraisers of the estate and effects therein. [38 v. 146, § 33.]

Justice of Peace entitled to fee of forty cents for issuing order to appraisers, § 621. See 10 C. C. 51.

§ 6029. If appraisers fail to act, justice may appoint others. If by neglect, sickness, or other cause, any of the appraisers shall fail to attend to the performance of their duty, any justice of the peace in the county in which the property to be appraised is situated, may appoint others to supply the place of such delinquent appraisers. [38 v. 146, § 34.]

§ 6030. Form of appointment of appraisers by justice. When a justice appoints appraisers he shall make a certificate of the appointment which shall be returned by the executor or administrator with the inventory, and which shall be in substance as follows:

To _____, of _____ county:

You are hereby appointed to appraise, on oath, the estate and effects of _____, late of _____ county, deceased. Given under my hand this _____ day of _____,

Justice of the Peace.

[38 v. 146, § 35.]

§ 6031. Inventory to be made and by whom. After giving the notice in the next section required, the executor or administrator shall, with the aid of the appraisers, if an appraisement is made, make the inventory herein directed. [38 v. 146, § 36.]

§ 6032. How and when notice to be given. A notice of the time and place of making such inventory and appraisement shall be served by the executor or administrator not less than five days previous thereto, on the widow, legatees, and next of kin, residing in the county, where such property shall be, and it shall also be posted in two of the most public places in the township in which the deceased last dwelt; and in every such notice the time and place at which such appraisement will be made shall be specified. [38 v. 146, § 37.]

§ 6033. Appraisers' oath; by whom administered. Before

proceeding to the execution of their duty, the appraisers shall take and subscribe an oath, to be inserted in or annexed to the inventory, before an officer authorized to administer oaths, that they will truly, honestly, and impartially appraise the estate and property which shall be exhibited to them, and perform the other duties required by law in the premises, according to the best of their knowledge and ability; and in the absence of such officer authorized to administer the oath, the administrator or executor is hereby authorized to administer the same. [88 v. 573; 38 v. 146, § 38.]

Form under § 6046.

§ 6034. In whose presence and in what manner the articles shall be appraised. The appraisers shall, in the presence of such of the next of kin, legatees or creditors of the testator or intestate, as shall attend, and the widow, if there be one, proceed to estimate and appraise the property and estate; and each article or item shall be set down separately, with the value thereof, in dollars and cents, distinctly in figures, opposite to the articles or items, respectively. [38 v. 146, § 39.]

§ 6035. How bonds and other securities to be inventoried and appraised. The inventory shall contain a particular statement of all bonds, mortgages, notes and all other securities for the payment of money, belonging to the deceased, which are known to such executor or administrator, specifying the name of the debtor in each security, the date, the sum originally payable, the indorsements thereon, if any, with their dates, and the sum which, in the judgment of the appraisers, can be collected on each claim. [38 v. 146, § 40.]

Form under § 6046.

§ 6036 How other debts shall be inventoried and appraised. The inventory shall also contain a statement of all other debts and accounts belonging to the deceased, which are known to such executor or administrator, specifying the name of the debtor, the date, the balance or thing due, and the value or sum which can be collected thereon, in the judgment of the appraisers. [38 v. 146, § 41.]

Notes delivered to an executor to indemnify the estate against the liability of the testator as surety are not assets of the estate, nor is money collected on them, 15 O. 432.

§ 6037. How inventory of money and bank bills to be stated. The inventory shall also contain an account of all moneys, whether in specie or bank bills, or other circulating medium, belonging to the deceased, which shall have come to the hands of the executor or administrator; and if none shall have come to his hands, the fact shall be so stated in said inventory. [38 v. 146, § 42.]

§ 6038. What property shall not be deemed assets to be administered on in certain cases. When any person shall die, leaving a widow or minor child or children, under the age of fifteen years, the following property shall not be deemed assets or administered as such, but shall be included and stated in the inventory of the estate, and signed by the appraisers without appraising the same:

First—One family sewing machine, to be retained by said widow absolutely as her own property, and all spinning wheels, weaving looms and stoves set up and kept in use by the family.

Second—The family bible, family pictures and school books used by or in the family of the deceased and books, not exceeding one hundred dollars in value, which were kept and used as part of the family library before the decease of such person.

Third—One cow, or if there be no cow, household goods, to be selected by the widow, or if there be no widow, by the guardian or next friend of such minor child or children, not exceeding forty dollars in value, or if there be no household goods such as the widow or guardian or next friend may desire to select, then forty dollars in money; all sheep to the number of twelve, their valuation not to be greater than seventy-five dollars, and the wool shorn from them, and the yarn and cloth manufactured by the family; all flax in possession of the family intended for the use thereof, and yarn or thread cloth manufactured therefrom.

Fourth—All the wearing apparel and ornaments of the family and of the deceased, all the beds, bedsteads and bedding, cooking utensils and table-ware necessary for the use of the family, one clock, one side-

saddle and any other articles of personal property not to exceed one hundred dollars in value, which the widow, or if there be no widow, the guardian or next friend of such minor child or children, may select, to be valued by the appraisers. [65 v. 180, § 43.]

§ 6039. Disposition of such property. The said articles, except the wearing apparel of the deceased, shall remain in the possession of the widow, if there be one, during the time she shall live with and provide for such minor child or children. When she shall cease to do so, she shall be allowed to retain as her own her wearing apparel, her ornaments and one bed, bedstead and bedding for the same, and the other articles so exempted, and not consumed, shall then belong to such minor child or children. If there be a widow, and no minor child or children, then the said articles shall belong to such widow. [38 v. 146, § 44.]

§ 6040. Allowance to the widow and children for their support. The appraisers shall also set off and allow to the widow, and children under the age of fifteen years, if any there be, or if there be no widow, then to such children, sufficient provisions or other property to support them for twelve months from the death of the decedent; and if the widow or such children have, since the death of the deceased, and previous to such allowance, consumed for their support any portion of the estate, the appraisers shall take the same into consideration in determining the amount of the allowance. [38 v. 146, § 45.]

Such allowance confers a vested right of property, 4 O. S. 292, in case of her death her executor takes the balance of the fund, and the whole of it if not set off. *Id.* 14 O. S. 505. The allowance is a debt against the estate of the husband, 38 O. S. 490, and resort may be had to enforce its payment against land conveyed away by the deceased to defraud his creditors, 18 O. S. 234. Devise does not bar year's allowance. 3 O. S. 399, 39 O. S. 642, nor election to take under will, § 5964. Ante-nuptial contract does not bar, 35 Bull. 162; nor post-nuptial, 4 C. C. 336; apportioned when minor child does not live with mother, Goebel 216.

§ 6041. Money to be set-off if necessary. When there is not sufficient personal property, or property of a suitable kind, to set-off to the widow or children, as provided in the preceding section, the appraisers shall certify what sum or further sum, in money, is necessary for the support of such widow or children. [38 v. 146, § 46.]

§ 6042. Allowance to the widow and children to be stated in separate schedule, etc. The appraisers shall not include in the inventory the provisions, property, or money set-off and allowed by them to the widow or children, but the same shall be stated in a separate schedule, signed by them, and returned, with the inventory, to the court, by the executor, or administrator. [38 v. 146, § 47.]

§ 6043. Allowance may be increased or diminished by the court. The probate court may, on petition of the widow, or other person interested, review the allowance made to the widow or children, mentioned in the preceding section, and increase or diminish the same and make such order in the premises as they [it] shall deem right and proper. [38 v. 146, § 48.]

Review of allowance by persons interested after her death, 21 O. S. 681. A person with whom the widow lived until her death and who supported and took care of her, incurring expense for her in her sickness, and who has a valid claim against her estate is a "person interested" in the matter of the review of her allowance, *Id.* Order overruling final. 46 O. S. 89.

§ 6044. Signing of inventory; retention of copy and return of original—Monthly statement of probate court to county auditor—Priority of debt for taxes or penalty—Compensation of probate judge—No allowance for tax inquiritors. Upon the completion of the inventory it shall be signed by the appraisers, and a copy thereof shall be retained by the executor or administrator, and he shall return the original to the probate court, and said court shall, at the end of each month, deliver to the county auditor, a statement showing as to each inventory the aggregate value of each class of property other than real, as shown by the inventories filed during that month, for his use and the use of the proper board of equalization, in the performance of their respective duties in relation to returns for taxation of personal property, moneys, rights and credits, and the equalizing and correction of the same; and any taxes or penalty lawfully placed on any duplicate, or added by the county auditor or board of equalization within nine months from the time of filing said inventory with the probate court, because of a failure to make a true return, or of making a false return for taxation, shall be a debt of the decedent, and paid and have the same priority as other taxes, and no distribution, or payment of inferior debts or

claims shall relieve the executor or administrator, or their sureties, from liability to pay such tax and penalty, and for making said statements; but no such tax or penalty shall be added before notice to the executor or administrator, and an opportunity is given him to be heard; and in all additions to the personal tax lists and duplicate made by any county auditor, each succeeding tax year shall be considered as beginning at the time of the completion of the annual settlement with the county treasurer, of the duplicate for the previous year; the probate judge shall be entitled to the same compensation as for other like services, to be taxed as a part of the costs of administering such estate; provided, however, that no percentage, nor any part of any increased tax on the property of any such estate, covered by any such inventory, and required by law to be listed in the name of the executor or administrator, shall be allowed or paid to any person or persons under any contract for securing for taxation, or putting on the tax list or duplicate, property improperly or otherwise omitted, or not listed or returned for taxation, nor shall any compensation of any kind be allowed or paid to any such person by reason of the omission of any of the property of any such estate, or any of the property included in any such inventory, so required by law to be listed by the executor or administrator, from any tax return, nor for any services relating thereto, under or by reason of any such contract. [90 v. 217; 87 v. 297; 38 v. 146, § 49.]

Appraisement not conclusive as to value, 18 Bull. 276. Duties under collateral inheritance tax law, p. 522.

§ 6045. Appraisers' fees. The appraisers shall each receive one dollar per day for their services. [38 v. 146, § 50.]

Persons employed as commissioners to make partition of lands, or to assign dower, shall, for the time so engaged, and in going and returning, receive one dollar per day, but if the lands lie in more than one county they shall be entitled to one dollar and fifty cents per day; and persons called by an officer to appraise real or personal property on execution, replevin, or attachment, or to fix the value of exempted property, shall receive one dollar per day, except as otherwise specially provided. § 1300.

§ 6046. Inventory to be sworn to by the executor or administrator—form of oath, etc. Before receiving said

inventory by the probate court, the executor or administrator shall take and subscribe an oath or affirmation before the probate judge or his deputy, a justice of the peace, or other officer authorized to administer oaths required or authorized by law, stating that such inventory is in all respects just and true, that it contains a true statement of all the estate and property of the deceased, which has come to the knowledge of such executor or administrator, and particularly of all money, bank bills, or other circulating medium, belonging to the deceased, and of all just claims of the deceased against such executor or administrator, or other persons, according to the best of his knowledge. Such oath shall be indorsed upon or annexed to the inventory. [79 v. 27, 38 v. 146, § 51.]

Form of Inventory, Etc.—[Affidavit under § 6088.] State of Ohio, — county, as: A. B., C. D. and E. F. appraisers of the personal estate of G. H., deceased, being sworn, say that they will truly, honestly and impartially appraise the estate and property of said decedent which may be exhibited to them, and perform the other duties required of them by law in the premises, as appraisers according to the best of their knowledge and ability.

A. B.,
C. D.,
E. F.,

Appraisers.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this — day of —, A. D., 189—.

I. J., Justice of the Peace,
[or other authorized officer.]

We, the undersigned, appraisers of the estate and property of G. H., deceased, after being duly sworn, have made an inventory and appraisal thereof, etc., as follows:

| NO. OF ITEM. | PROPERTY APPRAISED. | VALUE. |
|-----------------|---|------------|
| 100 | Bushels wheat at 75 cts. | \$ 75 Cts. |
| 1 | Wagon | 70 |
| 25 | Sheep, \$5 | 125 |
| | Money; cash on hand, [§ 6087] bank bills, 600 specie, 100 | 600 |
| | [If there is no money say: No money of any kind.] | |
| | SUM TOTAL | \$870 |

THE FOLLOWING ARE THE DEBTS, ETC., OWING TO SAID ESTATE. (§ 6095, 6.)

| NAME OF DEBTOR. | HOW SECURED. | DATE. | WHEN INT. COMMENCED. | WHEN DUE. | SUM ORIGINALLY PAYABLE. | INDORSEMENTS AND PAYMENTS MADE AND WHEN. | VALUE OR SUM PROBABLY COLLECTABLE. |
|-----------------|--------------|---------------------------|----------------------|--------------|-------------------------|--|------------------------------------|
| Jno. Smith | Mortgage | Mrch 16, 1887 | March 16, 1887 | Mrch 16, '88 | \$ 1,000 | None. | \$500 |
| Wm. Jones | Book acc't | Last item July 1, 1888 | | From date | 50 | Non'g. | 25 |
| R. Brown | Note | June 1, 1887 | | Jan. 1, 1888 | 500 | Dec. 1, 1887, \$100. | Doubtful. |

A. B.
C. D.
E. F., Appraisers.

The deceased having left a widow, Q. R., and S. T. and U. V., minor children under the age of fifteen years, [or either] we set off to them the following property without appraising the same, as directed by statute. [See § 6038, 6039.] [Signed.]

The following furniture and household goods were —— by the widow of the deceased —— her marriage with him, viz:—(required by § 3108 since repealed, 84 v. 182.)

The following is a schedule of property, etc., belonging to the estate of G. H., deceased, set off by the undersigned for the support of Q. R., his widow, and S. T. and U. V., his minor children under the age of fifteen [or either] for twelve months from the date of the death of said decedent. [See § 6040-6043.]

| | | |
|--|-----------|-----------------|
| 50 bu. wheat at 75 cts. | - - - - - | \$ 37 50 |
| 40 bu. potatoes at 20 cts. | - - - - - | 8 00 |
| Provisions already consumed [See § 6040] | - - - - - | 15 00 |
| Also cash, (there being no other property of a suitable kind to set off) [See § 6041.] | - - - - - | 500 00 |
| | | <u>\$560 50</u> |

— day of —, 189—.

A. B., }
C. D., } Appraisers.
E. F., }

State of Ohio, — County, ss: Personally appeared before me, K. L., executor of the last will and testament [or administrator of the estate] of G. H., deceased, who, being sworn, says that the foregoing inventory and appraisement of the personal property of the said G. H., deceased, is in all respects just and true; that it contains a true and correct statement of all the estate and property of the deceased, which has come to the knowledge of the said K. L., and particularly of all money, bank bills, or other circulating medium belonging to the deceased, and all just claims of the deceased against the said K. L., or other persons according to the best of his knowledge.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this — day of —, A. D., 189—.

By —, Deputy Clerk.

Assets of Estate—What are not Assets.—Debts due from executors or administrators are assets, 4 O. 183; 17 O. 264; 2 O. 8. 431; 27 O. S. 398; § 6068, 6039 (not worthless debts, 16 Bull 892); and purchase money from sale of land, 8 O. 217; and purchase money for land sold to pay debts or on partition, W. 119; 4 O. 126; 22 O. S. 79 (but not new assets, 17 O. S. 548); emblems or annual crops, § 6026; and profits of a continuing business, 15 O. S. 251; and arrears of interest on loan, 8 Bull 298; money and other effects found on body of unknown decedent, § 1227, 1228; property of deceased surviving partner, 38 O. S. 357; shares of stock of corporation, 1 O. S. 350; materials for completing contract to improve real estate on rescission of contract by executor, 8 O. S. 449; but trust funds held by decedents are not, 14 O. S. 198; nor rents before sale, 29 O. S. 230; nor pensions, 11 O. S. 214; nor damages for death by wrongful act, 28 O. S. 191; nor crops planted after death, W. 738; nor indemnity for suretyship, 15 O. 432; nor certificate of tax sale, 8 O. 216; nor money received by deceased in an official capacity, 4 W. L. M. 563; nor permanent leasehold renewable forever unless required for

payment of debts, 11 O. 355; 18 O. 334. Lease for years is, 45 O. S. 169. Life insurance, 12 C. C. 730. When a surety of an administrator is appointed administrator *de bonis non*, his liability does not become assets, 27 O. S. 398.

§ 6047. Order requiring return of inventory. If any executor or administrator shall neglect or refuse to return such inventory within three months after his appointment, the probate court shall issue an order requiring such executor or administrator, at a short day therein named, to return an inventory according to law. [81 v. 69; 81 v. 137; 38 v. 146, § 52.]

Petition for citation.—To the Honorable, the judge of the probate court, of — county, Ohio. Your petitioner represents that —, late of said county died on or about the — day of —, 189—, leaving an estate to be administered, worth about \$—: that on or about the — day of —, 189—, — was appointed — of the estate of said —, deceased, and has neglected and failed to return an inventory of said estate, as required by law.

Your petitioner further represents that —he— is — interested in said estate as a —, and prays that a citation may issue requiring said — to appear before said court on the — day of —, 189—, then and there to show cause, if any —he— may have, why —he— should not return an inventory of —.

Rule to show cause.—The state of Ohio, — county, Probate court, ss: To —, sheriff. You are commanded to cite and give notice to — to appear before our probate court, at the court house in the city of —, in said county, to show cause why he should not return an inventory, etc., and of this writ make due return.

Witness my hand and seal of said court, at —, this — day of —, 189—. — —, Probate Judge.

When barred, 4 N. P. 338.

§ 6048. Repealed April 11, 1884. [81 v. 137.] This section provided that if after personal service the executor, etc., failed to return an inventory the court should issue an attachment against him and might commit him to jail, etc.

§ 6049. Removal for failure, etc., and granting of new letters. If, after personal service of such order by an officer or person authorized to make the service, such executor or administrator, by the day appointed, does not return such inventory under oath or fails to obtain further time from the court to return the same, or if such order can not be served personally by reason of such executor or administrator absconding or concealing himself, the court may remove him and new letters shall be granted, as provided in section 6017. [81 v. 69; 81 v. 137; 38 v. 146, § 53.]

Error and not appeal lies from order of removal, 15 O. S. 484; 4 W. L. M. 32.

§ 6050. Effect of such revocation. Such letters shall supersede all former letters testamentary or of administration, and shall deprive the former executor or administrator of all power, authority, and control, over the estate of the deceased; and shall entitle the person appointed, to take, demand, and receive the goods and effects of the deceased, wherever the same may be found. [38 v. 146, § 55.]

§ 6051. Prosecution of former bond by administrator de bonis non. In every such case of revocation, the bond, given by such former executor or administrator, shall be prosecuted, and a recovery had thereon, to the full extent of any injury sustained by the estate of the deceased, by the acts or omissions of such executor or administrator, and to the full value of all the property of the deceased, received and not duly administered by such executor or administrator. [38 v. 146, § 56.]

§ 6052. Executor or administrator imprisoned—how discharged. Every executor or administrator committed to prison, as aforesaid, may be discharged by the court, on his delivering, upon oath, all the property of the deceased, under his control, to such person as shall be authorized by the court or judge to receive the same. [38 v. 146, § 57.]

§ 6053. Proceedings when property of estate concealed or embezzled. Upon complaint made to the probate court or the court of common pleas of any county, by the executor, administrator, creditor, devisee, legatee, heir, or other person interested in the estate of any deceased person, or by the creditor of any devisee, legatee, heir or other person interested in such estate, against the executor or administrator of such deceased person, or against any person or persons suspected of having concealed, embezzled, or conveyed away any of the moneys, goods, chattels, things in action, or effects of such deceased, the court shall cite said executor or administrator, or such other person or persons suspected, as the case may be, forthwith to appear before it, then and there to be examined, on oath, touching the matter of said complaint, and where the complaint is made to the probate court and a jury is

demanded by either party, the court may forthwith reserve the case to the court of common pleas for hearing and determination, and it shall thereupon proceed in all respects as though the complaint had been originally made therein; and in like manner and with like effect where a jury has heretofore or may hereafter be demanded, the probate court may reserve any case now pending in the probate court to the court of common pleas. [90 v. 53; 89 v. 401; 86 v. 178; 51 v. 354, § 1.]

Form of complaint. [Title.] To the Judge of the probate court of _____ county, Ohio. The undersigned executor of the last will and testament of C. D., deceased, respectfully represents that he has good reason to suspect and does verily believe that A. B. of said county has concealed money, goods, chattels, things in action and effects of said deceased in fraud of the rights of the undersigned and others interested in the estate of said deceased. Wherefore he asks that a writ of citation may issue against the said A. B., and that he may be compelled to answer under oath touching the matters of this complaint, and that such other proceedings may be had in the premises as are authorized by law.

X. Y., executor, etc.

Citation, see forms under § 6011.

Entry. [Title.] This cause coming on to be heard upon the application of X. Y., executor of the last will and testament of C. D., deceased for a writ of citation against A. B. suspected of having concealed assets belonging to the estate of said deceased, and it appearing that the said A. B. has waived the issuing and service of the writ of citation and is willing to submit to an examination touching the matters embraced in the complaint of the said X. Y., executor, as aforesaid. It is therefore ordered that the matter of the examination of the said A. B., as prayed for in the said application, be and the same is referred to K. L., and that he proceed at once to said examination, and when the same is concluded, make his report thereof to this court without delay, according to law.

Notes.—§ 6053-6059 do not authorize summary proceedings by heirs, devisees, creditors, etc., against executors or administrators, 42 O. S. 325. See 21 Bull. 161.

§ 6054. *Imprisonment for disobeying citation.* If any person so as aforesaid cited shall refuse or neglect to appear and submit to an examination, as aforesaid, or shall refuse to answer such interrogatories as may be lawfully propounded, the court issuing the citation shall commit such person to the jail of the county, there to remain in close custody until he or she shall submit to the order and direction of the court in that behalf. [89 v. 402; 51 v. 354, § 2.]

§ 6055. Examinations to be in writing. All such examinations, including as well questions as answers, shall be reduced to writing, signed by the party examined, and filed in the court before which the same was taken. [51 v. 354, § 3.]

§ 6056. Examination of witnesses to be in writing, etc. The probate court shall, if required by either party, swear such other witness or witnesses as may be offered by either party touching the matter of such complaint, and shall cause the examination of every such witness, including as well questions as answers, to be reduced to writing, signed by the witness, and filed as aforesaid. [51 v. 354, § 4.]

§ 6057. Judgment of court thereon—Lien. The court shall determine by the verdict of a jury, if either party require it, or without a jury, if neither party require the same, whether the person or persons accused is, or are guilty of either having concealed, embezzled, or conveyed away any moneys, goods, chattels, things in action, or effects of the deceased persons aforesaid, and if found guilty, the amount of damages that should be recovered on account thereof, and the court shall forthwith, in all cases except when the person found guilty as aforesaid is the executor or administrator of such deceased person, render judgment in favor of the executor or administrator, or if there be no executor or administrator in this state, in favor of the state, against the person or persons so found guilty for the amount of the moneys or the value of the goods, chattels, things in action, or effects so concealed, embezzled, or conveyed away, together with ten per centum penalty, and all costs of such proceedings or complaint, which said judgment shall be a lien upon the real estate of the person or persons against whom it is rendered within the county from the rendition thereof; and if the person found guilty as aforesaid is the executor or administrator of such deceased person, the court shall forthwith render like judgment in favor of the state against said executor or administrator for such amount or value aforesaid, together with a like penalty and the costs as aforesaid; and said judgment shall be a lien upon the real estate of said executor or administrator, within the county

from the rendition thereof, and the probate court shall forthwith remove said executor or administrator and commit the administration of the estate, not already administered, to some other person or persons. Said executor or administrator so removed, shall receive no compensation for acting as such, and shall be charged in his account with the amount of said judgment aforesaid, and his property shall also be liable for the satisfaction of said judgment on execution issued thereon by his said successor, who shall, when such judgment is rendered by the probate court, file a transcript with the clerk of the court of common pleas, and cause such proceedings to be had as are contemplated in section 6058 of the Revised Statutes. [89 v. 402; 51 v. 354, § 5.]

This section is unconstitutional in so far as it professes to authorize a judgment without any provision for trial by jury, or a right of appeal, in cases where the defendant does not admit the truth of the complaint, for the court has no constitutional power to try such a case. And on petition in error to reverse a judgment so rendered, it is error to order the written examinations taken before the probate court to be stricken from the record, for they are a legitimate part of the proceeding, without a bill of exceptions setting them forth, 19 O. S. 556 (1869).

§ 6058. Transcript to be filed in common pleas and execution issued. The executor or administrator in favor of whom any such judgment shall have been rendered by the probate court, may forthwith deliver to the clerk of the court of common pleas of the county, an authenticated transcript (which the probate judge is hereby directed to make out and deliver, on demand, to such executor or administrator), on which said transcript the clerk aforesaid shall immediately issue an execution of the said court of common pleas for the amount of the original judgment and costs, and the costs which may have accrued or may accrue thereon; and thenceforth proceedings on execution shall be, in all respects, as if the said judgment had been rendered in the said court of common pleas. [89 v. 403; 51 v. 354, § 6.]

§ 6059. If judgment in favor of the state, when prosecuting attorney to attend to it. If such judgment as aforesaid be rendered in the name of the state, and there be no executor or administrator within this

state, the prosecuting attorney of the county shall cause the said transcript to be filed in the clerk's office, and proceed thereon to execution as before provided; and he shall pay the moneys realized upon such execution to the treasurer of the county, for the use of the said estate, reserving such compensation to himself only as the probate court may allow. [51 v. 354, § 7.]

§ 6060. Conveyances to evade these proceedings void. All gifts, grants or conveyances of land, tenements, hereditaments, rents, goods or chattels, and all bonds, judgments or executions, made or obtained with intent to avoid the purposes of these proceedings, or in contemplation of any such examination or complaint as aforesaid, shall be utterly void and of no effect. [51 v. 354, § 8.]

§ 6061. New assets after return of first inventory. Whenever personal property, or assets of any kind, not mentioned in any inventory that shall have been made, shall come to the knowledge or possession of an executor or administrator, he shall cause the same to be appraised in manner aforesaid, and an inventory thereof to be returned, within two months after the discovery thereof; and the making of such inventory and return may be enforced in the same manner as in the case of the first inventory. [38 v. 146, § 58.]

See § 6046 n.

§ 6062. Assets to be collected, within one year, etc. The executor or administrator shall, as far as he is able, collect the assets of the estate, within one year after the date of the administration bond. [38 v. 146, § 59.]

§ 6046 n. An action can not be maintained by an administrator appointed under the laws of this state to recover money, the proceeds of lands lying in Pennsylvania (the property of the intestate) which were sold by the guardian as the property of his wards on the order of the orphans' court of that state; for, as the administrator could not reach the lands there, he can not reach the proceeds, 14 O. 359. An administrator appointed in this state can not maintain an action in this state under the laws of the state of Illinois authorizing the personal representative of the person who comes to his death by the wrongful act of another, to maintain an action against such other for damages for the benefit of the widow or next of kin of such deceased person, 10 O. S. 121.

259 DISCHARGE OF DEBT AGAINST EXECUTOR. § 6063-6068

§ 6063. When more than eighteen months allowed to collect assets. If, from the situation of the assets belonging to the estate, more than eighteen months from the date of the administration bond is required for their collection, the court may, upon motion, and being satisfied thereof by the affidavit of the executor or administrator, extend the time for that purpose. [38 v. 146, § 60.]

§ 6064. Affidavit in such case. The affidavit required by the preceding section shall set forth the grounds of the application, the amount of money in the hands of the executor or administrator, applicable to the payment of the debts of the deceased; and that the executor or administrator has used due diligence to collect the assets and to pay the debts. [38 v. 146, § 61.]

§ 6065. When such further time will not be allowed. Further time shall not be allowed to the executor or administrator, to collect the assets of an estate that is solvent, if he has in his hands, at the time of his application, more than one hundred dollars in money, subject to the claims of creditors of the estate. [38 v. 146, § 62.]

§ 6066. What further time will be allowed. The time allowed by the court, for the collection of the assets of the estate, shall not be granted, at any one time, for a period beyond one year from the time of the application; nor shall the time be extended beyond five years from the date of the administration bond. [38 v. 146, § 63.]

The authority of an executor or administrator to represent an estate unless terminated in one of the modes provided by statute continues until the estate is fully settled, 48 O. S. 545.

§ 6067. Office of executor, etc., not to cease. The office of the executor or administrator shall not cease with the time allowed by law, or the court, for the collection of the assets of the estate. [38 v. 146, § 64.]

§ 6068. Discharge of debt in a will against an executor, etc., how construed. The discharge or bequest, in a will, of any debt or demand of a testator, against any executor named in his will, or against any other person, shall not be valid as against the creditors of the deceased; but shall be construed only as a spe-

cific bequest of such debt or demand; and the amount thereof shall be included in the inventory of the credits and effects of the deceased, and shall, if necessary, be applied in the payment of his debts; and if not necessary for that purpose, shall be paid in the same manner and proportion as other specific legacies. [38 v. 146, § 65.]

§ 6069. Naming a person executor not to discharge debt. The naming of any person executor, in a will, shall not operate as a discharge or bequest of any just claim which the testator had against such executor; but such claim shall be included among the credits and effects of the deceased, in the inventory; and the executor shall be liable for the same, as for so much money in his hands at the time such debt or demand becomes due; and he shall apply and distribute the same, in the payment of debts and legacies, and among the next of kin, as part of the personal estate of the deceased. [38 v. 146, § 66.]

The same rule applies to administrators, 4 O. 188; 17 O. 264; 20 O. 479; 2 O. S. 481; 16 O. S. 273. The principle does not apply to one who is only conditionally liable to the estate; and the appointment as administrator *de bonis non*, with the will annexed of one who was surety on the bond of the previous executor, does not make a debt due from such executor assets in the hands of such administrator by reason of such suretship, 27 O. S. 398. The debt becomes assets in the hands of the administrator although created after the death of the testator, 6 C. C. 49. Effect of insolvency of one of two executors, 9 C. C. 1, 207, 607; 34 Bull. 211. When beneficiaries innocent of executor's fraud in procuring sureties on bond, 54 O. S. 487.

§ 6070. Mortgaged premises to be considered personal assets. Executor, etc., may take possession. When any mortgagee of real estate, or any assignee of such mortgagee, shall die without having foreclosed the right of redemption, the mortgaged premises, and the debt secured thereby, shall be considered as personal assets in the hands of his executor or administrator, and shall be administered and accounted for as such; and if the mortgagee or assignee shall not have obtained possession of the mortgaged premises in his lifetime, his executor or administrator may take possession thereof, by open and peaceable entry, or by action, in like manner, as the deceased might have done if living. [38 v. 146, § 67.]

Mortgage held by testator against person named as executor of his will personal assets, 17 O. 264. Mortgages of real estate must be recorded in the office of the county recorder and take effect from the time they are delivered for record, § 4183, of chattels must be forthwith filed with township clerk, etc., § 4150-4151, and refiled within thirty days next preceding the end of one year from the date of the original filing, § 4155.

§ 6071. Executor or administrator may discharge mortgage. Possession before redemption. In case of the redemption of any such mortgage, the money paid thereon shall be received by the executor or administrator of the deceased, and he shall thereupon release and discharge the mortgage; and until such redemption, the executor or administrator, if possession shall have been taken, either by himself or by the deceased, shall be seized of the mortgaged premises, in trust for the same persons, whether creditors, next of kin, or others, who would be entitled to the money, if the premises had been redeemed. [38 v. 146, § 68.]

§ 6072. How executor or administrator to foreclose mortgage. Any mortgage belonging to the estate may be foreclosed by the executor or administrator in the same manner that the decedent might have foreclosed the same. [38 v. 146, § 69.]

§ 6073. How executor, etc., may compound with debtor. When any debtor of a deceased person shall be unable to pay all his debts, the executor or administrator, with the approbation of the probate court, may compound with such debtor, and give him a discharge, upon receiving a fair and just dividend of his estate and effects, or such part of said debt, as said court may deem beneficial to those interested in the estate of said deceased person. [38 v. 146, § 70.]

SALE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY, AND THE SALE-BILL.

§ 6074. What personal property the executor or administrator may sell and when appraisalment, etc., not required. The executor or administrator shall, within three months after the date of his bond, sell the whole of the personal property belonging to the estate, which is liable to the payment of debts, and is assets in his hands, to be administered, except promissory notes, and all claims, demands and rights

in action which can be collected by him, and except bonds and stocks when the sale of them is not necessary for the payment of debts; and, also, except the following:

First—Such as the widow may desire to take at the valuation made by the appraisers, she securing payment to the executor or administrator therefor, as other purchasers.

Second—Such property as is specifically bequeathed shall not be sold until the residue of the personal estate has been sold, and is found by the executor or administrator to be insufficient for the payment of the debts of the estate.

Third—The executor or administrator may defer the sale of the emblements or annual crops raised by labor, which were not severed from the land of the deceased, at the time of his death, beyond the three months herein prescribed for the sale of the assets; and the same may be sold before or after they are severed from the land, at the discretion of the executor or administrator, and in the mode prescribed for the sale of other goods and chattels: provided, however, that when by the terms of any last will the testator shall express a wish that there be no sale of his personal property, the court admitting the will to probate may, at its discretion, direct the omission thereof, and may, also, at any subsequent period, upon the application of any party interested, require, and for good cause shall require, such sale to be made; and provided further, that when by the terms of any last will the testator shall express a wish that there be no appraisement of his household goods and furniture, the court admitting the will to probate may, at its discretion, direct the omission of such appraisement, but may, at any time thereafter, require such appraisement to be made, upon the application of any party interested therein. [88 v. 348; 87 v. 298; 38 v. 146.]

Executor, etc., may sell at public sale without order of court, 52 O. S. 499, 517.

The right of the widow to take personal property at the appraisement is not limited to the time of making the appraisement, but she may at any time within the three months allowed the administrator for selling the same exercise this right until the property is put up for sale, and her right is not affected by any changes that may in the meantime have taken place in the market value of the property, 26 O. S. 538. Generally, 4 C. C. 326.

§ 6075. How property may be delivered to legatees. The property specifically bequeathed may be delivered over to the legatee entitled thereto, he securing the redelivery thereof, on demand, to the executor or administrator; otherwise the same shall remain in the hands of the executor or administrator, to be distributed or sold, as may be required by law and the condition of the estate. [38 v. 146, § 72.]

Form.—Know all men by these presents, that we, A. B., C. D. and E. F., are held and firmly bound to G. H., executor of the last will and testament [or administrator with the will annexed of the estate] of I. J., deceased, in the sum of [*double the value of the property*] for the payment of which we do jointly and severally bind ourselves.

The condition of the above obligation is such that, whereas, A. B. has received from the said G. H. the following property specifically bequeathed to him by the last will of said I. J. [*here describe the property.*] Now, therefore, if the said A. B. shall redeliver said property in as good order and condition as the same was in when received, in case such property shall be required for the payment of the debts of said decedent, then this obligation to be void, otherwise to remain in full force.

(Signed, etc.)

Executed in presence of _____

§ 6076. Personal property to be sold at public vendue, unless court otherwise order—not to be sold at private sale at less than appraised value, unless, etc. The sale of personal property shall be made at public vendue, after at least fifteen days' notice having been given in some newspaper in general circulation throughout the county, or by advertisement, set up in at least five public places in the county where such sale is to take place: provided, however, that the court may for good cause extend the time for sale; and provided, further, that whenever the court shall be satisfied, upon good and sufficient proof, that it would be for the advantage of the estate of the decedent to sell any part of said personal estate not taken by the widow at the valuation made by the appraisers, at private sale, the court may authorize the executor or administrator to sell the personal estate, or any part or parcel thereof at private sale, either for cash or upon such other terms as said court, may in its discretion, direct; but such executor or administrator shall not be authorized to sell such property at private sale, at less than its appraised value, unless the probate court shall be satisfied by the affidavit of at least three disinterested per-

sons that such property can not be sold at its appraised value, and that it will be for the best interest of the estate to sell the same at a less price, in which case such court may authorize such executor or administrator to sell the same for a less amount. Should any property thus ordered to be sold at private sale, be not sold within six months from the time of such order, or within such other time as may be fixed in the order, then said probate court may order the same to be sold at public auction in the same manner as though a private sale had not been ordered. [38 v. 146, § 73; 66 v. 30, § 1.]

Application to sell personal property at private sale.—In the matter of the estate of —, deceased. Probate court, — county, Ohio: The undersigned —, of the estate of —, deceased, respectfully represents to the court that it would be for the best interest of said estate to sell at private sale, as provided by law, certain goods and chattels of said deceased as mentioned in the inventory herein filed. He therefore asks the court for an order, authorizing him to sell at private sale for —, the appraised value thereof, the following personal property, to wit: — — —.

The state of Ohio, — county, ss: — being duly sworn says the statements contained in the above application are true as he verily believes. — — —.

Sworn to before me, this — day of —, 189—.

— — —, Probate Judge.

Notice of sale.—The personal property belonging to the estate of A. B., deceased, will be sold by the undersigned at public vendue, at the late residence of said deceased — on the — day of —, and continue from day to day thereafter until all the property is sold.

—, 189.

C. D., Administrator [or Executor.]

State of Ohio, — county, C. D., Administrator [or Executor] of the estate of —, deceased, makes oath that notice of the sale of the personal property of said deceased, of which the above is a true copy, was — county, where the deceased last dwelt, at least fifteen days previous to the sale of said property.

C. D., Administrator [or Executor.]

Sworn to and subscribed before me this — day of —, 189—.

— — — Probate Judge.

By — — —, Deputy Clerk.

Order to sell personal property at private sale. [Title.] To A. B., administrator of the estate [or executor of the last will and testament] of C. D., deceased.

In pursuance of an order and decree of said court, this day made in the matter of the estate of C. D., deceased, you are hereby authorized and required to proceed to sell, at private sale at not less than — — — the appraised value thereof, the following goods and chattels belonging to the estate of said decedent, to-wit: [Here give list] upon the following terms, to-wit: — — —

The deferred payments to bear interest from the day of sale, and to be secured by the promissory notes of the purchaser, with at least two amply responsible sureties thereon.

You will return this order within—months from this date and forthwith upon the execution of the same, together with your report thereon endorsed.

Witness my hand and the seal of said court, this—day of
A. D. 189—

Probate Judge.

Sale of notes and mortgages, 52 O. S. 499, 517.

§ 6077. Disposition of desperate claims. Upon proper proof being made by an executor or administrator to the probate court that any claim, debt or demand whatsoever belonging to the estate in his hands to be administered and accruing in the lifetime of the deceased, represented by such executor or administrator, is desperate: 1st, on account of the doubtful solvency or actual insolvency of the person or persons owing the same; 2d, on account of such debtor having availed him or herself of the bankrupt law of the United States; 3d, by reason of some legal or equitable defense which such debtor or debtors shall allege and make appear against the same; 4th, on account of the smallness of such claim and difficulty in its collection, either from the remoteness of the residence of the debtor, or the ignorance of the executor or administrator of such residence; the court may order such claim, debt, or demand to be compounded or sold, or to be filed in such court for the benefit of the heirs, devisees, or creditors of such deceased person as will sue for or recover the same, giving the creditors the preference, if they or any of them apply for the same before the final settlement of the estate, and such order of the court shall be a sufficient voucher to such executor or administrator. [47 v. 28, § 1.]

§ 6078. When notice of application to court for their sale necessary—publication of notice. In all cases where any of the claims or demands exceed the sum of ten dollars, or they all in the aggregate exceed the sum of five hundred dollars, the executor or administrator shall give notice of such intended application to said court for such order, at least three consecutive weeks previous to the day on which the application is to be

made, which notice shall be published in some newspaper having general circulation in such county; but if there be no newspaper in the county, then in some newspaper having a general circulation in said county; but if the claims are numerous they need not be described in such notice. [47 v. 28, § 2.]

§ 6079. Public or private sales terms of compounding to be fixed in order. If the court shall order a sale of such debts or demands, the executor or administrator shall give public notice as aforesaid, of the time and place of sale, three consecutive weeks previous to the day of sale, at which they shall be sold to the highest bidder; but the court may, in its discretion, order a private sale of such debts and demands, in like manner and for like reasons as provided for the private sale of goods and chattels; and if the court authorize the compounding of such claims or any of them, the court shall in the order fix the sum for which the same may be compounded. [47 v. 28, § 3.]

§ 6080. How corporation stock sold. The executor or administrator may sell either at public or private sale any railroad stock or other stock or shares in any corporation; but if he sell at private sale, it shall be for a sum not less than shall be for that purpose fixed by an order of the probate court. [60 v. 95, § 1.]

Sale without order of court not void, 11 Bull 67, see 52 O. S. 517.

§ 6081. What credit to be given. In all sales of personal property a credit shall be given by the executor or administrator, of not less than three and not more than nine months, unless otherwise ordered by the court, when the amount purchased exceeds three dollars. [38 v. 146, § 74.]

§ 6082. Security to be taken. Notes or bonds, with two or more approved sureties, shall, in all cases of sale on credit, be taken by the executor or administrator. [38 v. 146, § 75.]

An administrator, in disposing of the personal property of the estate, without proper security for its payment, is guilty of a breach of official duty, and for any damage or loss thereby occasioned to the estate, he and his sureties are liable, 19 O. S. 27.

§ 6083. When executor or administrator not liable for loss. An executor or administrator shall not be responsible for any loss happening by the insolvency of the purchaser at such sale, or his sureties, if satisfactory evidence is adduced, that such executor or administrator proceeded with due caution, in taking security, and has used due diligence to collect said notes and bonds. [38 v. 146, § 78.]

§ 6084. Executor or administrator to make out list of articles liable to sale—Duty of clerk of such sale. The executor or administrator shall, previous to any public sale, make out a list of all the articles mentioned in the inventory, which are liable to sale, in the order they are set down in the inventory, whether the same are destroyed, taken by the widow at the appraisement, or otherwise forthcoming or not; and some suitable clerk, who is not interested in the estate, shall, at the time of sale, place opposite to each item upon said list, the names of the purchaser or purchasers, and the amount for which the item mentioned, or any part thereof, was sold; and if there be any articles on said list which shall not be sold, the clerk shall enter opposite to such article, the words "not sold," or the words "taken by the widow at the appraisement," or other statement, according to the fact; and if any articles be sold, which are not mentioned in the inventory, the same shall be so designated on the sale bill by the clerk. [38 v. 146, § 77.]

§ 6085. Construction of preceding section. Nothing contained in the preceding section shall be so construed as to require the executor or administrator to sell each article in the order in which the same is stated in the list taken from the inventory, nor to require articles, which are mentioned in the list, under a single item, to be put up and sold together; but that the articles mentioned in the sale bill shall be stated in the same order in which they are entered upon the inventory; so that the same may be readily compared by the court, and by parties interested in the estate. [38 v. 146, § 78.]

26086. Sale bill to be signed by clerk, sworn to by the executor or administrator and filed—returns of private sale. The sale-bill shall be signed by the clerk, and the executor or administrator shall make oath before some officer, authorized to administer oaths, that the same is, in all respects, correct, to the best of his knowledge and belief; the sale-bill, with a certificate of such oath annexed thereto, shall be filed, by the executor or administrator, in the probate court, within six weeks from the time of such sale, and all returns of private sales shall be sworn to by the executor or administrator. [38 v. 146, § 79.]

Sale bill of the personal property belonging to the estate of A. B., deceased, sold at public auction by C. D., administrator of the estate [or executor of the last will and testament] of said decedent, on the — day of —, A. D. 189—.

| NO. OF ITEM. | PROPERTY AS INVENTORIED. | VALUE AS INVENTORIED. | PURCHASER | PRICE. |
|--------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|-----------|----------|
| | | \$ Cts | | \$ Cts |
| | | | | |

I hereby certify the foregoing sale bill to be correct, _____, Clerk of sale.

State of Ohio, — County, ss: Personally appeared before me, the undersigned, Judge of the Probate Court of said county, C. D., administrator of the estate [or executor of the last will and testament] of A. B., deceased, who being sworn says that the foregoing sale bill of the personal property of the said deceased is in all respects correct according to the best of his knowledge and belief. C. D.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this — day of —, 188—, Probate Judge.

Form of return of private sale (§ 6412):

State of Ohio, — County, ss. In Probate Court. A. B., administrator of the estate [or executor of the last will and testament] of C. D., deceased, being duly sworn, says that in obedience to the foregoing order, he sold said goods and chattels, commencing on the — day of —, A. D. 189—, and closing on the — day of —, A. D. 189—, for the sum of — dollars, said sum being the appraised value of the same, and the highest price he could get after having made diligent endeavor to obtain the best price for said property.

A detailed schedule and list of said sale is herewith returned and filed, A. B., Administrator, etc.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this — day of —, A. D. 189—, Probate Judge.

§ 6087. How return of sale bill enforced. If any executor or administrator shall refuse or neglect to return the said sale-bill, or fail to make return of any private sale, within six weeks after the sale, the same proceedings may be had against him and his sureties, as are provided in cases of neglect or refusal to return an inventory. [38 v. 146, § 80.]

§ 6047.

THE NOTICE TO CREDITORS: THE AUTHENTICATION AND PAYMENT OF DEBTS, AND PAYMENT OF LEGACIES.

§ 6088. When and how executor or administrator to give notice of his appointment. Every executor or administrator shall, within three months after giving bond for the discharge of his trust, cause notice of his appointment to be published in some newspaper of general circulation in the county, in which the letters were issued, for three consecutive weeks. [38 v. 146, § 81.]

Form.—The undersigned has been duly appointed executor of the last will and testament [*or* administrator *or* administrator *de bonis non* of the estate] of A. B., deceased, late of _____ County, Ohio.

— day of —, 18—

C—D—.

A notice of appointment is good, though the fact of the appointment is not expressly and explicitly stated therein, and the notice consists merely of a demand, officially signed by the administrator, that all persons indebted to the estate come forward and make payment; and that all persons having claims against the same are notified to present the same, 2 O. S. 156.

§ 6089. Affidavit as evidence of notice. An affidavit of the executor or administrator, or of the person employed by him to give such notice, being made, filed, and recorded, together with a copy of the notice, in the probate court, within one year after giving bond as aforesaid, shall be admitted as evidence of the time, place, and manner in which the notice was given. [38 v. 146, § 82.]

Form.—State of Ohio, _____ county, ss. Personally appeared before me, a notary public in and for _____ county, _____ for the publishers of [*naming newspaper*] who, being duly sworn says that the annexed advertisement was published in the _____ a newspaper printed and of general circulation

in said county for three consecutive weeks, commencing upon the _____ day of _____ 18____ and that each insertion was upon _____ day. [*If the newspaper has also a daily edition, add*] Affiant further says that a daily and weekly edition of said newspaper is published, and that the circulation of the daily in this county exceeds that of the weekly, and that the cost of publication in the daily does not exceed that of the weekly.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this _____ day of _____
A. D. 18_____

Notary Public in and for _____ county, Ohio.

§ 6090. In what order debts to be paid. Every executor or administrator shall proceed with diligence to pay the debts of the deceased, and shall apply the assets to the payment of debts in the following order:

First—The funeral expenses, those of the last sickness, and the expenses of administration.

Second—The allowance made to the widow and children for their support for twelve months.

Third—Debts entitled to a preference, under the laws of the United States.

Fourth—Public rates and taxes, and sums due the state for duties on sales at auction.

Fifth—To every person who shall have performed manual labor in the service of the deceased, during his life time, out of any funds that shall come into his hands as such administrator or executor, before the payment of the general creditors, the full amount of the wages due to such person for such labor performed within twelve months preceding the death of the party for whom such labor was performed, not exceeding one hundred and fifty dollars.

Sixth—Debts due to all other persons.

And if there be not enough, after paying any one of said classes, to pay all the debts of the next of the other classes, all the creditors of the latter class shall be paid ratably, in proportion to their respective debts; and no payment shall be made to creditors of any one class, until all those of a preceding class or classes, of whose claims the executor or administrator shall have had notice, shall be fully paid. [80 v. 78; 38 v. 146, § 83; 64 v. 211.]

First—Applies to estate of deceased married woman, though such deceased left surviving her a husband having property, 44 O. S. 184; see generally, 10 Bull. 338. Attorney's fees, 52 O. S. 200, 206.

Second—See § 6040 n. Land may be sold to pay the allowance for the support of the widow and her children, 18 O. S. 234. This section is an expressed declaration that the year's allowance to a widow is a debt of the estate and that she is a creditor thereof. 2 C. C. 336. Effect of ante-nuptial contract, 35 Bull. 161.

Third—See §§ 3466, 3467 U. S. Rev. Stat.

Fourth—Taxes on real and personal property, §§ 2784, 2845, 2847, 2849, 2851. Entry for taxation when some of executors reside without limits of city, 10 O. S. 431. Administrator having no personal assets may apply for order to sell lands to pay taxes, 8 O. 52. He is not authorized to pay taxes levied on real estate after decedent's death, 6 O. 237. Where administration of an estate is committed to two or more persons residing in different counties the "moneys, credits and investments" belonging to the estate must be listed for taxation under § 2785 in the county where the administrator having actual possession and control of the property to be listed resides at the time of listing, 43 O. S. 406. The heir may pay taxes upon land after ancestor's death, 6 O. 227. Collateral inheritance tax, p. 522.

An administrator can not be allowed directly or through his attorney, to compromise, adjust, and settle claims against the estate for which he is acting for less than their face value and put the difference in his own pocket; and the rule is the same whether the agent or attorney acts for such administrator officially or personally, and whether he acts in making such settlement as the attorney of the administrator solely or for him and others with a view to their joint profit, and in either case the benefits received must inure to the benefit of the estate, 32 O. S. 532. Where a contract is executed and the legal title to the property has not passed the administrator of the deceased party possesses the power to compromise and rescind the contract where it may reasonably be considered for the interest of the estate to make such settlement, 4 O. S. 1. While the personal representative of an estate may at his discretion perform or rescind the contract of his intestate imposing an obligation or duty as may be for the best interests of the estate, his acts are, as a general rule, subject to the approval of the court, 8 O. S. 450.

§ 6091. Previous section not to affect lien. Nothing in the preceding section shall affect or impair any lien, legal or equitable, which any creditor or other person shall have upon the personal estate of the deceased during his life-time. [38 v. 146, § 84.]

Upon the decease of a debtor, his estate real and personal, stands for the payment of his general creditors alike, and one creditor can not by superior diligence acquire a superior right over the others, 1 O. S. 238. The individual creditors of a deceased member of a firm can not claim a preference in the decedent's individual estate as against the creditors of the firm, 6 O. 103. A creditor can not by making a levy subsequent to the death of his debtor, under a judgment obtained against him before his death, obtain a lien upon either his personal or real estate in preference to other creditors, 5 O. 231. A sale under such levy is void, 2 O. 287. See generally, 2 C. C. R. 336; 43 O. S. 545, 549.

§ 6092. Claims against estate. How authenticated. Expenses of authentication. By whom allowed. Upon any claim being presented against the estate of any deceased person, the executor or administrator may require satisfactory vouchers in support thereof, and also the affidavit of the claimant, that such claim is justly due, that no payments have been made thereon, and that there are no set-offs against the same to the knowledge of such claimant; which oath may be taken before any justice of the peace, or other officer authorized to administer oaths, and the expense thereof shall be allowed by the executor or administrator, if the claim itself is allowed. [38 v. 146, § 85.]

Form.—State of Ohio, _____ county, ss.—A. B., being duly sworn, says he is the owner of the annexed claim against the estate of C. D., deceased, that the same is justly due; that no payments have been made thereon [except such as appear thereon credited] and that there are no set-offs against the same to the knowledge and belief of affiant.

A. B.—

Sworn to and subscribed by A. B. before me this—day of _____ A. D. 188.

Indorsement on claim.—Allowed as a valid claim against the estate of C. D., deceased. E. F. Administrator.

Notes.—Reasonable time allowed for examining claim, 13 O. 41. Presentation waived by taking issue on validity of claim, 36 O. S. 454. Necessity of presentation does not apply to revival of action, 29 O. 577. Allowance not conclusive of validity, 39 O. S. 112, § 6216. Presentation to administrator *de bonis non*, after allowance by administrator unnecessary, 39 O. S. 112. Where an administrator has seen and examined a claim against the estate, and is subsequently requested to allow it, which he refuses to do, such claim being present in the pocket of its owner, and the administrator so told, a formal presentation of the claim is not necessary, but may be presumed to be waived, 15 O. S. 15, see § 6097 n. It is error not to admit letter of administrator in evidence to show rejection of claim or cross-examine witness as to letter, 1 C. C. R. 531. Waiver, 10 C. C. 652.

The allowance of a claim is *prima facie* evidence of the liability of the estate for the debt, not conclusive, 8 O. 248. A distinct refusal to allow a claim by an executor telling the creditor to consider it rejected is a rejection, 14 O. S. 122. Where the same person is administrator of the creditor as well as the debtor estate no formal presentation or allowance of the claim within four years from the date of the bond of the administrator of the debtor estate is necessary, 39 O. S. 112, 122. Payment of a part of a claim by administrator without disputing the balance is a sufficient allowance of the whole claim. The administrator may require proof by vouchers and affidavit, but unless he requires it such strict formal presentation is not necessary, 3 C. C. 431.

Where the affidavit accompanying the note was informal but no objection was taken to the informalities and the claim was rejected on its merits by indorsement on the back the technical objection to the affidavit was held waived, *Id.* Where an original note was presented with an affidavit that the note was a just claim; that all the payments made thereon were endorsed thereon and by a clerical error the amount was understated but the whole claim was rejected it was held that the claimant might sue for the full amount due on the note, *Id.* After a mortgage creditor had obtained decrees for sale of the mortgage premises of the debtor the debtor died. The will gave the executor power to sell the lands of the debtor. The holder of the mortgages agreed with executor that the latter might sell the lands and account for the proceeds, this was held an "allowance," 40 O. S. 528. In an action against an administrator it is essential to prove a presentation of such claim to the administrator and its rejection or what is equivalent thereto by him or to show some other reason why the administrator is liable to be sued notwithstanding the provisions of § 6118, 1 C. C. 581. Taxes, 48 O. S. 111.

§ 6093. Doubtful claims against an estate to be referred to arbitration. If the executor or administrator doubt the justice of any claim presented, and verified as aforesaid, he may enter into an agreement in writing, with the claimant, to refer the matter in controversy to three disinterested persons, who, if the claim does not exceed one hundred dollars, shall be approved of by a justice of the peace of the county in which the letters were issued; or if the claim exceed one hundred dollars, the referees shall be approved of by the probate judge of such county. [50 v. 126, § 1.]

Form of agreement to refer.—Whereas, the undersigned A. B., holds a claim against the estate of C. D., deceased, in the sum of —— dollars [*state the nature of the claim*] which he has presented for allowance to E. F., the executor of the last will and testament of [or administrator of the estate of] said decedent: Whereas said defendant E. F., disputes the validity of said claim [or denies that the claim is a just debt against said estate.] It is therefore agreed between the said A. B. and E. F., to refer the matter in dispute to the arbitration of G. H. I. J. and K. L., who shall be subject to the approval of M. N., of —— County [*in which letters were issued.*] [But if the claim does not exceed one hundred dollars say] who shall be subject to the approval of O. P., a justice of the peace, of —— County (*where letters were issued*), that this agreement with the approval of said referees shall be filed with said O. P. (or any other justice of the county the parties may agree upon) and such further proceedings shall be had before said justice as the statute provides.

Dated —— day of —— 188—

[Signed.]

Indorsement.—I approve the referees within named.
____ day of ____ 188____ Probate Judge,
or justice of the Peace of ____ county.

It is not necessary under this section that an action be brought on the award, but the court may enter judgment on the award when made, 11 Bull 117. Rejection of claim by executor on which suit has been brought does not estop him from submitting it to arbitration, Id. The power of an executor or administrator to submit to arbitration a disputed claim is not affected by the provisions of the statute which authorizes the submission of such disputed claims to referees, 9 O. S. 338.

§ 6094. How proceeded on if claim is less than one hundred dollars. If the amount of said claim so referred shall not exceed one hundred dollars, upon filing the agreement of reference and the approval of the referees, with such justice of the peace as the parties may agree upon, the justice shall docket the cause, appoint a day of trial, issue a citation for the referees, and subpoenas for witnesses; and the cause shall be regulated, and shall, in all things, proceed as is provided for arbitration before justices of the peace, except, that if judgment is rendered against the executor or administrator for the debt, damages or costs, it shall be rendered, and execution shall issue thereon, as in actions against executors and administrators. [38 v. 146, § 87.]

See § 6566-6572, arbitrations before justices of the peace.

§ 6095. Id. If it exceeds one hundred dollars. But if the claim so referred to arbitration exceed one hundred dollars, upon filing the agreement of reference, in the probate court of the county in which the letters were issued, the probate judge shall docket the cause, and make an order referring the matter in controversy to the referees as selected. [88 v. 124; 38 v. 146, § 88.]

§ 6096. Referees to report to court.—Proceedings, powers, and compensation of referees.—Costs. The referees shall thereupon proceed to hear and determine the matter, and make their report thereon to the said probate court; and the same proceedings may be had before said referees, in all respects; the referees shall have the same powers, be entitled to the same compensation, as if the reference were made under the provisions made for arbitrations under a rule of the court of common pleas; and the court may set aside the

report of the referees, or appoint others in their places, or confirm such report, and adjudge costs, as in actions against executors and administrators; and the judgment of the court thereupon shall be valid and effectual, in all respects, as in other cases. [90 v. 200; 38 v. 146, § 89.]

When the probate judge approves of the referees, his duty and authority in the matter end, and the reference must be perfected in, and the report of the referees made to the court of common pleas and there disposed of, 15 O. S. 173. See § 5801 et seq., 9 Bull 244; 11 Bull 117.

§ 6097. When claim barred if not sued within six months after rejection—What deemed a rejection. If a claim against the estate of any deceased person be exhibited to the executor or administrator, before the estate is represented insolvent, and be disputed or rejected by him, and the same shall not have been referred, the claimant shall, within six months after such dispute or rejection, if the debt, or any part thereof, be then due, or within six months after some part thereof shall have become due, commence a suit for the recovery thereof, or be forever barred from maintaining any action thereon; and no action shall be maintained thereon after the said period, by any other person deriving title thereto from such claimant. A claim shall be deemed disputed or rejected, if the executor or administrator shall, on presentation of the vouchers thereof, refuse, on demand made for that purpose, to indorse thereon his allowance of the same as a valid claim against the estate. [38 v. 146, § 90.]

Sufficiency of presentation, 6092, n. Refusal to allow a "rejection" within the meaning of act, (1 Cur. 708) 14 O. S. 122; must precede action, 18 O. 41. Error not to admit evidence as to rejection, 1 C. C. R. 531. Specific demand for indorsement of rejection or allowance need not be averred or proved, 28 O. S. 584. Limitation of action, six months after rejection, 4 O. S. 272; 2 W. L. M. 540; 2 C. C. R. 140. Limitation of six months does not apply when claim is allowed, 29 O. S. 569; 39 O. S. 112, 121. Setting aside the will does not excuse non-presentation, 38 O. S. 413. Payment of part of a claim by an administrator without disputing the balance is a sufficient allowance of the whole claim, 39 O. S. 112. Verbal notice to the administrator of an estate by the widow of the deceased not to allow a specified claim against the estate is not sufficient proof of fraud on the part of

§ 6098 CLAIMS REJECTED AT INSTANCE OF HEIR, ETC. 276

the administrator for afterward making such allowance, *Id.* Where the same person is administrator of the creditor as well as the debtor estate, no formal presentation or allowance of the claim within four years from the date of the bond of the administrator of the debtor estate is necessary, but in such case the claim is extinguished as soon as funds applicable to its payment come to the hands of the administrator, *Id.*

Under this section it is error in the court below to render judgment against the estate of the deceased person upon a claim due and disallowed more than six months prior to the commencement of the action. The failure of the executor to lead in bar such statute does not give a right to such judgment, 2 C. C. R. 140. By this section a creditor whose claim is rejected "shall commence a suit thereon" within six months or be barred. This is not a special proceeding but a civil action, 8 C. C. 448. Waiver, 10 C. C. 652. Not disputing or rejecting a claim an allowance, 12 C. C. 46. Action within six months after rejection dismissed otherwise than on the merits takes case out of limitation, 12 *Id.* 31. Neither demand for legacy, 50 O. S. 13, nor additions to tax returns, 48 O. S. 89, nor judgment against administrator, 5 C. C. 114, 118, need be presented before suing.

§ 6098. When claim shall be rejected at instance of heir or creditor—Action against administrator or executor—parties—costs. If any heir or creditor of a deceased person, or any person who has purchased, or claims to hold, by purchase or otherwise, from such heir, any lands or other property inherited by such heir from such decedent, shall file in the probate court of the county in which administration is taken out on any estate, a written requisition on the administrator or executor, to disallow and reject any claim presented for allowance, and whether said claim has been allowed or not, but which has not been paid in full, and shall enter into an undertaking, with sufficient surety, to be approved by the probate judge, conditioned to pay all costs and expenses of contesting such claim, in case it shall be finally allowed, such claim shall, in such case be disallowed and rejected by such administrator or executor, and the holder of such claim shall be required, within six months after such rejection of such claim, to bring his action against such administrator or executor, to enforce such claim, and if he recover, the judgment shall be against the said administrator or executor; and in such action, such heir, creditor, or other person claiming to hold such property, shall be made a party defendant with such administrator or executor, and shall have the right to plead and make any defense to such action which such administrator or

executor could make; whenever such written requisition and undertaking shall be so filed in the probate court, the probate judge shall at once notify such administrator or executor thereof; and such administrator or executor shall thereupon at once notify the holder of such claim that such claim is rejected and disallowed; and if the proceedings shall have been commenced to sell the lands of such decedent to pay such claim, such proceedings shall be stayed, and no further order or decree taken therein, until after the validity of such claim shall have been determined, and if the plaintiff recover, the judgment shall be against the administrator or executor, but the costs shall be awarded against the party filing the requisition to disallow the claim. [74 v. 91, § 1]

Bond to reject claim.—Know all men by these presents, that we, A. B., C. D. and E. F., are held and firmly bound unto G. H., executor of the last will and testament [or administrator of the estate] of I. J., deceased, in the sum of —— dollars to be paid to the said G. H., as aforesaid and his successors, for which payment well and truly to be made we bind ourselves, our heirs, executors and administrators severally and firmly by these presents. The condition of the above obligation is such that whereas A. B. has this day filed in the Probate Court of _____ County, Ohio, his written requisition on the said G. H., executor of the last will and testament [or administrator of the estate] of I. J., deceased, as aforesaid, to disallow and reject the claim of X. Y. against the estate of said I. J., amounting to the sum of —— dollars. Now therefore, if the said A. B. shall well and truly pay all costs and expenses of contesting said claim, in case it shall be finally allowed as [decided by a court of competent jurisdiction to be] a valid and proper claim against said estate, then the above obligation to be void, otherwise to remain in full force and virtue.

Signed at —— by us this —— day of —— 189—.

Executed in presence of, etc.

Requisition.—To G. H., executor of the last will and testament [or administrator of the estate] of I. J., deceased.

You will take notice that the undersigned, a creditor of the estate of I. J., deceased, does hereby require you to reject and disallow the claim of X. Y. against said estate for the sum of —— dollars [describe claim].¹ Said claim having been as I am informed presented to you for allowance. A. B.

Entry. [Title.]—It appearing to the court that A. B., a creditor of the estate of said deceased has filed in this court a written requisition on G. H., the executor, etc., of said deceased, to disallow the claim of X. Y. against said estate, described in said requisition, and having entered into a bond to said G. H., as required by law in such case, which bond has been approved by the court, said executor, etc., is hereby ordered and directed to disallow said claim.

Note.—The party giving the bond must be made a party to the suit upon the rejected claim, and permitted to defend if he desires, or he will not be liable for the costs and expenses of

such suit, 1 C. C. R. 572. In a suit by an administrator to recover upon a bond given in pursuance of the provisions of this section, it is necessary to enable him to recover for him to show that its requirements have been strictly complied with, *Id.* Verbal notice to the administrator of an estate by the widow of the deceased not to allow a specified claim against the estate, is not sufficient proof of fraud on the part of the administrator for afterwards making such allowance, 39 O. S. 112.

§ 6099. How debt due to executor or administrator to be paid. No preference. No part of the assets of the deceased shall be retained by an executor or administrator, in satisfaction of his own debt or claim, until it shall have been proved to and allowed by the probate court; and such debt shall not be entitled to any preference over others of the same class. [38 v. 146, § 91.]

Where a creditor was appointed administrator of his debtor's estate, and died without receiving any assets, it was held that it was not to be assumed that the debt was paid, nor would it under such circumstances be extinguished. But it was said that if the administrator had assets out of which he might have lawfully retained his claim it would be presumed that the debt was paid, 5 O. 72. The principle that the appointment of a debtor as administrator converts the debt into assets in his hands to be accounted for does not apply to one who is only contingently liable to the estate, 27 O. S. 398.

§ 6100. Procedure on presentation of executor's or administrator's claim to probate court. Whenever an executor or administrator shall present to the probate court for its allowance, any debt or claim of which he is the owner, against the estate which he represents, amounting to fifty dollars or more, the court shall fix a day, not less than four weeks nor more than six weeks from the presentation of said debt or claim, when the testimony touching said debt or claim, shall be heard; and the court shall forthwith issue an order, directed to said executor or administrator, requiring him to give notice in writing to all the heirs, legatees or devisees of said decedent interested in said estate, and such creditors as are therein named, which notice shall contain a statement of the amount claimed and designate the time fixed for hearing the testimony and shall be served upon the persons named in said order at least twenty days before the time fixed for such hearing; and if any of the persons mentioned

in said order are non-residents of the county, service of said notice may be made upon them by publication for three consecutive weeks in a weekly newspaper, published or circulating in said county; all of the persons named in the order shall be deemed parties to the proceeding and any other person having an interest in the estate may come in and be made a party thereto. [70 v. 56, § 1.]

§ 6101. Hearing. Exceptions. Appeal. Upon the hearing as to the allowance of said debt or claim by the said court, exception may be taken to any decision of the court upon any matter of law, by any person who may be affected thereby, and bills of exception may be taken and allowed, and proceedings in error had after a final order or judgment as is provided in other cases; and an appeal may be taken to the court of common pleas of the proper county from any order or judgment of the probate court allowing or disallowing such debt or claim or any part thereof, by any person who may be affected thereby, when the amount claimed by such executor or administrator exceeds one hundred dollars; and the matter so appealed shall be tried, heard and decided in said common pleas court in the same manner, and the proceedings therein shall be the same as nearly as may be practicable, as if the said common pleas court had original jurisdiction thereof, but without pleadings unless pleadings be ordered by the court to be filed; the person so appealing shall, within twelve days after the making of such order or judgment, give a written undertaking to the state, for the use of the persons who may be interested therein, with one or more sureties to be approved by the probate judge, conditioned that the person appealing shall pay all costs which may be awarded against him in the appellate court, and the bond shall be in such amount as the said probate judge may prescribe. [69 v. 105, § 2.]

§ 6102. How estate of deceased joint debtor liable. When two or more persons shall be indebted in any joint contract, or upon a judgment founded upon any such contract and either of them shall die, his estate

shall be liable therefor, as if the contract had been joint and several, or as if the judgment had been against himself alone. [38 v. 146, § 92.]

This section abrogates the common law rule, 5 O. S. 586; 43 O. S. 299, 302. The surviving obligor or obligors in a joint contract may be joined with the personal representatives of a deceased obligor, in an action upon such contract, and a several judgment can be rendered against each, *Id.* Where partners are indebted for services rendered to them the indebtedness is joint, and under the former practice, on the death of one the only remedy of the creditor at law was a suit against the surviving partner; but by the statute the debt becomes a joint and several obligation, and the creditor has his election to sue the surviving partner or the administrator of the deceased partner or both the surviving partner and the administrator, 42 O. S. 302. Where two administrators give a joint bond with surety for the faithful administration of the estate that may come into their possession and thereafter all the property of the deceased comes into their joint possession, if waste is committed by one of the administrators after the death of the other, the surety can require that the estates of both be exhausted before he shall be liable for the surviving administrator's default, 45 O. S. 525. The surviving administrator and the representatives of the deceased administrator will be jointly liable to indemnify the surety, *Id.* By the provisions of this section a judgment rendered against one of two joint debtors and the administrator of the estate of another is a several and not a joint judgment, 5 C. C. 114, 117; 7 *Id.* 227.

§ 6103. Preceding section not to affect rights of surety, etc. The preceding section shall not be so construed as to affect the rights of a surety, when certified as such, in a judgment rendered jointly against him and his principal. [38 v. 146, § 93.]

§ 6104. Debts not due may be paid upon rebate of interest. Debts not due may be paid by an executor or administrator, according to the class to which they may belong, after discounting the legal interest upon the sum paid for the time unexpired, if the claim does not bear interest before maturity. [38 v. 146, § 94.]

§ 6105. How and when execution may issue against an executor. No execution shall issue upon a judgment against an executor or administrator, unless upon the order of the court which appointed him, or unless the eighteen months allowed by law, or the further time allowed by the court for the collection of the assets of the estate, have expired; and if an account

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has been rendered, and settled by the court, execution shall issue only for the sum that shall have appeared, on the settlement of such account, to have been a just proportion of the assets applicable to the judgment. [38 v. 146, § 95.]

§ 6106. Costs in actions against an estate, when not recoverable. In suits for the recovery of money only, or of specific personal property against the estate, in which no provision is made herein in relation to costs, no costs shall be recovered against the executor or administrator, to be levied of his property or of the property of the deceased, unless it appear that the demand on which the action was founded, was presented within one year after his giving bond for the discharge of his trust, that its payment was unreasonably resisted or neglected, or that the defendant refused to refer the same, pursuant to the preceding provisions; in which case the court may direct such costs to be levied of the property of the defendant, or of the deceased, as shall be just, having reference to the facts that appeared on the trial. [38 v. 146, § 96.]

§ 6107. Executions against executor or administrator.
Action upon suggestion of waste. Trial and judgment. All executions against executors and administrators, for debts due from the deceased, shall, except in the cases otherwise provided for herein, run against the goods and estate of the deceased in their hands; and when any execution against an executor or administrator, for a debt due from the estate of the deceased, is returned unsatisfied, the creditor may bring an action, upon a suggestion of waste, against the executor or administrator, and if the defendant shall not show to the contrary, he shall be deemed guilty of waste, and shall be personally liable for the amount of such waste, when it can be ascertained; and if the amount of such waste can not be ascertained, the said executor or administrator shall be liable for the amount due on the original judgment, with interest thereon, from the time when it was rendered, and judgment and execution shall be awarded accordingly, as for his own debt. [38 v. 146, § 97.]

Executions against executors or administrators for debts due from the deceased shall, except in cases provided for, run against the goods and estate of the deceased in their hands, 39 O. S. 120. See 2 C. C. 351.

§ 6108. When executor or administrator to be liable to the suit of a creditor of deceased. No executor or administrator shall be liable to the suit of a creditor of the deceased until after the expiration of eighteen months from the date of his administration bond, or the further time allowed by the court for the collection of the assets of the estate; unless it be for the recovery of a demand that would not be affected by the insolvency of the estate; or unless it be brought after the estate has been represented insolvent, for the purpose of ascertaining a claim that is contested; or unless the claim has been exhibited to the executor or administrator, and has been disputed or rejected by him. [38 v. 146, § 98.]

See § 6097, n.

Petition must aver that eighteen months have elapsed or claim comes within exceptions, 3 W. L. M. 134. Action against surviving obligors and administrator of deceased obligor must aver the lapse of eighteen months, 12 O. S. 252. The section has no application to suits on administration bonds, 2 O. S. 575, see §§ 6210, 6212, and does not apply to revival of action before judgment, 29 O. S. 577. By the allowance of a claim by an administrator the statute of limitations ceases to run against it, 36 O. S. 112. Presentation waived by taking issue on validity of claim, 36 O. S. 454; 10 C. C. 652. Where suit is brought against administrator within eighteen months of his appointment it must appear that the claim has been disputed or rejected, 3 C. C. 431. This section has no application to a suit to enforce a statutory liability of a deceased holder of stock in an insolvent corporation, 1 C. C. 105.

§ 6109. When executor or administrator may proceed to pay debts without being liable for deficiency of assets. If any executor or administrator, who shall have given notice of his appointment, as provided in this chapter, shall not, within one year thereafter have notice of demands against the estate, which will authorize him to represent it insolvent, he may, after the expiration of said one year, proceed to pay the debts due from the estate; and he shall not become personally liable to any other creditor, in consequence of any such payments made before notice of his demand, although the remaining estate should be insufficient to satisfy such last mentioned creditor. [38 v. 146, § 99.]

Overpayments made at executor's peril, 5 O. 86; but he may recover back the excess as for money of his own paid by mistake, 5 O. 586. Liability for attorney's fees, 52 O. S. 200.

§ 6110. And if whole estate be paid and afterwards other claims presented he shall not be liable therefor. If any executor or administrator shall have paid away, in manner aforesaid, the whole of the estate and effects of the deceased, before notice of the demand of any other creditor, he shall not be required, in consequence of such new demand, to represent the estate insolvent, but may plead that fact; and upon proving such payments, he shall be discharged. [38 v. 146, § 100.]

Administrator can sell land after supposed final settlement and after partition by heirs, 17 O. S. 242. See former decisions not applicable to present section, 7 O. (1 pt.) 21; 5 O. 586.

§ 6111. If so much paid away as to leave insufficient assets to satisfy subsequent claims—How far liable. If any executor or administrator shall have paid away, in manner aforesaid, so much of the estate and effects of the deceased, that the remainder shall be insufficient to satisfy any demand of which he shall afterward have notice, he shall be liable to pay, on such last mentioned demand, only so much as may then remain in his hands; and if there be two or more such demands exhibited, which shall, together, exceed the amount of assets remaining in his hands, he may represent the estate insolvent, and shall divide and pay over what shall remain in his hands, to and among such creditors as shall prove their debts, under the commission of insolvency, pursuant to such order as the court shall make in that behalf; but the creditors of the deceased, who shall have been previously paid by the executor or administrator, as aforesaid, shall not be liable to refund any part of the amount so received by them. [38 v. 146, § 101.]

§ 6112. If assets are exhausted in paying preferred claims,—Executor or administrator not liable for payment of subsequent claim. If it shall appear, upon settlement of the administration account in court, that the whole estate and effects which have come to the hands of the executor or administrator, have been exhausted in paying the charges of administration,

the allowance to the widow and children of the deceased, and the charges of his last sickness and funeral, or any other debts or claims, entitled by law to a preference over the common creditors of the deceased, such settlement shall be a sufficient bar to any action brought against the executor or administrator, by any creditor who is not entitled to such preference; and the executor or administrator may plead and give the same in evidence, although the estate may not have [been] represented insolvent. [38 v. 146, § 102.]

§ 6113. Limitation of action by creditors. Proviso as to claims accruing after four years. No executor or administrator, after having given notice of his appointment, as provided in this chapter, shall be held to answer to the suit of any creditor of the deceased, unless it be commenced within four years from the time of his giving bond as aforesaid, excepting in the cases hereinafter mentioned: provided, however, that any creditor whose cause of action shall accrue or shall have accrued after the expiration of four years from the time that the executor or administrator of such estate shall give or shall have given bond according to law, and before such estate is fully administered, may commence and prosecute such action at any time within one year after the accruing of such cause of action, and before such estate shall have been fully administered; and no cause of action against any executor or administrator shall be adjudged barred, by lapse of time, until the expiration of one year from the time of the accruing thereof. [38 v. 146, § 103; 45 v. 25, § 1.]

Limitation of action to enforce parol contract, 48 O. S. 32.

Limitation in favor of executor, etc., not applicable to devisees, 17 O. S. 288. Claims against estate not affected by allowance of further time, 2 O. S. 156. Neglect of creditor to present claim for allowance whereby the estate of one security is released under the limitation of this section does not discharge co-surety, 20 O. S. 837. Creditor barred of his action on note under this section may have his remedy in equity on mortgage, 11 O. S. 42. Limitation applies to actions on guardian's bond, and the disability of infancy will not save plaintiff from operation of statute, 17 O. S. 548. Money arising from sale of decedent's land does not constitute new assets and will not extend the four years'

limitation, *Id.* Liability of surety not discharged by delay of creditor to bring action against estate of principal debtor within time prescribed in § 6097 or § 6113; 26 O. S. 525.

Statute begins to run, when will is set aside and administrator appointed, from the time of the executor's appointment, 38 O. S. 413. Where a probate court appointed an executor and pursuant to a request in the will dispensed with bond, the four years provided by the statute of March 23, 1840, it was held began to run in his favor from the date of his qualification as executor, 41 O. S. 417. Although the giving of the notice within three months is necessary in order to start the running of the four years, whenever the notice is so made the four years is to be computed as beginning at "the time of the giving of the bond," *Id.* 423. Four years' limitation begins to run from time of rejection of claim, 47 O. S. 555. Cited in connection with § 6119 to show "that action" and suit are synonymous, 3 C. C. 446.

Where an executor sold lands for more than was due under decrees of foreclosure, paid nothing on the decrees, paid out and distributed the entire estate to others, such act was held a fraud upon the holder of the decrees, and no statute of limitations could begin to run in his favor until the creditor had notice of the act, 40 O. S. 528.

The bar of this section is not to the right, but to the remedy. An administrator may waive the bar of the statute of limitations and also the bar of this section, 27 Bull 144. In an action on an account against an administrator alleged to be due from his intestate it is essential to prove presentation and its rejection, or what is equivalent thereto, or to show some other reason why the administrator is liable to be sued notwithstanding the provisions of this section, 1 C. C. 531. Agreement with mother of plaintiff to adopt plaintiff and make her defendant's heir, part performance; plaintiff not a creditor of decedent and action not barred in four years, 1 C. C. 216.

§ 6114. Assets received after four years liable to creditors. When assets shall come to the hands of an executor or administrator, after the expiration of the said four years, he shall account for, and apply the same, in like manner, as if they had been received within four years; and he shall be liable to an action, and to be proceeded against on account of such assets, by or for the benefit of any creditor, in like manner, as if the assets had been received within the said four years; provided, that such action or proceeding be commenced within one year after the creditor shall have notice of the receipt of such new assets, and not more than four years after the same shall be actually received. [38 v. 146, § 104.]

Money arising from the sale of land possessed by the decedent at the time of his death and sold for the payment of debts, and money received by the administrator from the guardian of the heirs of the deceased, under an arrangement made to save their

lands from sale are not *new assets* within the meaning of this section, and will not extend the limitation within which creditors are required to sue, 17 O. S. 548.

§ 6115. Claim not due in four years may be presented to court, and if allowed may be paid or money held to pay the same or bond of heirs, etc., taken for payment. Any creditor whose right of action shall not accrue within the said four years after the date of the administration bond, may present his claim to the court from which the letters issued, at any time before the estate is fully administered; and if, on examination thereof, it shall appear to the court that the same is justly due from the estate, it may, by the consent of the creditor and executor or administrator, order the same to be discharged, in like manner as if due, after discounting interest; or the court may order the executor or administrator to retain in his [hands] sufficient to satisfy the same; or if any of the heirs of the deceased, or devisees, or others interested in the estate, shall offer to give bond to the alleged creditor, with sufficient surety or sureties for the payment of the demand, in case the same shall be proved to be due from the estate, the court may, if it thinks fit, order such bond to be taken, instead of ordering the claim to be discharged as aforesaid, or requiring the executor or administrator to retain assets as aforesaid. [38 v. 146, § 105.]

§ 6116. Allowance of court not conclusive, and executor or administrator not compelled to pay if disputed, unless, etc. The decision of the court theron shall not be conclusive against the executor or administrator, or other person interested to oppose the allowance thereof; and they shall not be compelled to pay the same, if disputed by them, unless it shall be proved to be due, in an action to be commenced by the claimant, within six months after the same shall become payable. [38 v. 146, § 106.]

§ 6117. Action to be brought against executor or administrator; against heir if he has given bond. The action for this purpose shall be brought against the executor or administrator, in case he shall have been required to retain assets therefor, or ordered to pay the same;

but if the heirs or others interested in the estate shall have given bond, as before provided, the action shall be brought on the bond. [38 v. 146, § 107.]

§ 6118. **Pleading when action brought on bond.** If the action be brought on the bond, the plaintiff shall set out his demand as in an action against the executor or administrator, alleging the liability of the defendants by reason of the bond, and the defendants may plead any defense that would be available to the executor or administrator. [38 v. 146, § 108.]

An administrator cannot bind the estate by a negotiable note; and the sureties on his bond are not liable for the payment of the same, 39 O. S. 579.

§ 6119. **Action of creditor against heirs, etc. not barred.** Nothing herein contained shall prevent or bar the action or suit of any creditor, against the heirs, next of kin, devisees, or legatees of the deceased, as hereinafter provided. [38 v. 146, § 109.]

See 3 C. C. 448, under § 6118.

§ 6120. **Limitation of actions against administrator de bonis non.** When any executor or administrator shall die, resign or be removed, or his letters shall have been revoked, or his power shall have ceased, without having fully administered the goods and estate of the deceased, and a new administrator of the same estate shall be appointed, the time allowed to the creditors of the deceased, for bringing their actions, shall be enlarged as follows, to-wit: to so much of the four years provided for the limitation of the said actions as shall have expired while the former executor or administrator continued in office, shall be added so much time after the appointment of the new administrator, as will make five years in the whole; and the new administrator shall not be held to answer to the suit of any creditor, commenced after the expiration of the said five years, excepting as is provided in the following sections. [38 v. 146, § 110.]

§ 6121. **Administrator de bonis non liable for two years after giving bond.** Every such new administrator shall, in all cases, be liable to the actions of the creditors for the space of two years after he shall have given bond for the discharge of his trust, although the whole time allowed to the creditors should be

thereby extended beyond the said five years. [38 v. 146, § 111.]

§ 6122. **Liable for four years, when.** If the former executor or administrator shall not have given notice of his appointment in the manner before prescribed in this chapter, the new administrator shall be liable to the actions of the creditors for the space of four years from the date of the bond given by such new administrator. [38 v. 146, § 112.]

§ 6123. **An administrator *de bonis non* to give notice of his appointment.** The new administrator shall give notice of his appointment in the same manner that is hereinbefore prescribed with respect to an original administrator; and if he shall fail so to do, he shall have no benefit of the limitations herein provided. [38 v. 146, § 113.]

§ 6124. **Barred claims not revived.** Nothing in the four preceding sections contained shall be so construed as to revive a claim barred under this or any other act, during the continuance in office of the original executor or administrator, or of any former administrator *de bonis non*. [38 v. 146, § 114.]

§ 6125. **To be further liable if new assets received.** When assets shall come to the hands of such new administrator, after any of the periods above limited for the commencement of suits against him, he shall account for the same, and shall be liable to suits and proceedings on account of such new assets, in like manner as is provided in this chapter with respect to any original administrator. [38 v. 146, § 115.]

§ 6126. **Cases where notice of appointment is not given within the proper time or evidence not perpetuated.** If notice shall not be given of the appointment of any executor or of any original administrator, or administrator *de bonis non*, within the three months hereinbefore prescribed for that purpose, or the evidence thereof shall fail to be perpetuated as hereinbefore provided, and can not be made, the court may, on the petition of the executor or administrator, order and allow such notice to be given at any time afterward, in which case the said four years, and other periods

of time, which are hereinbefore limited for the commencement of actions against executors and administrators, and for other purposes, and which begin to run as before directed, from the date of the administration bond, shall begin to run respectively from the time such order of court is made, if notice be published according thereto. [38 v. 146, § 116.]

§ 6127. Liability for omission to give notice. No order of court, made by virtue of the preceding section, shall exempt the executor or administrator, or their respective sureties, from their liability for any damages for which they would have been otherwise liable, by reason of the omission to give notice within the said three months. [38 v. 146, § 117.]

§ 6128. If any legatee require legacy to be paid within four years, court may require him to give bond. When any executor or administrator shall, within four years after having given bond for the discharge of his trust, be required, by any legatee or next of kin, to make payment in whole or in part, of his legacy or distributive share, the court may, if it thinks fit, require that the legatee or next of kin, first give bond to the executor or administrator, with surety or sureties to be approved by the court, with condition to refund the amount so to be paid, or as much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy any demands that may be afterward recovered against the estate of the deceased, and to indemnify the executor or administrator against all loss and damage on account of such payment. [38 v. 146, § 118.]

Form.—Know all men by these presents, that we, A. B., C. D. and E. F. are held and firmly bound unto G. H. in the sum of ——dollars: for the payment of which we do hereby jointly and severally bind ourselves:

Whereas, said G. H., executor of the last will and testament of I. J., has this day paid to said A. B. the sum of ——dollars on a legacy left to him by the said I. J., in his last will and testament, and four years not having expired from the time said G. H. gave bond for the discharge of his trust as said executor; Now the condition of the above obligation is such that if the said A. B. shall refund said amount paid to him, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy any demands that may be recovered against the estate of said I. J., deceased, and shall indemnify the said G. H. against all loss and damage on account

of said payment, then this obligation to be void; otherwise to be and remain in full force and effect.

Signed by us this— day of— A. D. 18--.

Executed in presence of—

See generally 25 O. S. 450; 33 O. S. 102.

FOREIGN EXECUTORS AND ADMINISTRATORS.

§ 6129. Foreign executors and administrators may be sued here. An executor or administrator; duly appointed in any other state or country, or his legal representatives, may be prosecuted in any appropriate court in this state, in his capacity of executor or administrator. [45 v. 52, § 1.]

See 28 O. S. 464. Constitutionality of statute, 2 N. P. 64.

§ 6130. How provision of this chapter apply to them. The several provisions concerning the settlements of the estates of deceased persons, and also the remedies and proceedings herein given against executors and administrators appointed by the law of this state, shall apply to and be in full force and effect as to any foreign administrator or executor appointed by the laws of any other state or country, and residing in this state, or having assets or property in the same, and the several courts of probate, and courts of common pleas, and superior courts, shall have like power and authority over said foreign executor and administrator the same as if appointed by the laws of this state. [54 v. 3, § 1.]

§ 6131. How proceeded against. Any court of common pleas or superior court in this state may compel any foreign administrator or executor residing in this state, or having assets or property in the same, to account at the suit of any heir, distributee, or legatee, who is resident in this state, and may make distribution of the amount found in his hands to the respective heirs, distributees, or legatees, according to the law of the state granting said letters; and when there are suits pending, or any unsettled demands against said estate, the court may require a refunding bond to be given to said executor or administrator by the heirs, distributees, or legatees, entitled thereto in case the amount paid shall be needed for the purpose of paying debts of said estate. [54 v. 3, § 2.]

§ 6132. May be required to secure distributees and indemnify sureties. When any foreign administrator or executor has wasted, misapplied, or converted any of the assets of said estate, or has insufficient property to discharge his liability on account of said trust, or his sureties are irresponsible, any distributee, heir, or legatee, may compel him in any such court, to secure the amount that may be respectively due to them as aforesaid, and any of his sureties may require indemnity on account of their liability as bail, and the several provisional remedies and proceedings authorized in said courts, shall apply to the person and property of said administrator or executor, and said courts, shall have full power and authority to make any order or decree touching his property and effects, or the assets of said estate, necessary for the safety and security of those interested therein. [54 v. 3, § 3.]

§ 6133. May prosecute suits in this state. An executor or administrator, duly appointed in any other state or country, may commence and prosecute any action or proceeding, in any court in this state, in his capacity of executor or administrator, in like manner and under like restrictions, as a non-resident may be permitted to sue. [38 v. 146, § 242.]

A foreign executor who has given no bond in this state, and is a non-resident, can not appeal a case without giving bond and security, 6 O. 508.

ACTION FOR INJURY BY WRONGFUL DEATH.

§ 6134. Liability for causing death by wrongful act, etc. Whenever the death of a person shall be caused by wrongful act, neglect or default, and the act, neglect or default is such as would (if death had not ensued) have entitled the party injured to maintain an action and recover damages in respect thereof, then, and in every such case, the corporation which or the person who would have been liable if death had not ensued, or the administrator or executor of the estate of such person, as such administrator or executor, shall be liable to an action for damages, notwithstanding the death of the person injured, and although the death shall have been caused under such circumstances, as amount in law to murder in the first or sec-

ond degree, or manslaughter; and when the action is against such administrator or executor the damages recovered shall be a valid claim against the estate of such deceased person. [90 v. 140; 87 v. 150; 49 v. 117, § 1.]

In an action under this section it is not necessary to aver "that the act, neglect or default complained of was such that if death had not occurred the party injured would have had a right to maintain an action," etc., 7 C. C. 185. Such action is to be prosecuted for the benefit of the wife, and if there are no children she is entitled to the amount of the judgment, *Id.* Under this section, an action may be maintained against a municipal corporation for negligently and wrongfully causing the death of one lawfully on a street, and who fell from a bridge over a stream of water intersected by such street into the water and was drowned, where such bridge was maintained by such municipality without railings or guards of any kind to prevent persons lawfully thereon from falling into such stream, and the rule that actions for injury to the person abate by the death of the party injured has no application to such action, 4 C. C. 519. See § 6135 *n.*

Fellow-servant as to railroads.—By the act of April 2, 1890, 87 v. 149, it is provided as follows: That in all actions against the railroad company for personal injury to, or death resulting from personal injury of, any person while in the employ of such company, arising from the negligence of such company or any of its officers or employees, it shall be held, in addition to the liability now existing by law, that every person in the employ of such company, actually having power or authority to direct or control any other employee of such company, is not the fellow servant, but superior of such other employee; also that every person in the employ of such company having charge or control of employees in any separate branch or department shall be held to be the superior, and not fellow servant of employees in any other branch or department who have no power to direct or control in the branch or department in which they are employed.

§ 6134 a. *When death caused by wrongful act in another state, etc.* Whenever death has been or may be caused by a wrongful act, neglect or default in another state, territory or foreign country, for which a right to maintain an action and recover damages in respect thereof is given by a statute of such other state, territory or foreign country, such right of action may be enforced in this state in all cases where such other state, territory or foreign country allows the enforcement in its courts of the statute of this state of a like character; but in no case shall the damages exceed the amount authorized to be recovered for a wrongful neglect or default in this state, causing death. Every action brought under this act where the death has already occurred shall be commenced within one year

from the passage of this act; and in all other cases, within the time prescribed for the commencement of such action by the statute of such other state, territory or foreign country. [91 v. 408.]

§ 6135. By whom and for whose benefit the action may be brought—Limit of damages—Limitation of action—Settlement after suit and apportionment of damages. Every such action shall be for the exclusive benefit of the wife or husband, and children, or if there be neither of them, then of the parents and next of kin of the person whose death shall be so caused, and it shall be brought in the name of the personal representative of the deceased person, and in every action, the jury may give such damages not exceeding in any case ten thousand dollars, as they may think proportioned to the pecuniary injury resulting from such death, to the persons respectively for whose benefit such action shall be brought; every such action shall be commenced within two years after the death of such deceased person. Such personal representative if he was appointed in this State, with the consent of the court making such appointment may at any time before or after the commencement of a suit, settle with the defendant the amount to be paid; and the amount received by such personal representative, whether by settlement or otherwise, shall be apportioned among the beneficiaries, unless adjusted between themselves by the court making the appointment in such manner as shall be fair and equitable, having reference to the age and condition of such beneficiaries and the laws of descent and distribution of personal estates left by persons dying intestate. [77 v. 207; 69 v. 22, § 2.]

Form of petition.—Common Pleas court—county, Ohio.
A. B., as administrator of the estate [or executor of the last will and testament] of C. D., plaintiff vs. E. F. R. R. Co., defendant.

The plaintiff says that on the—day of—188—letters of administration on the estate of the said C. D., deceased were by the Probate court of—county, Ohio, duly issued and granted to this plaintiff, who thereupon duly qualified as such administrator and entered upon the discharge of the duties of his said office [or the plaintiff says that on the—day of—the will of C. D., deceased, was duly admitted to the probate court of—county, Ohio, in which will plaintiff was named as executor, and letters testamentary were thereupon issued to him by said court, and he thereupon duly qualified, etc.] and plaintiff sues as such administrator [executor.]

Plaintiff further says that defendant is a corporation incorporated under the laws of the state of — and was such corporation on the — day of — 188— and for a long time previous thereto, and was during the time aforesaid, the owner of a railroad, and engaged as a common carrier of passengers upon said railroad for hire between the city of — and the — of — in the State of —, that upon the day last aforesaid, plaintiff's intestate [or testator] entered one of the cars of said defendant at — with the agent of the defendant, for the purpose of being conveyed thereby from the said — of — to the said — of —, having paid to said defendant the fare between the said points to-wit — dollars: That by the negligence of the said defendant, its agents or servants, the train of cars, in one of which cars the said C. D. was riding as aforesaid, was thrown from the track at — in the State of Ohio and the car in which said C. D. was seated was overturned and C. D. was thrown from his seat with great violence and was killed [or sustained injuries by which his death was caused] on the — day of 188—. Plaintiff further says that the said accident occurred and said injuries were inflicted without any negligence or fault on the part of said C. D. and, solely by the negligence and fault of the defendant and its agents, servants and employees:

That said C. D. left him surviving: his wife, G. H. and I. J. aged — years and K. L. aged — years, his only surviving children and next of kin.

Wherefore the plaintiff as such administrator [or executor] asks judgment against the said defendant in the sum of ten thousand dollars together with the costs of this action.

[Verification.]

Attorney for plaintiffs.

Notes.—The action can only be brought by the personal representatives, 28 O. S. 522. It may be brought for the benefit of the next of kin though they have no claims for support upon deceased, 25 O. S. 510. It may be brought on behalf of a bastard, 10 O. S. 272. The provisions of the section do not extend to cases where the death occurred outside of the state, 2 C. S. C. R. 82; 25 O. S. 667, nor to actions by an Ohio administrator under the statute of another state, 10 O. S. 121, nor where the death is caused by intoxication, 31 O. S. 359; 35 O. S. 89. The surviving husband of deceased wife is next of kin within the meaning of the act, 28 O. S. 191. The proviso (in a former statute) as to the time of bringing the action was held a condition and not a mere limitation and not affected by its amendment, 25 O. S. 629. The cause of action abates by the death of the wrong-doer, 37 O. S. 374, but death pending the action does not abate it, 1 Clev. R. 122. But by § 4975, R. S., as amended, 90 v. 140, "causes of action * * * for injuries to the person or property" survive, and the action may be brought notwithstanding the death of the person entitled or liable to the same. The action may be brought where defendant resides or can be served, 32 O. S. 595. It may be brought against the receiver of a railroad, 20 O. S. 137. It has been held that the action is barred in four years and begins to run from the time of the injury, 2 C. C. R. 45. The risk of ascertaining the persons entitled to the benefit of a recovery resulting from an action brought under this act and the duty of making the distribution are not imposed upon the defendant, but upon the personal representative of the estate, 26 O. S. 522. The money realized from a judgment in such action is not to be treated as a part of the general estate of the deceased. It must be distributed in the manner provided in this

section and the personal representative in whose name the action is brought is a trustee for that purpose, 28 O. S. 191.

Damages are not general assets, 2 W. L. M. 593, but go to the widow and next of kin, *Id.* 1 D. 257; 7 O. S. 336. They are limited to the pecuniary injury sustained, 28 O. S. 191. None are given for bereavement and mental suffering, 28 O. S. 191. The reasonable expectation of what the next of kin might have received had he lived, is a proper subject for the consideration of the jury, 25 O. S. 510. Injury to each beneficiary, 37 Bull. 23.

Pleading.—The petition must show that there is a widow and next of kin, 2 W. L. M. 593, and who are the next of kin, 10 Rec. 444, but need not set forth the injury to the next of kin, 7 O. S. 336; 50 O. S. 135. Without a special averment damages are not recoverable for injury to the business of deceased, 2 W. L. G. 1.

Contributory negligence of deceased is a good defense, 1 Clev. R. 306, but not contributory negligence of next of kin, 24 O. S. 631. The rule as to contributory negligence in this State is that plaintiff is not required to allege in his petition that he was without fault "unless the other averments necessary to constitute a cause of action suggest the inference that he was guilty of contributory negligence," 40 O. S. 378. Contributory negligence of husband not imputed to wife, see 45 O. S. 471; see 37 Bull. 23.

Evidence.—Dying declarations of deceased not admissible, though defendant admits killing deceased and evidence tends to show facts sufficient to justify charge of homicide, 15 Bull 8. Where the action is brought for the benefit of surviving husband and child evidence that the husband had again married and that his second wife performed like services and duties and contributed in like manner as the first wife to the support of the family and accumulations of property is not admissible in mitigation of damages, 45 O. S. 471; 19 Bull 204.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE FOR PAYMENT OF DEBTS AND DISTRIBUTION OF PROCEEDS.

§ 6136. When executor or administrator shall apply for sale of real estate to pay debts. As soon as the executor or administrator shall ascertain that the personal estate in his hands will be insufficient to pay all the debts of the deceased, with the allowance to the widow and children, for their support, twelve months, and the charges of administering the estate, he shall apply to the probate court or the court of common pleas for authority to sell the real estate of the deceased. [38 v. 146, § 119.]

Independent of statute there was no power of sale, 8 O. 558; 48 O. S. 387; and none existed between 1805 and 1808, 8 O. 159. Sale may be had to pay taxes, 8 O. 52; to pay executor's compensation, 8 O. S. 390; for support of widow and heirs, 18 O. S. 234; but not to settle disputes as to title, 23 O. S. 520. It must appear that there is an actual necessity for selling the land for

the payment of *bona fide* debts, *Id.* Where no authority exists in the will an executor can not sell real estate without first obtaining an order of court, 4 O. S. 129; and the power ceases when the estate is fully settled and all claims presumptively satisfied by lapse of time, 2 O. S. 241; or when an executor having accepted his trust resigns his office, 32 O. S. 358; but in case the executor resigns the power to convey real estate conferred by the will may be transferred to an administrator with the will annexed, *Id.*, but in case the administrator then resigns, his power under such will wholly ceases and a deed made by him afterward of land sold by him while in office conveys no title, *Id.* It is no bar to an action by an administrator to sell land to pay debts that the heir has without an order of court sold the same at private sale and applied the proceeds in satisfaction of preferred claims, 37 O. S. 532. Setting aside judicial sale, 11 C. C. 103. Foreign decree inoperative, 20 O. 231; 13 *Id.* 368; 1 O. S. 890.

Miscellaneous.—Sale must not be subject to incumbrances—court to settle priorities among lien holders and order sale free from such liens, 42 O. S. 53. Sale subject to homestead void, 39 O. S. 365. Dower of divorced wife not made party. Buyer's mistake of law not relieved against, 46 O. S. 73. Executor can not bind estate by verbal promise to indemnify purchaser against incumbrances, *Id.* In a proceeding by an administrator to sell real estate to pay judgments entered upon awards of arbitrators it is competent for the heir upon a cross petition in the same proceeding to attack said judgements for fraud, 28 O. S. 102. Where the administrator instead of selling the real estate collected the rents and applied them to the satisfaction of the ancestor's debts his action was upheld, 16 O. S. 270. The executor's warranty of title can not bind the estate unless he is authorized by will or by order of court, 46 O. S. 73. When the personal estate in the hands of an administrator is sufficient to pay the costs of administering the estate and all the debts of the deceased, except such as are amply secured by mortgage executed by him in his lifetime on lands of which he died seized, an action can not be maintained by the administrator to subject to sale for the payment of the mortgage indebtedness, other lands which the intestate had conveyed away with intent to hinder, delay and defraud his creditors, 48 O. S. 379. An action by an executor for the construction of a will, which prays, among other things, for an order to sell lands for the payment of legacies is appealable, 24 O. S. 1; section cited in 4 C. C. 315, 326.

§ 6137. **Where and how application shall be made.** In order to obtain such authority, the executor or administrator shall commence a civil action in the probate court or the court of common pleas of either the county in which the real estate of the deceased, or any part thereof, is situate, or of the county in which were issued his letters testamentary or of administration. [38 v. 146, § 120.]

Jurisdiction of common pleas, 1 D. 585; of probate court, 4 C. C. R. 7; 49 O. S. 588. Proceeding a civil action in which any person may be made a defendant who has or claims an interest in the land or is a necessary party to the complete determination of any question involved in the action, 49 O. S. 593, 594.

§ 6138. **Administrator de bonis non to complete sale made by executor or administrator.** If the executor or administrator, who shall commence such action, for the sale of real estate, shall die, resign, or be removed, or his powers shall cease at any time before the conveyance of the same, under an order of the court, the administrator *de bonis non* shall proceed with such sale, and may convey the land sold before or after his appointment, and may be required to give an additional bond in like manner as if such administrator *de bonis non* had filed the petition. [38 v. 146, § 152; 43 v. 20, § 1.]

§ 6139. **When real estate fraudulently conveyed, liable to sale.** The real estate liable to be sold as aforesaid, shall include all that the deceased may have conveyed with the intent to defraud his creditors, and all other rights and interests in lands, tenements, and hereditaments: provided, that lands so fraudulently conveyed, shall not be taken from any one who purchased, them for a valuable consideration, in good faith, and without knowledge of the fraud; and no claim to lands so fraudulently conveyed, shall be made, unless within four years next after the decease of the grantor. [38 v. 146, § 121.]

§ 6140. **How executor or administrator to get possession of land fraudulently conveyed and avoid such conveyance.** If land is to be included in such action which has been so fraudulently conveyed, the executor or administrator may either before or at the same time, bring an action for the recovery of the possession of such land; or he may in his action for the sale thereof allege the fraud and have the fraudulent conveyance avoided therein; but when such land is included in the application before a recovery of the possession thereof the action shall be in the court of common pleas. [38 v. 146, § 122.]

Conveyance to be first set aside, 44 O. S. 497. Such proceeding must be commenced in the common pleas not in the probate court. Id. An order made by the probate court for the sale of such lands upon a judgment of its own setting aside the conveyance as null and void is of no validity whatever and may be impeached in a collateral proceeding to recover the land, Id

After a sale of real estate has been set aside as fraudulent it may be sold to pay the widow's yearly allowance, 18 O. S. 234. An action will lie in favor of an administrator of a deceased person against the grantee in possession of real estate conveyed to him by the decedent with intent to defraud his creditors, to recover the value of such real estate for the payment of the debts of the intestate. The limitation is fixed by § 6139; either party may demand a jury. The grantee is a competent witness to testify generally in such an action, 36 Bull. 320. When fraudulent conveyance can be impeached, 48 O. S. 379. Sections 6139, 6140 construed, 2 N. P. 376.

§ 6141. What petition for sale must contain. The petition shall, in all cases, set forth the amount of debts due from the deceased, as nearly as they can be ascertained, and the amount of the charges of administration, the value of the personal estate and effects, and a description of the real estate, and the value thereof, if appraised. [38 v. 146, § 123.]

Form of petition to sell real estate.—Probate court of _____ county, A. B., as administrator of the estate [or executor of the last will and testament] of C. D., deceased, plaintiff, vs. E. F., G. H. and I. J., a minor over fourteen years of age, K. L. and M. N., minors under fourteen years of age, sole heirs at law of C. D., deceased; Q. R., widow of said C. D., deceased, and S. T., defendants.

The plaintiff represents that on the — day of _____ he was duly appointed and qualified administrator of the estate [or executor of the last will and testament] of C. D., deceased, late of the county of _____, State of _____: that valid debts of decedent amounting to _____ dollars have already been presented to plaintiff for payment [or that there are debts due from decedent as nearly as can be ascertained amounting to _____ dollars] a schedule of which debts is hereto attached marked exhibit A. That the costs of administration will amount to about _____ dollars, and that the total value of the personal estate and effects of said decedent is but _____ dollars, being wholly insufficient to pay the debts and costs aforesaid.

Plaintiff further represents that said C. D. died, seized in fee simple of the following described real estate, situate in the county of _____ and State of Ohio, to-wit: [*Here describe the real estate.*] [If the value of the real estate was ascertained in the inventory by the appraisers of the personal estate say] Plaintiff represents that said real estate was appraised in accordance with the order of the probate court of _____ county, Ohio, by the appraisers of the personal estate of said decedent and that the amount of said appraisement is _____ dollars.

The said decedent died leaving as his sole heirs at law, the defendants, E. F., G. H. and I. J., who is a minor over four-

teen years of age, K. L. and M. N., who are minors under fourteen years of age, and his widow, Q. R., who is entitled to dower in said premises. Plaintiff represents that S. T. claims to hold a mortgage on said premises for _____ dollars, executed by said C. D. with his said wife, Q. R. Plaintiff therefore prays that the dower of said Q. R. be assigned and set off to her in said premises, that said S. T. be required to answer setting forth more fully the amount and date of said mortgage lien, and that he may be authorized and ordered to sell said premises subject to said dower estate according to the statute in such case made and provided, and for all other proper orders and relief in the premises.

[*Verification.*] _____ Attorney for plaintiff.

§ 6142. **Necessary parties.** In such action the widow of the deceased, and the heirs, devisees, or persons having the next estate of inheritance from the deceased, and all mortgagees and other lien-holders, whether by judgment or otherwise, of any of the lands sought to be sold, and all trustees holding the legal title thereto or to any part thereof; and when a fraudulent conveyance is sought to be set aside in such action, all persons holding or claiming thereunder shall be made parties. [38 v. 146, § 124; 55 v. 157, § 1.]

A mortgagee was not a necessary party to the action to sell lands prior to 1858, 11 O. S. 486, and a purchaser at judicial sale held them under the law as it then stood discharged of liens for debts of the intestate, 8 O. 217, but under the amendment of 1858 the lien of a mortgagee who is not made a party thereto remains unaffected by the order of sale and the proceedings thereunder, 19 O. S. 472. Proceedings are void as to heirs not made parties, 12 O. 258. In petition to sell land fraudulently conveyed it was held that defrauded creditors could not be joined, 2 Clev. R. 137. A former wife of decedent, divorced because of his aggression is entitled to dower and should be made a party, 46 O. S. 73. Where in a suit in the probate court by the administrator to sell land, he made parties defendant heirs in the chain of title claimed by him, the issue being whether the ancestor of the heirs so made parties had sold and conveyed to the grantor of plaintiff decedent the land in question by a lost deed, it was held that the probate court had jurisdiction of the subject matter and parties and its decree against the defendant heirs, among others that the land be sold by him as administrator, is sustained, 4 C. C. 7. All persons claiming interest in land to be made parties, 49 O. S. 588.

§ 6143. **Service—Waiver of—Consent of guardian.** Service, either actual or constructive, shall be made in the same manner as in other civil actions: provided, that if all persons in interest consent, in writing, to the sale, service of process may be dispensed

with ; and legal guardians may sign such consent for their wards, except guardians of the person only of minors ; or, unless otherwise ordered by the court, the summons may be served by the plaintiff or other person, by copy personally, and the return of such service shall be verified by the oath of the person who makes the same ; and all proceedings in the action in either court shall be the same as in other civil actions, except as otherwise herein provided. [38 v. 146, § 125, 126, 128 ; 76 v. 110, § 1.]

Waiver of summons and consent to sale. [Title.]—We, the undersigned, parties-defendant to the petition in said cause, waive issuing and service of summons and voluntarily enter our appearance as such defendants, and we do hereby consent to the sale of the real estate described in said petition.

Affidavit to obtain publication. [Title.]—A. B., the above named plaintiff, being duly sworn says, that E. F., defendant in this action is a non-resident of the State of Ohio, and service of summons can not be made upon him in this State, that the residence of the defendant, G. H., is unknown and can not with reasonable diligence be ascertained, and service of summons can not be made upon him, and that the case is one of those mentioned in § 5048 of the Revised Statutes of Ohio.

Notice to parties by publication. [Title.]—Case No. —, Probate Court, — county, Ohio. E. F., who resides at —, — county, State of Indiana, and G. H., whose residence is unknown, will take notice that A. B., administrator of the estate of C. D., deceased, on the — day of —, 18—, filed his petition in the Probate Court of — county, Ohio, alleging that the personal estate of said decedent is insufficient to pay his debts and the charges of administering his estate; that he died seized in fee simple of the following described real estate to-wit: [here describe the real estate] that Q. R., the widow of said decedent, is entitled to dower in said real estate, and that S. T. claims to hold a mortgage thereon for — dollars. The prayer of the petition is for the assignment of dower in said property, that S. T. be required to answer setting forth the particulars of his mortgage lien thereon and that said property be sold to pay the debts and charges aforesaid. E. F. and G. H. are hereby notified that they have been made parties-defendant to said petition and that they are required to answer the same on or before the — day of — 18—.

Affidavit of publication. See § 6089.

Affidavit of proof of mailing notice. [Title.]—X. Y., being duly sworn, says that on the — day of —, 18—, he deposited in the post-office at — post-paid directed to E. F., — county, Indiana, one copy of the Cincinnati Commercial-Gazette of date —, 18—, containing among other things a publication of which the following is a true copy [here copy notice of publication.]

Answer of widow. [Title.]—And now comes Q. R., widow of said C. D., deceased, and for answer to plaintiff's petition, waives issue and service of summons herein, consents to the sale of the premises in said petition; waives the assignment of dower in said premises described to her by metes and bounds or in rents and profits, and asks the court to have said premises sold free of her dower and to allow her in lieu thereof such sum of money out of the proceeds of the sale as the court may deem the just and reasonable value of her dower interest in said premises. [Signed.]

Answer and cross-petition of defendant.—[Title.] Now comes S. T., one of the defendants in the above entitled cause, and says he admits that the plaintiff is the duly appointed and qualified administrator of the estate of C. D., deceased, but knows nothing of the other matters and things set forth in said petition, and therefore denies the same. And by way of cross-petition this defendant says that on the _____ day of _____ 188____; said C. D. executed and delivered to S. T., his certain promissory note dated _____ day of _____ 188____, for the sum of _____ dollars, payable to the order of S. T. and due one year after date, with interest from date, a copy of which note with all indorsements and credits thereon is made a part of this cross-petition and is as follows: [copy of note.] That in order to secure the payment of said note, the said C. D. and Q. R., his wife, executed and delivered to this defendant a mortgage, dated _____ day of _____ 188____, upon the following described premises [here describe the premises, or on the premises described in the petition for sale in this cause.] That on the _____ day of _____ 188____, at o'clock, —. M., said mortgage was delivered to the Recorder of _____ county, State of Ohio, and was recorded on the same day in book _____ page _____, of the mortgage records of said county. That in said mortgage it was provided [here give defrasance clause.] Defendant says that said mortgage has become absolute, that no part of the sum mentioned in said note and mortgage has been paid, and that there is now due and owing the defendant thereon the sum of _____ dollars, with interest from the _____ day of _____ 188____, wherefore defendant prays that said premises may be sold, that his debt and interest be paid in full out of the proceeds of the sale and that he may have all other and proper relief.

Answer and cross-petition of Building Association. [Title.] Now comes the defendant, the Excelsior Loan & Bldg. Association of _____, and states that it is duly incorporated under the laws of Ohio for the purpose of loaning money among its members for use in buying lots, or building, or repairing houses and for other purposes, that the said C. D., deceased, was one of its members; that on or about the _____ day of _____ 188____, it paid to the said C. D. the sum of _____ dollars, the estimated value of _____ shares on a contract then and there made and entered into, by which said C. D. agreed to repay said sum to this defendant in weekly installments of dues, interest, premiums and fines and according to the terms and conditions of a certain mortgage deed hereinafter set forth. This defendant further says that in order to secure the performance of said contract and to enable it to enforce the payment of the sums coming due and payable thereunder, the said C. D. and E. D., his wife, on

or about the—day of—, 188—, executed and delivered to said Association, its successors and assigns, their certain mortgage deed with release of dower for the following described real estate [*here describe real estate.*] That said mortgage deed contained the following conditions: [*copy defeasance clause.*] Said Association on the—day of—, 188—, at—o'clock, delivered said mortgage to the Recorder of—county, Ohio, and said mortgage was on the—day of—, duly recorded in Book—, page—, of—County records, and the claim of said association thereby became and still is the first and best lien upon said premises. This defendant further says that neither said C. D. nor did his legal representatives comply with the terms and conditions of said mortgage and did not make payment so as aforesaid by him agreed, that they have made no payments since—day of—, 188—, and that up to and inclusive of—day of—, said C. D. and his representatives are delinquent in interest—dollars, in premiums—dollars, in fines—dollars, making a total of—dollars. Wherefore defendant prays that an account may be taken of the amount due on said mortgage, when a decree shall be taken that said premises may be sold to satisfy said mortgage and the interest, premiums and fines due at the time, and for all proper relief.

Notes.—Service on infants, § 5047. Constructive service, § 5048-5051. When service unnecessary, § 5048. Return of summons, § 5039. Time of filing pleadings, § 5097. Guardians could appear for minors not named in the petition under the act of 1824, 7 O. (pt. 1) 198; 7 O. (pt. 2) 188. This section confers power on probate court to award parties a trial by jury, 49 O. S. 597.

§ 6144. When guardian ad litem to be appointed—Such guardian can not waive notice, etc. It shall not be necessary, unless the prayer of the petition for a sale is contested, to appoint guardians *ad litem* for infant heirs or devisees or other persons having the next estate of inheritance from the deceased who are defendants; and no such guardian shall have authority to waive notice or service of summons. [38 v. 146, § 127.]

Order appointing guardian ad litem. [Title.]—This cause coming on this day to be heard, and it appearing to the court that K. L. and M. N., minor defendants, have been duly and legally served with process herein, and notified of the pendency and prayer of plaintiff's petition, the court on motion of X. Y., counsel for—, hereby appoints O. P. guardian *ad litem* for said minor defendants, and thereupon the said O. P. appearing in open court accepts said appointment.

Answer of minor defendants by guardian ad litem. [Title.] Now come K. L. and M. N., minor defendants, hereto by O. P., guardian *ad litem*, heretofore appointed in this cause, by this court, and for answer to the petition deny all the allegations therein contained; and further say, that they are of tender years and not acquainted with the law in such cases, and therefore ask the court to protect their rights in this case, and for such relief as may be just.

Notes.—See § 5003, 5004, Code of civil procedure. Guardian *ad litem* could appear for infants not served, 15 O. 715; 3 O. S. 494; 12 O. S. 49. His answer has the effect of a general denial 23 O. S. 520. See § 5078, Code of Civil Procedure.

¶ 6145. Court to settle priorities of liens in such cases. The probate court or court of common pleas in which such action may be pending, shall have full power to determine the equities between the parties and the priorities of lien of the several lien-holders on said real estate, and to order a distribution of the money arising from the sale of such real estate, according to the respective equities and priorities of lien as found by the court. When said action is determined by the probate court, the judge thereof shall make the necessary order for an entry of release and satisfaction of all mortgages and other liens upon said real estate, and shall enter such release and satisfaction, together with a memorandum of the title of the case, the character of the proceedings and the volume and page of record, where recorded, upon the record of such mortgage or other lien in the recorder's office where the same are recorded; and he shall tax in his cost bill the fee provided by law for the recorder for entering such release and satisfaction, and also a fee of twenty-five cents to himself for such entry. This section shall apply to proceedings by guardians, assignees and trustees to sell lands to pay debts. [92 v. 155; 89 v. 135.]

Where the real estate is incumbered by mortgages and other liens the court is to settle the priorities among lienholders and order a sale free from such liens, 42 O. S. 53. The probate court is not authorized to make an order to sell the same subject to the mortgage or other liens, *Id.* Power of the probate court to determine the controversies between parties to a sale of decedent's property to pay debts, 3 Bull. 891. Priorities of liens, etc., 49 O. S. 588, 596; 11 C. C. 501. Purchasers at such sale hold the estate discharged of liens, but the proceeds are subject to the priorities of lien attached to the land, 7 O. (1 pt.) 21.

¶ 6146. Persons interested may give bond and prevent sale. An order for the sale of the real estate shall not be granted if any of the persons interested in the estate shall give bond to the executor or administrator, in a sum and with sureties to be approved of by the court, with condition to pay all the debts mentioned in the petition that shall eventually be found due from the estate, with the charges of administering the same, and the allowance in money to the widow, so far as

the personal estate of the deceased shall be insufficient therefor. [38 v. 146, § 129.]

Form of bond.—Know all men by these presents, that we, A. B., C. D. and E. F., are held and firmly bound unto G. H., executor of the last will and testament [or administrator of the estate] of I. J., deceased, in the sum of _____ dollars, to the payment of which we hereby jointly and severally bind ourselves, our heirs, executors and administrators. The condition of this obligation is such that whereas the said G. H., as executor [or administrator] as aforesaid, on the _____ day of _____, made an application to the probate court of _____ county, Ohio, for an order to sell the real estate of said decedent alleging that the personal estate of said decedent was insufficient for the payment of his debts and the charges of administering his estate. Now if the said A. B. shall pay all the debts mentioned in the petition that shall eventually be found due from the estate, with the charges of administering the same, and the allowance in money to the widow so far as the personal estate of the deceased shall be insufficient therefor, then this obligation to be void, otherwise to be in full force and effect. [Signed, etc.]

Executed in presence of

The bond is binding though executed after order of sale. 81 O. S. 78. See 42 O. S. 53.

§ 6147. When court to order real estate to be sold—
Terms of sale. If the court is satisfied that it is necessary to sell real estate of the deceased to pay his debts, it shall order the real estate, or so much thereof as may be necessary for the payment of the debts, to be sold by the executor or administrator, upon deferred payments, not exceeding two years, with interest. [38 v. 146, § 130.]

An order of court made after its jurisdiction is exhausted can not be cured by entering the order *nunc pro tunc* as of a prior date, 3 O. 553. Order for sale before return of appraisement, 5 O. 447, or made after sale, 4 O. 5, is void. And a sale of lands excepted from the order, 4 O. 5, or without an order is void, 16 O. 188; W. 208. So is a sale under order of foreign court, 1 O. 519, unless assented to, 13 O. 368; 1 O. S. 390. Order of sale will not be reversed for lack of journal entry, 37 O. S. 532. See 48 O. S. 379; 49 Id. 588; § 6136, n.

§ 6148. The estate of the heirs in the land set off to the widow, may be sold. The court may include in its order of sale, the title of the heirs or devisees of the deceased, in the premises set off to the widow for her dower, which may be sold subject to the life estate of the widow therein. [38 v. 146, § 131.]

§ 6149. The whole to be sold when a partial sale would injure the residue. If it shall be represented in such

petition and shall appear to the court that it is necessary to sell some part of the real estate, and that, by such partial sale, the residue of the estate, or some specific part or piece thereof, would be greatly injured, the court may order a sale of the whole of the estate, or of such part thereof as the court shall think necessary and most for the interest of all concerned therein. [38 v. 146, § 132.]

§ 6150. Executor or administrator to give bond to account for surplus. When, in cases named in the next preceding section, the executor or administrator is ordered to sell more land than is necessary for the payment of the debts, he shall, before the sale, give bond with sufficient sureties payable to the state, conditioned to account for all the proceeds of the sale that shall remain, after payment of the debts and charges for which the land shall be sold, and to dispose of the same according to law. [38 v. 146, § 133.]

Form of bond.—Know all men by these presents, that we, A. B., C. D. and E. F., are held and firmly bound unto the state of Ohio in the sum of ——dollars, to the payment of which we do hereby jointly and severally bind ourselves, our heirs, executors and administrators.* The condition of this obligation is such that, whereas in a certain cause pending in the probate court of the county of —— and state of Ohio, wherein A. B., executor of the last will and testament [or administrator of the estate] of G. H., deceased, is plaintiff and I. J. and others are defendants, the said A. B. has been ordered by said court to sell more real estate than will be necessary for the payment of the debts of said decedent and the charges of administering his estate. Now, if the said A. B. shall account for all the proceeds of the real estate so ordered to be sold, that shall remain after the payment of the debts and charges aforesaid, and dispose of the same according to law, then this obligation to be void, otherwise to be in full force. (Signed, etc.)

§ 6151. And give additional bond to secure further assets if required in what court. The court may also require of any executor or administrator, if it shall deem it necessary, before such sale, to give an additional administration bond, to secure the further assets arising from the sale of the real estate, and the bond mentioned in this section, and the bond mentioned in the next preceding section, shall, when so ordered to be given, be given in the court from which the letters were issued, and if the action is pending in another court, the latter court shall proceed no

further till there is filed therein a certificate from the former court, under the seal thereof, that such bond has been given as ordered. [38 v. 146, § 134.]

§ 6152. When assets will be marshaled in conformity with the will. If there should be in the last will of the deceased any disposition of his estate for the payment of his debts, or any provision that may require or induce the court to marshal the assets, in any manner different from that which the law would otherwise prescribe, such devises, or parts of the will, shall be set forth in the petition, and a copy of the will shall be exhibited to the court, and the assets shall be marshaled accordingly, so far as it can be done, consistently with the rights of the creditors. [38 v. 146, § 135.]

§ 6153. Costs when there are objections to granting order for sale. If any party shall, in his answer, object to the granting an order for the sale of the real estate, by an executor or administrator, and it shall on hearing appear to the court that either the petition or the objection thereto is unreasonable, it may, in its discretion, award costs to the party prevailing on that issue. [38 v. 146, § 136.]

§ 6154. Appraisement when no dower is to be assigned. If the deceased did not leave a widow, entitled to dower in the estate to be sold, and an appraisement of such real estate is contained in the inventory, the court may order a sale according to said appraisement, or order a new appraisement. If the court do not order a new appraisement, the appraisement set forth in the inventory shall be deemed the appraised value of the real estate; but if the court order a new appraisement, the value returned by such appraisers shall be deemed the appraised value of the real estate. The order of sale and the order for the appraisement may be made at the same time, if no assignment of dower is required. [38 v. 146, § 137, 138, 139.]

§ 6155. Appointment of appraisers—Duty as to dower and homestead. Copy of order to issue. Except when there has been a valuation of the real estate in the inventory and the court dispense with another appraisement, the court shall, upon finding that a sale

is necessary, appoint three judicious, disinterested men of the vicinity, who are freeholders, to appraise the lands at their true value in money; and if the deceased left a family homestead, and a widow or a minor child or children, or both, entitled to have a homestead set off pursuant to the provisions of § 5437, then the court shall order the appraisers to first proceed to set off and assign such homestead, and, if the deceased left a widow entitled to dower in the premises, the court shall also order said freeholders to set off and assign to her, in each or in one or more of the tracts of land, by metes and bounds, one equal third part of the whole lands in which she is entitled to dower, as and for such dower, and to appraise the whole premises, either as a whole or in parcels, subject to such homestead and dower, or in case there is no such homestead, then subject to such dower so assigned, and in case there is no such dower, then subject to such homestead; but if on view, the appraisers find that the dower cannot be so assigned, they shall then assign such dower specially as of the rents and profits; and if the lands lie in two or more counties, the court may, if it think fit, appoint appraisers in more than one of the counties. In all cases a copy of the order to be executed shall be issued to the executor or administrator and any lands subject to such homestead and dower, or either, may be sold pursuant to the provisions of this chapter. [83 v. 105; 66 v. 349; 38 v. 146, § 141.]

Judgment and order to appraise. [Title.]—This cause coming on this day to be heard, upon the petition of the plaintiff filed for the purpose of having the real estate therein described sold to pay the debts and costs of administration of the deceased, as also upon the return of the summons issued, and the answer of O. P., guardian *ad litem*, appointed for the minor defendants herein, and the answers of E. F., G. H. and I. J., defendants above named, as well upon the answer of Q. R., widow of said deceased, and the answer and cross-petition of the defendant, S. T., and the court being fully advised in the premises find: That all the defendants herein have been legally served with process [or have waived the issuing and service of process and entered their appearance herein as the case may be] and have been duly notified of the pendency and prayer of the petition as prescribed by law. And the court further finds that Q. R., widow of the said C.D., deceased, waives as in her answer herein set forth, assignment of her dower in said premises and desires that the same may be sold free and clear of her said dower, and

that the court set-off to her out of the proceeds of the sale of said premises such a sum of money as may be just and reasonable in lieu of her said dower interest. And the court find, that it is necessary to sell the real estate in said petition described to pay the debts and charges of administration of the estate of said decedent. Wherefore, it is considered and ordered by the court that B. A., D. C. and F. E., three judicious and disinterested men, free-holders of this county, after being first duly sworn, and upon actual view of the premises in said petition described, appraise the same at its cash value, free of the dower of the said Q. R., widow of the deceased, and return the same to this court for confirmation.

Note.—Dower protected without answer, 1 O. S. 298. She may elect to be endowed out of proceeds of sale, § 5719. Her election by answer operates as a release of dower to purchaser, § 5720. The guardian of an insane widow may elect for her, § 5721. See § 5434-5443, Code Civil Procedure, provisions relating to homestead. A widow whose husband was not the owner of a homestead is not entitled to an allowance in lieu of a homestead out of his estate, 8 C. C. 488. A former wife of decedent divorced because of his aggressions is dowable of his lands, 46 O. S. 73. In proceedings under § 6136-6155, §§ 5440 and 5441 do not authorize a widow to demand and have set off to her in lieu of a homestead real property exceeding five hundred dollars in value nor to have five hundred dollars in lieu of a homestead allowed to her out of the proceeds of the sale, 6 C. C. 208. Mortgagee made a party; permitting dower to be assigned; estoppel, 8 O. S. 235.

§ 6156. Vacancy in office of appraisers; how filled. When any person appointed by the court as an appraiser, fails to discharge his duties, the probate judge or any justice of the peace of the county in which the lands to be appraised are situate, may, at the instance of the executor or administrator, appoint an appraiser, of which appointment the officer appointing shall make and sign a certificate which shall be returned with the appraisement; or the executor or administrator may apply to the court making the order of appraisement and have another appraiser appointed thereby. [49 v. 25, § 4.]

§ 6157. Appraisers to be sworn—certificate—view—return. The appraisers shall be sworn by some officer authorized to administer oaths, and a certificate thereof shall be inserted in or annexed to their return; and they shall afterward, upon actual view, perform the duties required of them by the order of the court, and make return of their proceedings in writing to the court. [38 v. 146, § 142.]

Form of oath.—State of Ohio ——county, ss. Personally appeared before me, the undersigned, a notary public in and for said county, B. A., D. C. and F. E., who upon being duly

sworn say, that they will upon actual view, honestly and impartially assign dower and appraise the real estate in the foregoing order described and perform the duties required of them by said order.

[*Sworn to, etc.*]

Form of report of appraisers. [Title.]—In compliance with the order of court in this case, the undersigned, having been first duly sworn and having actually viewed the premises in said petition described, do set-off and assign to Q. R., the widow of decedent, for her dower estate in the real estate mentioned and described in said petition, the following described portion of the same [*here describe the tract set-off by metes and bounds*].

*We do appraise the value of the real estate described in said petition subject to said dower estate at ——dollars

[*Signed.*]

Fees. Appraisers each —— days —— \$ ——

Surveyor —— \$ ——

Certificate and oath of appraisers, .25

[When there is more than one tract and dower is assigned in one for all, follow the above form to * and then continue.]—And we do estimate the just value of said real estate described in said petition as follows: The tract of —— acres, more or less, first described in said petition, in which the above dower estate is set-off and subject to, and encumbered by said dower estate, at ——dollars. The tract of —— acres, more or less, secondly described in said petition, which becomes by the assignment of dower as aforesaid unencumbered, at ——dollars, etc.

[*Signed, etc. as above.*]

[When dower can not be set-off and rents are set-off in its place.] [Title.]—In compliance with the order of the court in this case, the undersigned having been first duly sworn and having actually viewed the premises in said petition, do find that said premises are entire, and that no division thereof can be made by metes and bounds, and do therefore set-off and assign to said —— as and for her dower therein, the sum of —— dollars yearly during her life, being one-third of the clear annual rents, issues and profits of said premises, and we do estimate the just value of said real estate subject to and encumbered by the payment of said dower at ——dollars.

[When homestead is set-off.]—And we do set-off and assign unto Q. R., widow, and —— minor children [or either as the case may be] of C. D., deceased, as a homestead, the following described parcel of the real estate in the petition described, estimated to be of the value of five hundred dollars to-wit [*here describe the homestead.*]

§ 6158. Compensation of appraisers. The appraisers shall each receive one dollar per day, for services performed by them in the county in which they reside, and two dollars per day for services performed without such county. [38 v. 146, § 143.]

§ 6159. Notice of sale. The executor or administrator shall, if the sale is to be public, give notice of the

time and place of sale, by advertising the same, at least four weeks successively, in some newspaper printed in the county where the lands are situate; or if no newspaper be printed therein, by advertisements posted up in at least five public places in the county, four weeks before the day of sale. [38 v. 146, § 144.]

Form of notice of sale.—In pursuance of an order of the probate court of _____ county, Ohio, I will offer for sale at public auction, on the _____ day of _____ 188____ at _____ o'clock, P. M. at the door of the court house in the city of _____ [or naming any other place where the court have ordered the sale, § 6161] the following described real estate situated in the county of _____ and State of Ohio, to-wit: [here describe the property.] Appraised at _____ dollars. Terms of sale: [here state how the payments are to be made, as] one-third in hand, one-third in one year and one-third in two years from the day of sale, with interest. The payments to be secured by a mortgage upon the premises sold.

A. B., Administrator of the estate, [or executor of the last will and testament] of C. D., deceased.

See 9 O. 19; 15 Id. 568.

§ 6159a. Notice of sale in German or Bohemian newspaper. In any county wherein is published and printed a newspaper in the German or Bohemian language, and which has a circulation of at least five hundred and fifty copies to *bona fide* subscribers within the county, the notice required in section 6159 may, if the appraised value of the premises to be sold exceeds five hundred dollars, in addition to the publication therein required, be published in such newspaper in the German or Bohemian language for the same time and [in] the same manner, and if two or more such newspapers are published and printed therein, the publication may be in either; but the court ordering such sale shall, upon motion of any party to said action, and upon good cause being shown therefor, dispense with such publication; but no error or mistake in translation, or in any publication authorized by this section shall delay proceedings, or affect the title of the property sold, and if any such error or mistake occurs by the negligence of the publisher he shall receive no compensation for the publication. [91 v. 184.]

§ 6160. For what amount the lands may be sold. New appraisement or order to sell at fixed price. The lands, if improved, shall not be sold for less than two-thirds of the appraised value; and if not improved, for not less than one-half the appraised value; but after

being twice offered for sale, the court may direct the amount for which they shall be sold, or may set aside the appraisement and order a new one. [38 v. 146, § 145.]

See form, § 6162.

§ 6161. When sale to be public, when private. The sale shall be made at public vendue, at the door of the court house in the county in which the order of sale shall have been made, or at such other place as the court may direct: provided, however, that if it is made to appear to the court that it will be more for the interest of said estate to sell such real estate at private sale, the court may authorize said petitioner to sell the same, either in whole or in part, for cash in hand, or upon deferred payments, not exceeding two years, with interest; and in no case shall such real estate be sold at private sale for less than the appraised value thereof. [68 v. 20, § 146.]

Order for public sale. [*Title.*]—This cause coming on this day further to be heard, and it appearing to the court that the appraisement—heretofore ordered has been made and reported to this court, and the court having carefully examined the same, finds that said appraisement—has been made in all respects in accordance with law and the order of this court, the same is now here approved and confirmed. And it appearing to the court that the plaintiff above named has given bond in sufficient amount with approved sureties conditioned according to law: It is now ordered that the said X. Y., as such administrator, proceed to advertise for sale on the premises [*or at the door of the court house, etc.*] said real estate for four consecutive weeks in a newspaper of general circulation in said county, and he is further ordered to sell the same at not less than two-thirds of the appraised value thereof on the following terms, *to-wit*: One-third cash in hand and the balance in one and two years from day of sale, deferred payments to be secured by mortgage on the premises sold and to bear interest. And said plaintiff is ordered to make return to this court immediately after such sale.

Order to sell at private sale. [*Follow above form to * and continue.*] And it further appearing to the court that it would be to the interest of said estate to sell the real estate described in the petition at private sale, it is now ordered that said X. Y., as such administrator, proceed to sell said real estate at private sale at not less than the appraised value thereof on the following terms *to-wit*: [*and continue as above.*]

Notes.—Appraisers can not purchase at such sale, 8 O. 551; 14 O. 228; 14 O. S. 80, see § 5404; nor executors nor administrators, 6 O. S. 189; 3 O. S. 494; see 27 O. S. 159; 24 O. S. 573; 33 O. S. 20;

45 O. S. 512. Where an infant purchases land at an administrator's sale for the administrator and immediately conveys to the latter, he can not disaffirm such sale on coming of age as though the land belonged to him, 8 O. S. 494. Tract of land ordered sold entire may be sold in parcels at discretion of executor or administrator, but he is responsible for the exercise of such discretion, 9 O. 19; and it will not affect the title of the purchaser if the whole tract was ordered sold and sale made of only a part, 7 O. (pt. 1) 198. Rule *caveat emptor* applies, 46 O. S. 78. Sale of land for less than value; bad faith of executor, 87 Bull. 324.

§ 6162. Return. Confirmation. Order for deed. The executor or administrator shall make return of his proceedings, under the order of sale; and the court after having carefully examined such return, and being satisfied that the sale has in all respects been legally made, shall confirm the sale, and order the executor or administrator to make a deed to the purchaser; and may, in the order, require that before the delivery of such deed the deferred installments of the purchase money shall be secured by mortgage. Provided, that if after such sale is made, the purchaser offers to pay the full amount of the purchase money in cash, the court may order that the same shall be accepted if for the best interest of the estate, and direct its distribution; and the court may direct the sale, without recourse, of all or any of the notes taken for deferred payments, if for the best interest of the estate, at not less than their face value with accrued interest, and direct distribution of the proceeds. [89 v. 148; 88 v. 41; 38 v. 147, § 146.]

Form of report of sale.—Probate court of _____ county, Ohio. A. B., as administrator of the estate [or executor of the last will and testament] of C. D., deceased, vs. E. F. et al. In pursuance of the order of the court in this case, I gave notice of sale by publication in the _____ a _____ newspaper of general circulation in said county of _____ for at least four successive weeks prior to the _____ day of _____ 18____ and on that day, at _____ o'clock forenoon, upon the premises in accordance with said notice, I offered the real estate in the petition described for sale, subject to the dower estate of G. H., therein, * when I. J. bid to pay for the same the sum of _____ dollars, and his bid being the highest and best that was offered and more than two-thirds of the appraised value of said premises, I then and there sold the same to him, subject to said dower estate for that sum. Terms of sale: one-third of the purchase money to be paid in hand, one-third in one year and one-third in two years from the day of sale, with interest, the payments to be secured by mortgage upon the premises sold.

A. B., Administrator [or executor] of C. D., deceased.

Report when no sale is effected. [Follow preceding form to * and continuo.] And no bid being offered, said premises were not sold. I, thereupon gave notice of sale by publication in said newspaper for at least four successive weeks prior to the _____ day of _____ 188____ and on that day at _____ o'clock, _____ noon upon the premises in accordance with said notice, I offered said premises again for sale and no bid being offered, said premises were not sold.

Form of report of private sale. [Title.]—Pursuant to the foregoing, order I offered the real estate described in the petition for sale at private sale, and X. Y. having bid to pay for said real estate the sum of _____ dollars, and that sum being _____, the appraised value thereof and the highest bid offered. I sold the same to the said X. Y. for the sum of _____ dollars. Terms of sale: one-third of the purchase money to be paid in hand, one-third in one year and one-third in two years from the day of sale, with interest, the payments to be secured by mortgage upon the premises sold. And upon being duly sworn, I depose and say that said private sale was made after diligent endeavor to obtain the best price for said property, and that the sale so reported is the highest price that I could get for said property.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this _____ day of _____, 188____, Probate Judge.

By _____, Deputy Clerk.

Order of re-appraisement. [Title.]—This day this cause came on for hearing upon the application of A. B., administrator of the estate of C. D., deceased, plaintiff herein to set aside and vacate the former appraisement heretofore made under a prior order of this court, which application was submitted to the court and the court being fully advised in the premises, does find that the real estate so appraised and described in the petition for sale in this case has been twice offered for sale at public auction under said former appraisement and orders of this court and not sold for want of bidders, and that a new appraisement of said real estate should be made. It is therefore ordered and considered by the court that B. A., D. C. and F. E., three judicious and disinterested men, free-holders of this county, after being first duly sworn and upon actual view of the premises in said petition described appraise the same at its fair cash value and return their appraisement to this court for confirmation.

Order of confirmation, etc. [Title.]—This cause coming on to be heard on the return of the administrator aforesaid of his proceedings and sale under the order of this court, and on his motion to confirm the same and distribute the proceeds, was submitted to the court, and upon consideration thereof, the court, after having carefully examined said return and being satisfied that such sale has been in all respects legally made, does hereby approve and confirm the same and order that said administrator make to the purchaser, X. Y., a proper deed for the premises so sold. And the court coming now to distribute the proceeds of such sale, order that said administrator pay: First, the costs of this action including a counsel fee of _____ dollars to _____. Second, etc.

Form of deed.—Know all men by these presents, that I, A. B., as executor of the last will and testament [or administrator

of the estate] of C. D., late of _____, deceased, by virtue of an order of the probate court of _____ county, Ohio, made on the _____ day of _____, in the year eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, duly authorizing me by virtue of the proceedings, etc., then and theretofore had by and in said court to sell the real estate of the said C. D., deceased, hereinafter described; and in pursuance of a sale duly made and reported to and confirmed by said court on the _____ day of _____, in the year eighteen hundred and eighty-nine; and in consideration of the sum of _____ dollars to me paid or secured to be paid by X. Y., the purchaser at said sale of the said real estate hereinafter described, the receipt whereof I do hereby acknowledge, do hereby grant, bargain, sell and convey unto the said X. Y., his heirs and assigns forever, by virtue and in pursuance of the order of this court, a certain tract of land situated in _____, and described as follows: [here describe the real estate.] To have and to hold the same with the privileged and appurtenances thereof unto the said X. Y., and unto his heirs and assigns forever [subject to dower as ordered.] In testimony whereof, I, as executor of the last will and testament [or administrator of the estate] of C. D., deceased, have set my hand this _____ day of _____, 1889.

A. B., as executor, etc.

Executed in presence of

State of Ohio, _____ county, ss. On this _____ day of _____, 1889, before me, the undersigned, personally came the above named A. B., the executor of the last will and testament [or administrator of the estate] of C. D., deceased, the grantor in the foregoing deed, and as such executor [or administrator] acknowledged the signing thereof to be his voluntary act and deed for the purposes therein specified. A. B.

Witness my hand and seal this _____ day of _____, 1889,

Notary Public in and for _____ county, Ohio.

Notes.—Where an administrator executed a deed to the purchaser, to be delivered upon his complying with the terms of the sale, and before any part of the purchase money was paid, obtained a deed to himself from the purchaser on consideration of the assumption of the latter's obligation to pay for the lands the sum bid, and release him from such payment, such transaction was held void, 19 Bull 185; 45 O. S. 512. A beneficiary of the estate interested in a proper distribution of the proceeds of the lands, who is present in the probate court during a settlement of the administrator's account, in which he charges himself with the purchase price of the lands, is not thereby estopped to demand that the deeds to and from the purchaser be set aside in order to obtain a re-sale of the land—the administrator refusing to make such sale and claiming the land as his own, *Id.* The sale having been made in August, 1878, and such settlement by partial account in December, 1881, the beneficiary is not estopped by lapse of time or acquiescence to compel re-sale. The court of common pleas is the proper tribunal to which to apply for an order setting aside the deeds to and from the purchaser for the purpose of obtaining a re-sale, *Id.* Conveyance made by executors under a defective order of court can not be

aided in equity, 2 O. 383. Purchase money paid by an administrator upon sale of intestate's land can not be recovered of the heirs where the sale is declared inoperative and the heirs recover the land, 1 O. 519. A sale by an administrator to a trustee to place the property beyond the reach of creditors under an agreement or understanding with the trustee that he should hold it for the benefit of the heirs, and such of the creditors as they saw fit to pay is void, 6 O. 227. Effect of last amendment as to sale of notes and mortgages taken by executor payable to himself, 52 O. S. 499.

§ 6163. Deed evidence of validity of sale. The deed of the executor or administrator, made in pursuance of the order of the court, shall be received in all courts as *prima facie* evidence that the executor or administrator in all respects observed the directions and complied with the requisitions of the law, and shall vest the title in the purchaser, in like manner as if conveyed by the deceased in his life time. [38 v. 146, § 148.]

Personal covenants of the administrator do not bind the estate, 12 O. S. 526; nor do his fraudulent representations as to title without warranty, 12 O. S. 530; and such representations are no defense to an action for the purchase money, 14 O. S. 276. The purchaser takes the land clear of liens, 7 O. (pt. 1) 21; 42 O. S. 53, when the sale is regular and lien-holders have been made parties, 19 O. S. 472, and his title is not divested by a subsequent reversal of the order of sale, 8 O. S. 889. Deed may be made to assignee of purchaser, 7 O. (pt. 1) 188. Words of perpetuity, if omitted, may be supplied in equity, 7 O. (pt. 2) 185.

§ 6164. Dower specially assigned to be a charge on the land. If the appraisers shall have assigned dower specially of the rents and profits, and the purchaser takes by the deed of the executor or administrator the lands upon which such dower has been assigned, the court shall make such orders as will secure to the widow a charge on such lands for the dower so assigned. [38 v. 146, § 149.]

§ 6165. How money arising from sale of land to be applied. The money arising from the sale of real estate shall be applied in the following order:

First—To discharge the costs and expenses of the sale, and the *per centum* and charges of the executor or administrator thereon, for his administration of the same.

Second—To the payment of mortgages and judgments against the deceased, according to their respective priorities of lien, so far as the same operate as a lien on the estate of the deceased, at the time of his

death; which shall be apportioned and determined by the court, on reference to a master or otherwise.

Third—To the discharge of claims and debts, in the order mentioned in this title. [38 v. 146, § 150.]

The executor or administrator is entitled to compensation and charges for making the sale, *to be first paid before applying the proceeds to mortgage or other liens*, 42 O. S. 58. Such compensation is to be computed by the *per centum* authorized by § 6188, on the money arising from such sale to be administered, *Id.* Purchasers of land at administrator's sale were held to take the same discharged of liens, and the holders of liens should look to the administrator and his sureties for the faithful application of the purchase money, 7 O. (pt. 1) 21. But this is the case only when the sale is regular and when the lien holders have been made parties to the action, 19 O. S. 472. Proceeds of land directed by will to be sold are treated in equity as personal estate, 8 O. S. 369; 14 O. 140, 368. Individual liability of executor under will selling mortgaged premises without paying off mortgage, 40 O. S. 528. See 9 C. C. 257.

§ 6166. Petition for sale of equitable interest. When a petition is filed for the sale of an equitable estate, or any equitable interest, which the deceased held in any lands, the executor or administrator shall set forth in the petition the nature of such equitable estate or interest, making all necessary parties, including the persons holding the legal title thereto and those who are entitled to the purchase money therefor; and the court may, in such case, notwithstanding the preceding provisions of this title, make such order for the appraisement and sale of such equitable estate, for the indemnity of the estate of the deceased against the claim for such purchase money, and for the adjustment of the dower of the widow of the deceased, in such equitable estate, by estimating and directing to be paid to her the value of a life annuity in one-third of such equitable estate or otherwise, as it may deem just and right, between all parties in interest. [38 v. 146, § 151.]

Value of annuity, according to Carlisle tables of mortality: The value of a widow's dower is found by computing the interest for one year at 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ % on one-third the value of the entire property and multiplying the amount by the amount set opposite the widow's age. If the widow is aged 40 and the entire estate is sold for \$15,000, the value of her dower will be the interest on one-third of that sum for one year, \$900, multiplied by 12.002 (the amount opposite the widow's age), or \$3,600.60.

| AGE. | 6% | AGE | 6% | AGE. | 6% | AGE. | 6% |
|------|--------|-----|--------|------|--------|------|-------|
| 1 | 12.079 | 26 | 13.369 | 51 | 10.422 | 76 | 4.579 |
| 2 | 12.926 | 27 | 13.276 | 52 | 10.208 | 77 | 4.410 |
| 3 | 13.658 | 28 | 13.183 | 53 | 9.987 | 78 | 4.238 |
| 4 | 14.043 | 29 | 13.096 | 54 | 9.761 | 79 | 4.040 |
| 5 | 14.326 | 30 | 13.020 | 55 | 9.524 | 80 | 3.858 |
| 6 | 14.490 | 31 | 12.942 | 56 | 9.279 | 81 | 3.656 |
| 7 | 14.519 | 32 | 12.860 | 57 | 9.027 | 82 | 3.474 |
| 8 | 14.527 | 33 | 12.771 | 58 | 8.772 | 83 | 3.286 |
| 9 | 14.500 | 34 | 12.675 | 59 | 8.529 | 84 | 3.102 |
| 10 | 14.449 | 35 | 12.578 | 60 | 8.304 | 85 | 2.900 |
| 11 | 14.385 | 36 | 12.465 | 61 | 8.108 | 86 | 2.739 |
| 12 | 14.322 | 37 | 12.355 | 62 | 7.918 | 87 | 2.599 |
| 13 | 14.267 | 38 | 12.289 | 63 | 7.714 | 88 | 2.515 |
| 14 | 14.191 | 39 | 12.120 | 64 | 7.502 | 89 | 2.417 |
| 15 | 14.126 | 40 | 12.002 | 65 | 7.281 | 90 | 2.306 |
| 16 | 14.067 | 41 | 11.887 | 66 | 7.049 | 91 | 2.248 |
| 17 | 14.011 | 42 | 11.779 | 67 | 6.808 | 92 | 2.187 |
| 18 | 13.956 | 43 | 11.668 | 68 | 6.546 | 93 | 2.140 |
| 19 | 13.897 | 44 | 11.551 | 69 | 6.277 | 94 | 2.493 |
| 20 | 13.835 | 45 | 11.428 | 70 | 6.007 | 95 | 2.522 |
| 21 | 13.769 | 46 | 11.296 | 71 | 5.704 | 96 | 2.486 |
| 22 | 13.697 | 47 | 11.154 | 72 | 5.424 | 97 | 2.368 |
| 23 | 13.621 | 48 | 10.998 | 73 | 5.170 | 98 | 2.227 |
| 24 | 13.541 | 49 | 10.823 | 74 | 4.944 | 99 | 2.004 |
| 25 | 13.456 | 50 | 10.631 | 75 | 4.760 | 100 | 1.596 |

Notes.—A conveyance in trust with a proviso for re-conveyance is an equitable estate which may be sold under this section, 12 O. S. 49. A perfect equity in lands held by an intestate passes to the heirs and may be sold by the personal representative for the payment of the debts of the estate, 9 O. 145. As a general rule the personal representative of the estate may in his own discretion perform or rescind any personal contract of his intestate imposing an obligation on him as may be for the best interests of the estate but subject to the approval of the court, 8 O. S. 449. When an administrator makes a beneficial arrangement to rescind an unexecuted contract of the intestate for the purchase of land a court of equity will not interfere to aid the heirs to revive and enforce the rescinded contract, 7 O. (2 pt.) 73.

§ 6167. When sale is authorized by will no order of sale is required. If any executor or administrator, duly qualified, is authorized by will or devise, to sell real estate, no order shall be required from the court to authorize him to act in pursuance of the power vested in him by such will [38 v. 146, § 153.]

See § 5980 n; 11 Bull 145, 177; 12 Bull 24; 21 Bull. 29. Power to sell does not authorize an exchange or barter of lands, but a sale for money only, 1 O. 232; 2 C. C. R. 153. See 16 O. S. 296. Discretionary power to sell can not be delegated, 87 O. S. 282; see 19 Bull 198. Executor under power to sell can not enter into agreement with purchaser to sell land for less than one-third

the purchase price previously agreed upon, 2 C. C. R. 859. Power to sell does not imply power to lease, 21 Bull 29; 22 Bull 144.

§ 6168. **Foreign executor or administrator may be authorized to sell real estate.** When an executor or administrator shall be appointed in any other state, territory or foreign country, on the estate of any person dying out of this state, and no executor or administrator thereon shall be appointed in this state, the foreign executor or administrator may file an authenticated copy of his appointment in the probate court of any county in which there may be any real estate of the deceased, together with an authenticated copy of the will, if there be one; after which he may be authorized, under an order of the court, to sell real estate for the payment of debts or legacies and charges of administration, in the same manner and upon the same terms and conditions as are prescribed in the case of an executor or administrator appointed in this state, excepting in the particulars in which a different provision is hereinafter made. [38 v. 146, § 154.]

§ 6169. **Foreign executor or administrator to give bond unless already bound.** When it shall appear to the court granting the order of sale that such foreign executor or administrator is bound with sufficient surety or sureties in the State or country in which he was appointed, to account for the proceeds of such sale, for the payment of debts or legacies and charges of administration, and a copy of such bond, duly authenticated, shall be filed in court, no further bond for that purpose shall be required of him here; otherwise, before making such sale he shall give bond, with two or more sufficient sureties, to the State of Ohio, with condition to account for and dispose of the said proceeds for the payment of the debts or legacies of the deceased and the charges of administration, according to the laws of the State or country in which he was appointed. [38 v. 146, § 155.]

§ 6170. **Foreign executor, etc., to give further bond to account for surplus when he sells more than is necessary to pay debts, etc.** When such foreign executor or administrator is authorized by order of the court to sell more than is necessary for the payment of debts, legacies and charges of administration, as hereinbe-

fore provided, he shall, before making the sale, give bond, with two or more sufficient sureties to the state of Ohio, with condition to account, before the court, for all the proceeds of the sale that shall remain after payment of said debts, legacies and charges, and to dispose of the same according to law. [38 v. 146, § 156.]

See form under § 6150. Where sale is ordered and bond is insufficient additional bond may be required, 4 O. 126. Quære, Does bond cover surplus of money left in hand from the sale of real estate, 22 O. S. 79.

§ 6171. **Surplus of proceeds of sale to be considered as real estate.** In all cases of a sale by an executor or administrator of part or the whole of the real estate of the deceased, under an order of court, whether such executor or administrator shall have been appointed in this state or elsewhere, the surplus of the proceeds of the sale remaining on the final settlement of the account, shall be considered as real estate, and shall be disposed of accordingly. [38 v. 146, § 157.]

And the widow of the intestate is not entitled to any part thereof in her capacity as one of the distributees of the personal estate, 22 O. S. 79; but lands directed by will to be sold and converted into money, are considered in equity as personal property, 14 O. 140; 368; 8 O. S. 369. Where the real estate of an intestate, who had no issue at his decease, is sold by an administrator for the payment of debts, and before final distribution of a balance remaining after payment of the same, and the satisfaction of the widow's dower, his posthumous child dies, the surplus money belonging to such child is subject to the law of distribution as personal property. 11 O. S. 290; 44 O. S. 182.

§ 6172. **Sale may be ordered for the payment of legacies.** When a testator shall have given any legacy by will that is effectual to pass or charge real estate, and his personal estate shall be insufficient to pay such legacy, together with his debts, the allowance to the widow and children, and the costs of administration, the executor or administrator, with the will annexed, may be ordered to sell his real estate for that purpose, in the same manner and upon the same terms and conditions as are prescribed herein for the payment of debts. [38 v. 146, § 158.]

See § 5987 *n. charges.*

§ 6173. **Certificate from Probate Court when proceedings for partition commenced and deficiency of assets found.** If at any time after the institution of proceedings for the partition of the lands of any deceased

person, it is found that the assets in the hands of the executor or administrator of such deceased, are probably insufficient to pay the indebtedness of the estate and expenses of administration, the executor or administrator shall make a written statement to the probate court of the said assets and indebtedness and expenses, and the court shall forthwith ascertain the amount necessary to pay the said indebtedness and expenses in addition to the assets, and give a certificate thereof to the executor or administrator. [74 v. 167, § 1.]

§ 6174. Court shall order so much of proceeds to be paid over to him, provided, etc. The executor or administrator shall thereupon present said certificate to the court in which the proceedings for partition are, or have been pending, and on his motion said court shall order the amount named in said certificate as necessary, to be paid over to the executor or administrator out of the proceeds of the sale of the premises, if the same shall be thereafter sold, or have already been sold; provided, that nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to prohibit any executor or administrator from proceeding to sell land belonging to such estate to pay any debts, when the same has been sold on partition or otherwise, or the proceeds of such sale fully distributed. [74 v. 167, § 2.]

Sale after partition and conveyance by heirs. 17 O. S. 248.

THE ACCOUNT AND COMPENSATION OF AN EXECUTOR OR ADMINISTRATOR: AND DISTRIBUTION IN CERTAIN CASES.

§ 6175. Executor or administrator to render an account, etc. Every executor or administrator shall, within eighteen months after his appointment, render his account of his administration upon oath, and he shall in like manner render such further accounts of his administration every twelve months thereafter, and also at such other times as may be required by the court until the estate shall be wholly settled, and he may be examined upon oath on any matter relating to his accounts and the payments therein mentioned, and also touching any property or effects of the deceased, which have come to his hands. Provided, that every executor, administrator with the will annexed, or testamentary trustee who does not make a final settlement of the decedent's estate within said eighteen months, and who carries the administration

of his trust from year to year thereafter, shall, whenever he renders any such account above mentioned, make an oath to said court, as a part of said account, a full itemized statement of all the funds of the decedent's estate under his control, the date and nature of their investment, and the security thereof, and the rate of interest or income accruing thereon. [88 v. 345; 81 v. 137, 138; 71 v. 77, § 161.]

Form of affidavit of executor, etc., to account.—The state of Ohio, — county, ss: Personally appeared before me the undersigned, judge of the probate court, in and for the said county — of the estate of —, deceased, who upon oath — deposeth and saith that the annexed account current of the personal property of the said —, deceased, is in all respects just and true, according to the best of — knowledge.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this — day of —, A. D. 189—.

—, Probate Judge.

By —, Deputy Clerk.

See § 6175 a. Not liable for use of personality after possession by widow, 46 O. S. 391. Liable for money loaned to pay debts, 2 C. S. C. R. 217; 4 Bull. 911. Power of court as to real estate sold at less than fair value, 10 C. C. 44. Collateral inheritance tax, p. 522. Definiteness of account, 4 N. P. 282.

§ 6175 a. When executor or administrator shall render final account. Where an executor or administrator has died or shall by reason of insanity or other incompetency, as provided by law, be placed under guardianship before the estate is fully administered, it shall be the duty of the executor, administrator or guardian of such deceased or incompetent executor or administrator to render a final account of such decedent's or ward's administration within six months after his appointment. [81 v. 138; 71 v. 77, § 161.]

The settlement of an account of an executor or administrator by the probate court, is conclusive as against parties with actual notice of the settlement, of all matters specified therein, and as to such matters the party can not be required to account a second time, unless the same be impeached for fraud or manifest error; but such account is not final so as to bar further inquiry in regard to other assets in the hands of the executor or administrator not accounted for or passed on, 25 O. S. 874; and for such matters the court may at any time within the limits of the statute compel a further settlement by the process indicated, *Id.* But upon the settlement of the final account of an administrator, it is not the duty of the probate judge to provide for the payment of claims against the estate which no creditor is asserting, 32 O. S. 532; nor is it within the jurisdiction of the probate court upon such final settlement, to determine the state of accounts between the administrator and the several distributees of the estate to whom any balance found in his hands may be payable. The court can only order distribution of such balance according to law, leaving the state of accounts between the parties to be inquired into when such order

tees, *Id.* Any creditor can compel a settlement, 6 O. 103; but a creditor can not at his option transfer settlement to court of chancery, 1 O. S. 293. A settlement of the account of an executor who has been removed, does not bar a subsequent suit by him, against his successor, upon a demand existing in the lifetime of his testator, 2 C. C. R. 7. An order approving a partial account is conclusive unless attached in the mode provided by statute, but this is only in respect to matters adjudicated, 42 O. S. 549. To what extent partial and final account is conclusive, 27 O. S. 159. When executor not responsible for disposition of personal estate by widow nor required to account therefor, 46 O. S. 391. Under former law (1 Curwen 708), it was optional with the administrator whether or not he would file a final account, 14 O. S. 424. As to settlement by executor or administrator of guardian, see § 6291.

§ 6176. Account rendered by two may be allowed upon oath of one. When any account is rendered by two or more joint executors or administrators, the court may, in its discretion, allow the account upon the oath of any one of them. [38 v. 146, § 162.]

§ 6177. Time allowed to collect assets not to operate as allowance of further time to file account. The time allowed by the court to collect the assets of the estate, shall not operate as an allowance of further time to file the accounts mentioned in the preceding sections. [38 v. 146, § 163.]

§ 6178. How compelled to render account. If any executor or administrator shall fail to render his accounts as hereinbefore directed, he may be compelled to do so, as in case of failing to file an inventory, and the same proceedings may be had to attach and remove him and to appoint a successor. [81 v. 138; 38 v. 146, § 164.]

The power to proceed against an executor or administrator by citation or attachment in such cases, becomes dormant after sufficient time has elapsed to bar suit on administration bond, 5 O. S. 122. See § 6047. When citation barred, 4 N. P. 338.

§ 6179. With what executor or administrator shall be charged. Every executor or administrator shall be chargeable with the amount of the sale-bill, as hereinbefore provided, and also, with all goods, chattels, rights, and credits of the deceased which shall come to his hands, and which are by law to be administered, although they should not be included in the inventory or sale-bill; also, with all the proceeds of real estate, sold for the payment of debts or legacies,

and with all the interest, profit and income that shall in any way come to his hands from the personal estate of the deceased. (1) [38v. 146, § 167.]

An administrator or executor is not chargeable with interest on money which may come into his hands as the representative of a deceased person, unless he employ it in his own business, derive some benefit from the farming it out, or delay to an unreasonable and unnecessary degree in making the settlement of his accounts in the probate court, 7 O. S. 22, § 6175 n. Rents received by an administrator from the real estate of his intestate under certain circumstance may properly be charged to him on his account filed for the settlement of the estate, 1 C. C. 504.

§ 6180. Increase or decrease of estate not to affect executor or administrator. No profits shall be made by executors or administrators, by the increase, nor shall they sustain any loss by the decrease or destruction, without their fault, of any part of the estate. [38 v. 146, § 168.]

See 20 O. S. 442; 1 C. S. C. R. 327. § 5981 n; 10 C. C. 52.

§ 6181. Executor or administrator not responsible for bad debts. No executor or administrator shall be accountable for any debts inventoried as due to the deceased, if it shall appear to the court that they remain uncollected without his fault. [38 v. 146, § 169.]

See 54 O. S. 487.

§ 6182. How chargeable with property consumed by him. If any executor or administrator shall neglect to sell any portion of the personal property which he is bound by law to sell, and retains, consumes, or disposes of the same, for his own benefit, he shall be charged therewith at double the value affixed thereto by the appraisers. [38 v. 146, § 170.]

§ 6183. Vouchers to be produced for all debts paid. In rendering such account, every executor or administrator shall produce vouchers for all debts and legacies paid, and for all funeral charges and just and necessary expenses, which vouchers shall be filed with the account, and they, together with the account, shall be deposited and remain in the probate court. [38 v. 146, § 171.]

Action at law against administrator for attorney's services. See 5 C. C. 12, 13, 89.

§ 6184. What items may be allowed without vouchers. On the settlement of an account of an executor or administrator, he may be allowed any item of expen-

(1) 9 C. C. 211, 607; 10 Id. 51.

ditte, not exceeding ten dollars, for which no voucher is produced, if such item be supported by his own oath positively to the fact of payment, specifying when and to whom such payment was made, and if such oath be uncontradicted; but such allowance shall not, in the whole, exceed two hundred dollars, for payments in behalf of any one estate. [38 v. 146, § 172.]

§ 6185. **The court may allow for a tombstone.** The court may also, in settlement, allow, as a credit to the executor or administrator, any just and reasonable amount expended by him for a tombstone or monument for the deceased, and for any just and reasonable amount he may have paid to any cemetery association or corporation as a perpetual fund for caring for and preserving the lot on which said deceased is buried; but it shall not be incumbent on any executor or administrator to procure a tombstone or monument or to pay any sum into any such perpetual fund. [90 v. 117; 64 v. 35, § 7.]

It was lawful for the probate court at its discretion to allow the administrator in his settlement any just and reasonable "amount expended" for a monument; but the administrator was not allowed to interfere with the heirs of the intestate in erecting one, 39 O. S. 581; see 10 Bull. 338. When charge for tombstone not proper, 11 C. C. 120.

§ 6186. **Court may refer account to special commissioner.** The court may, if it shall deem it expedient and proper, refer the account and the exceptions thereto, if any, to a special commissioner, appointed by the court for that purpose. [38 v. 146, § 173.]

§ 6187. **When and how account may be opened after settlement.** When an account is settled in the absence of any person adversely interested, and without actual notice to him, the account may be opened, on his filing exceptions to the account, at any time within eight months thereafter; and upon every settlement of an account by an executor or administrator, all his former accounts may be so far opened as to correct any mistake or error therein; excepting that any matter of dispute between two parties, which had been previously heard, and determined by the court, shall not be again brought in question,

by either or the same parties, without leave of the court. If upon hearing and settlement of such account, a balance remains in the hands of the executor or administrator due the estate, the court may in its discretion order distribution to be made by such executor or administrator according to law. [81 v. 138.]

Power of court to determine as to fraud of executor, 10 C. C. 44.

Former account may be opened up to correct errors, 38 O. S. 480; see 1 C. C. R. 504; but matters excepted to and decided, can not be opened up, 38 O. S. 481; 38 Id. 480. The settlement of an account is conclusive only as to matters specified therein, 25 O. S. 374. Such settlement and account binds no right except where made in conformity to law, 7 O. (pt. 1) 21. Settlement with heirs is final except as to minors, 27 O. S. 159. Personal representatives must account for new assets, 29 O. S. 569; 38 Id. 480. Jurisdiction of common pleas, 2 N. P. 27.

An account containing items of credit to an administrator for his statutory commission and for extra services, and for an amount paid by him for attorneys' fees in the settlement of the estate and which account current was duly allowed and confirmed by the probate court, can not on the filing of a second account more than one year thereafter be re-opened for hearing, and such items be disallowed by the court, on exceptions filed thereto, when it is not claimed or found that there was any error or mistake therein or in their allowance, 1 C. C. R. 504.

§ 6188. Compensation allowed executors or administrators—further allowance—effect of compensation provided by will. Executors and administrators may be allowed the following commissions upon the amount of the personal estate collected and accounted for by them, and of the proceeds of the real estate sold under an order of court for the payment of debts, or under directions of the will which shall be received in full compensation for all their ordinary services; that is to say:

For the first thousand dollars, at the rate of six *per centum*;

For all above that sum, and not exceeding five thousand dollars, at the rate of four *per centum*; and

For all above five thousand dollars, at the rate of two *per centum*.

And in all cases, such further allowance shall be made as the court shall consider just and reasonable for actual and necessary expenses, and for any extraordinary services, not required of an executor or administrator, in the common course of his duty: pro-

vided, however, that when provision shall be made by the will of the deceased, for compensation to any executor, the same shall be deemed a full satisfaction for his services, in lieu of his aforesaid commissions or his share thereof, unless he shall, by an instrument filed in the court, renounce all claim to such compensation given by the will. [38 v. 146, § 175.]

Of executor, etc. of surviving partner, 88 O. S. 857; when mortgagee a purchaser, 42 O. S. 58. Extra compensation for services as attorney, 7 Rec. 826; for surveying and subdividing land, *Id.* The payment of a debt of a decedent by the conveyance of mortgaged real estate in satisfaction of the same is not such a disbursement as will entitle the personal representative to the percentage designated by law, 27 O. S. 159, 188; but a court will refuse to interfere to disallow such charge after long acquiescence and a final settlement of the estate. *Id.* Not entitled to per cent. on legacies unless extra work done, 8 O. S. 800. As to costs paid W. 340, 414. Costs of contest of will not allowed, 7 O. S. 143; *contra* 18 Bull 198, see 4 N. P. 336; not allowed cost of proceedings to establish forged will, 100 Pa. St. 197. An executor who refused to obey the order of the court to file an account, although served with five citations, should not receive an allowance for extra services, 2 C. C. R. 103; but even if there be unfaithful administration of the estate, it will not deprive an executor or administrator of a right to compensation for his services, so far as they have been beneficial to the persons interested in the estate, 1 C. C. R. 504. Generally as to compensation, 8 Am. Rep. note p. 588. Double commissions as executor and trustee against policy of the law, 95 N. Y. 154; 4 Am. Prob. Rep. note p. 385; unless will contemplates severance of their duties, *Id.* p. 570; 4 East Rep.; 15 Bull 195. Administrator is entitled to statutory commissions though he may have failed to charge himself with all the assets received by him or has asked for credits for sums not paid by him, 1 C. C. R. 504.

*If a mortgagee whose lien is fixed by the court, becomes the purchaser at an executor's or administrator's sale, the executor or administrator is not entitled to a *per centum* compensation on that part of the purchase money applicable to the satisfaction of his mortgage, 42 O. S. 58.* § 6185 and 6188 should be construed together in determining the *per centum* compensation for the sale of real estate and it is to be computed on the aggregate amount arising from both real and personal estate, as graduated by § 6188, and not each separately. Hence it is error where there are personal assets collected, to graduate the compensation on the proceeds of the real estate without regard to the amount of the personal estate. In graduating the *per centum* compensation the higher rate prescribed by § 6188 should be first applied to the personal estate, *Id.* Sureties entitled to set off upon claim against them equal to statutory fees disallowed to executor, 29 Bull 49. An action at law can not be maintained against an administrator as such by an attorney upon an account for services rendered such administrator at his request in and about the settlement of the estate so as to bind the assets of such estate for the payment thereof, 5 C. C. 12; see *Id.* 89.

§ 6189. Executor or administrator may distribute certain assets in kind. An executor or administrator who has paid all the debts of an estate, and has in his possession notes, bonds, stocks, claims, or other rights in action belonging to the estate, may, with the approval of the probate court, entered on its journal, (and with the assent and agreement of the persons entitled to the proceeds of such assets as distributees, including executors, trustees and guardians) distribute and pay over the same in kind, to those of such distributees as will receive the same; and any such executor or administrator, when the debts are all paid, except claims in suit and contested, or liabilities not due and payable, or both, may provide for the payment of such claims and liabilities, by setting apart to the satisfaction of the probate court enough of the assets for that purpose, and having done so, he may, with the approval, assent, and agreement, aforesaid, distribute and pay over in cash, or in kind, all or any part of the assets in his hands, and not set apart aforesaid, to such of said distributees, including executors, trustees, and guardians, as may be willing to receive the same. Such executors, trustees, and guardians, shall be liable to return such assets, or the proceeds thereof, should the same be necessary to pay the said claims or liabilities, and each of the other distributees, shall give an indemnifying bond to the executor or administrator, to the satisfaction of the probate court for the same purpose. A distribution, in kind, in either case, shall have the same force and effect as the distribution of the proceeds of such assets. [77 v. 77.]

§ 6190. How executor or administrator may obtain his final discharge. When an executor, or administrator has paid or delivered over to the persons entitled thereto, the money or other property in his hands as required by the order of distribution, or otherwise, he shall perpetuate the evidence of such payment by presenting to the court, within one year after such order was made, an account of such payments, or the delivery over of such property; which being proved

to the satisfaction of the court, and verified by the oath of the party, shall be allowed as his final discharge, and ordered by the court to be recorded; and such discharge shall forever exonerate the party and his sureties from all liability under such order, unless his account shall be impeached for fraud or manifest error. [90 v. 171; 38 v. 146, § 176.]

After the executor has made his final settlement he may or may not, at his election make returns to the court of the distribution of the balance remaining in his hands at such settlement. If he does return his vouchers received on distribution, and has them passed upon by the court, the only effect of this action is to place upon record the receipts in the hands of the executor and administrator, and make them final as to those who have signed them as to so much of their distributive share as the vouchers may represent, and although the receipts may cover the whole property, those who are entitled to a distributive share, and have not received it are not precluded from enforcing their claims, 20 O. 310; but when an estate has been fully settled and all the moneys in the hands of an administrator have been paid over in pursuance of an order of distribution of court, should a will then be discovered and proved, the executor can not compel the former administrator to account for the money or property by him received and paid over, 18 O. 268. When one of two or more executors or administrators has in his hands the balance remaining for distribution, an action may be maintained against him for the amount in his hands without joining his co-executor or administrator, 20 O. 310. A debt of a distributee to the decedent which was barred by the statute of limitations in the lifetime of the latter can not be set-off against or retained out of the distributive share of such distributee, 3 C. C. 479.

§ 6191. How unclaimed money to be invested. If any sum of money directed by a decree or order of the court to be distributed to heirs, next of kin, or legatees, shall remain for the space of six months unclaimed, the executor or administrator who was ordered to pay over the same, may, by order of the court, invest the same in stocks, or loan the same on bond or mortgage, as the court shall direct, to accumulate for the benefit of the persons entitled thereto; and such investment shall be made in the name of the judge of the court for the time being, and shall be subject to the order of the judge and his successors in office, as hereinafter provided; and the person making such investment shall file in the court a memorandum thereof, with the original certificates,

or other evidence of title thereto, which shall be allowed as a sufficient voucher for such payment under the said order or decree; provided, that if the amount can not be so invested, the same, under the order of the court, may be turned into the county treasury and credited to the general fund, and the receipt of the county treasurer taken therefor and filed as a sufficient voucher. [81 v. 139; 38 v. 146, § 177.]

§ 6192. When and how such money paid to owner. When the person entitled to the money invested, or turned into the treasury, shall satisfy the court of his right to receive the same, the court shall order it to be paid over and transferred to him, and in case it shall have been turned into the treasury, he shall receive a warrant therefor from the auditor, upon the certificate of the judge. [81 v. 139; 38 v. 146, § 178.]

§ 6193. Judge responsible for safe keeping of certificates, etc. The Judge with whom such certificates or evidences of title are deposited, for the time being, and each succeeding judge to whom they shall come, and his sureties, shall be responsible for their safe keeping and application, as provided in the two preceding sections of this chapter. [38 v. 147, § 179.]

§ 6194. Amount of personal estate to which widow is entitled. Repealed March 19, 1887. 84 v. 132, 136.

§ 6195. How payment of distribution enforced—petition therefor. After thirty days from the time of the settlement of the account of an executor, administrator, or guardian shall have been made or shall hereafter be made by the probate court, and an order of distribution made thereon, if such executor, administrator or guardian shall neglect or refuse to pay to any person interested in said order of distribution, as creditor, legatee, widow, heir, or other distributee, or otherwise, when demanded, his or her share of the estate or property ordered to be distributed by such probate court, it shall be lawful for any person interested, as aforesaid, to file a petition in the probate court against the executor, administrator, or guardian making such settlement of his or her account, as aforesaid, briefly

setting forth in the petition the amount and nature of the claim of the party filing such petition, whereupon the probate judge shall forthwith issue a citation against such executor, administrator, or guardian, setting forth the filing of the petition, the amount claimed by the petitioner, and commanding such executor, administrator, or guardian, to appear before said probate court on the return day thereof, to answer said petition, and show cause, if any, why judgment should not be rendered and execution awarded against him or her for the amount claimed by such petitioner, and found to be due upon such settlement and order of distribution, which citation shall be made returnable not less than twenty nor more than forty days from the date thereof, which shall be served and returned by the sheriff or other proper officer, as in the case of a summons, and may issue to any county in the state. [78 v. 26; 54 v. 202, § 1.]

Form of petition to compel distribution. [Title.]—A. B., the plaintiff, says that as one of the creditors of the estate of X. Y., deceased, he is entitled to — dollars, under the order of distribution made by the probate court of — county, Ohio, upon settlement of the account of C. D., as executor of the last will and testament [or administrator of the estate] of said X. Y., deceased. Plaintiff further says that although more than thirty days have elapsed since said order of distribution was made, the said C. D. has not paid to the plaintiff said sum of — dollars, nor any part thereof, although requested so to do; but has wholly neglected and refused to pay the same. Wherefore the plaintiff asks judgment and execution against the said C. D. for said sum of — dollars, with interest thereon from the — day of —, A. D. 188—, being the day on which said money was demanded. A. B.

[Verification.]

Form of petition by ward against a guardian. [Title.] The petitioner —, says that the defendant, —, was duly appointed and qualified guardian of petitioner, and as such, on the — day of — 189—, upon his final settlement with the probate court of this county, there was, by said court, found in his hands the sum of — dollars, balance of his accounts, belonging to the petitioner, and ordered to be paid over accordingly by said court, and which amount it was the defendant's duty to have paid to the petitioner within thirty days after the day of the settlement aforesaid, which time has elapsed, but which he has refused and neglected to do, and still so neglects and refuses, although the same has been repeatedly demanded of him.

The petitioner, therefore, asks judgment and execution against said defendant for said sum of money, and interest thereon from the — day of —, A. D. —.

(Signed) — — .

Petition by creditor of ward against guardian. [Title.] The petitioner, —, says that the defendant —, is the guardian of —, a minor, and as such, on the — day of —, in a settlement of his accounts then had, in the probate court of this county, the said court found that the said ward was indebted to the petitioner in the sum of — dollars, and that said — had money in his hands of said ward sufficient to pay the same, and thereupon ordered the defendant to pay the same; and which amount it was the duty of the defendant to have paid within thirty days after the day of the settlement aforesaid, which period has elapsed, but which he has refused and neglected to do, and still so neglects and refuses, although the same has been repeatedly demanded of him.

(Add a prayer for judgment, etc., as in the last form.)

Form of citation. [Title.] To the sheriff of said county, greeting: You are hereby commanded to make known to said — that said — has this day filed in said court a petition claiming the sum of — dollars, as due to him upon defendant's settlement with the probate court of this county, as guardian of —, and command him to appear on the — day of —, 18—, and answer said petition, and show cause, if any he has, why judgment should not be rendered and execution awarded against him for the amount claimed, and interest. You will make due service of this citation, and return the same upon the day last above mentioned.

[L. s.] Witness my hand and the seal of said court, this — day of —, A. D. —

(Signed, etc.)

Form of order of publication. [Title.] On motion to the court by the petitioner, and the court being satisfied that the said defendant resides out of this state, it is ordered that notice be given to him of the pendency of this petition, stating the substance and prayer thereof, and time of hearing, in — for six consecutive weeks before the time of hearing, which is hereby fixed for the — day of —, A. D. 18—.

Notes.—§ 6195 and 6201 do not repeal §§ 6210-6212, 25 O. S. 443. They furnish a complete remedy to next of kin to recover their share, if as to any portion testator died intestate, 38 O. S. 426. The order of distribution has so far the force and effect of a judgment that it may be enforced by execution, 4 O. S. 508. The power of the probate court is exhausted when the order of distribution is made and it has no jurisdiction to entertain a petition brought to enforce the collection of the amount awarded to the distributee as a debt against the administrator, Id. Under the act of March 14, 1853, there is no authority to designate by name or otherwise the person entitled to receive the funds to be distributed, and such designation if made, is void and of no effect, 39 O. S. 369. An action brought under §§ 6195-6199 by the distributees of a decedent's estate to recover an unpaid balance remaining in the hands of an administrator is barred by the statute of limitations unless such action is commenced within six years after the expiration of thirty days from the date of the order of distribution made by the probate court, 5 C. C. 480. The probate court has power to pass on the validity of the claims of

legatees and order their payment before final distribution of the estate, 12 Bull 322. Under this section the account of an executor must be filed thirty days before the order of distribution can be made by the probate court and all parties interested can be brought before it for the purpose of distribution, 7 C. C. 67.

§ 6196. Service, when executor or administrator non-resident. But if such executor or administrator shall reside out of this state, the court being satisfied of that fact, either before or after the return of the citation, may order such non-resident to be brought into court, by publication in some newspaper of the county in which the petition is filed, for six consecutive weeks before the time fixed for the hearing of said cause; or in case no newspaper be published in the county, then to be published in some newspaper having a general circulation in said county. [54 v. 202, § 2.]

Form of notice.—C. D., who resides in the State of _____, will take notice that A. B., on the _____ day of _____, A. D. 188_____, filed his petition in the probate court in the county of _____, and State of Ohio, alleging that as one of the creditors of the estate of said X. Y., deceased, he is entitled to the sum of _____ dollars, with interest thereon from the _____ day of _____ 188_____, under the order of distribution made by said court upon settlement of the account of said C. D., as executor of the last will and testament [or administrator of the estate] of X. Y., deceased, and that although more than thirty days have elapsed since said order of distribution was made and although payment has been demanded of said C. D., he has neglected and refused to pay said A. B. the amount claimed by him as aforesaid. The prayer of the petition is for judgment and execution against the said C. D. for the amount due said A. B., as aforesaid.

Said petition will be for hearing on the [*at least six weeks after date of first publication*] _____ 188_____. A. B.

Where the record shows affirmatively that the law in regard to the service by publication under this section has not been complied with, all the proceedings under the same are void and may be set aside on motion of an interested party, 7 C. C. 67.

§ 6197. Hearing and Judgment—Execution—Lien. On the return of the citation served, or the service of notice by publication, as aforesaid, the cause shall be considered ready for hearing, unless for good cause shown by either party the same shall be continued for trial and judgment, as in other cases of continuance, and if no good cause be shown, in defense of the claim of the plaintiff in such petition, it shall be lawful for such probate court to render judgment in

favor of such plaintiff, against such executor or administrator, for the amount found to be due to the petitioner, and remaining unpaid, upon the settlement and order of distribution, as aforesaid, with the interest and costs of suit, and to award execution thereon, as in other cases of judgments, which execution shall be served and returned, by the sheriff or other proper officer, in all respects as executions issued from the court of common pleas, and all judgments rendered under this section shall have like liens upon the real estate of the parties as judgments rendered in the common pleas, and governed in all respects by the same rules. [54 v. 202, § 3.]

§ 6198. Probate Court may bring in all necessary parties and determine all questions. If the amount coming to any heir, legatee, widow, or other distributee, under such order of distribution, shall be uncertain, or in dispute, depending upon the construction of any devise, bequest, conveyance, contract, or advancement, or upon any other question, the probate judge may hear and determine all such questions necessary to ascertain and fix the amount due the plaintiff in such petition, and, if necessary, to hear and determine, and settle the rights and claims of all the parties interested, as aforesaid, in such order of distribution, and for that purpose the probate court is hereby authorized to cause all the heirs, legatees, or other distributees, parties in interest, to be made parties to said petition, when the same is necessary, by amended or supplemental petition, and service of notice, as is provided in the preceding section of this chapter; and in such case to render judgment and award execution against such executor or administrator in favor of the parties, respectively, for the amounts, respectively, found due them, with the interest and costs, unless the court should be of opinion the costs should be paid out of the estate ordered to be distributed, or by the parties, in which case such order shall be made respecting the costs as shall seem equitable. [54 v. 202, § 4.]

§ 6199. Probate court shall on motion of either party send the case to the common pleas. In all cases under

the sections of this chapter relating to the enforcement of an order of distribution, the probate court before which any proceeding shall be pending shall, on motion of any of the parties to said proceeding, cause the same to be reserved and sent to the court of common pleas of that county for trial and judgment and execution, and in case of such reservation it shall be the duty of the probate judge forthwith to make out a transcript of his proceedings in the cause, so far as he has progressed in the same, which together with the petition, and all other papers in the cause, shall be forthwith filed with the clerk of the court of common pleas of the county in which the cause is commenced, and said cause shall thereafter be carried on to final judgment and execution in said court of common pleas, in all respects as though the same had been originally commenced there, as a civil action. [54 v. 202, § 5.]

No appeal lies from the final judgment of the common pleas in such case to the circuit court, 4 C. C. 220.

§ 6200. Common pleas to have concurrent jurisdiction to enforce order of distribution. The court of common pleas shall have concurrent original jurisdiction with the probate court, in all cases provided for in the four sections preceding the next above, and any creditor, legatee, widow, or other distributee, as aforesaid, may bring a civil action in the court of common pleas of the proper county, against such executor or administrator, for his or her share of the estate, upon such settlement and order of distribution, in the same manner as other civil actions, and proceed therein to final judgment and execution, and be governed in all respects as upon other civil actions, and to cause all persons interested in said cause, as heirs, legatees, distributees, or otherwise, to be made parties to any action aforesaid, if it shall be deemed necessary, in order to a full and complete settlement and adjustment of the rights of the parties, in the same manner as other civil actions, with full power and authority to settle and determine the rights of the parties, and render judgment and award execution thereon as in other cases. [54 v. 202, § 6.]

Suit may be brought against an administrator by a distributee, individually, as for money had and received without nam-

ing him as administrator, 2 O. 156. When one of two executors or administrators has in his hands the balance remaining for distribution an action may be maintained against him without joining his co-executor or administrator, 20 O. 311. Action to recover general legacy, limitation, 50 O. S. 1. See 40 O. S. 35; 4 C. C. 220; 5 *Id.* 480, 483.

§ 6201. **Sureties—Their liability — May be made parties to judgment—Defense.** The sureties of every such executor or administrator shall moreover be liable upon the official bond of the executor or administrator against whom any judgment may be rendered under the provisions of the preceding sections, either in the probate court or court of common pleas; and such sureties may be made parties to any such judgment by petition or action to be commenced and prosecuted in the same manner as is above provided for the commencement and prosecuting causes against executors or administrators, to final judgment and execution: provided, that in all cases in which service of process shall have been made upon such executors or administrators, by publication, as above provided, the surety shall be permitted to make the same defense as the executor or administrator could have made. [54 v. 202, § 7.]

§ 6202. **Action in common pleas asking direction of court respecting estate, who may bring.** Any executor, administrator, guardian, or other trustee, may maintain a civil action in the court of common pleas against the creditors, legatees, distributees, or other parties, asking the direction or judgment of the court in any matter respecting the trust, estate, or property to be administered, and the rights of the parties in interest, in the same manner, and as fully as was formerly entertained in courts of chancery; and in case any executor, administrator, guardian, or other trustee, after being requested in writing by any creditor, legatee, distributee, or other party in interest, to bring such action, fail for thirty days so to do, the creditor, legatee, distributee, or other party making such request, may institute the same. [75 v. 903, § 211; 76 v. 113, § 1.]

The action can not be maintained in cases where no trust is involved, 19 O. S. 468; see 29 O. S. 147. A trustee who is also executor, there being two claimants to a fund, may ask the direction of the court, 25 O. S. 128, 133; Authority is granted by this section to an executor to maintain a civil action in the court of common pleas asking the direction of the court in any matter affecting the trust estate or property to be administered and

the rights of the parties in interest. 37 O. S. 129, 130. A trustee in doubt as to his powers has the right to apply to a court of equity to define them and give judicial sanction to his acts; but in such case the court will only define the trusts and will not order a sale of property where no adverse right is asserted, 14 O. S. 31. The executor may maintain this action at any time after his qualification whether the legacy alleged to be invalid and concerning which the direction of the court is asked is payable immediately or at some future time, 1 C. C. 320. An action under this section is appealable, 24 O. S. 1. Action brought under this section to obtain opinion and direction of court as to whether University of Cincinnati could be removed to another site, 6 C. C. 188. Construction of trust created by will, 2 C. C. 441. See generally, 35 O. S. 503; 38 O. S. 426; 44 O. S. 530; 4 C. C. 235, 285; 23 Bull. 126; 6 C. C. 188, 570; 1 N. P. 31.

§ 6203. Appeals from Probate Court and from Common Pleas—Bills of exception. Appeals shall be allowed from any final order, judgment, or decree of the probate court to the court of common pleas, by any person against whom any such order, judgment, or decree may be made, or who may be affected thereby, in the same manner as is provided for appeals from the probate court to the common pleas in other cases; appeals shall also be allowed from any order or judgment of the court of common pleas, in like manner, to the circuit court, in proceedings under the sections herein relating to the enforcement of orders of distribution, by any person against whom any such judgment or order may be rendered, or who may be affected thereby, to the same extent and in the same manner as is provided for appeals from the common pleas in other cases; and bills of exceptions may be taken and allowed upon any decision of the probate court, court of common pleas, or circuit court, in such proceedings, as in other cases. [83 v. 62; 54 v. 202, § 9.]

§ 6407. This section only relates to proceedings brought in the probate court against an executor or administrator under § 6191 et seq., 2 C. C. 390. This section must be construed in connection with the act of April 17, 1837, of which it formed a part before the revision of the statutes, and when so construed it gives no right of appeal to the court of common pleas from an order of the probate court refusing to remove an administrator; 50 O. S. 701. Where a case is reserved and sent to common pleas under § 6199, no appeal will lie to circuit court, 4 C. C. 220.

**THE ADMINISTRATION BOND: SURETIES IN: SUIT ON: AND
OTHER MATTERS RELATING TO THE SAME.**

§ 6204. How sureties of executor or administrator may be released. Any surety of an executor or adminis-

trator, or the executor or administrator of any such surety, may, at any time, make application to the proper probate court to be released from the bond of such executor or administrator, by filing his written request therefor with the judge of said court, and giving at least five days' notice, in writing, to such executor or administrator; and if such court upon the hearing is of opinion there is good reason therefor, the court shall release such surety, and the death of a surety shall always be deemed good cause; and if such executor or administrator fail to give new bond, as by such court directed, he shall be removed and his letters superseded; but such original surety shall not be released until such executor or administrator so gives bond, and such original sureties shall be liable only for the acts of such executor or administrator from the time of the execution of the original bond to the filing of the second bond; and the costs of such proceeding shall be paid by the surety applying to be released, unless it shall appear to the court that the administrator or executor is insolvent, incompetent, or is wasting the assets of the estate.
[58 v. 46, § 1.]

Liability of sureties on bond of removed executor in action by successor, 46 O. S. 20, following 44 O. S. 687. Liability of sureties on new bond of executor for conversion of assets of estate prior to giving new bond, *Id.* Refusal of administrator to pay judgment against him on negotiable note, given by him as such not a breach of the conditions of his bond, and sureties not estopped in action upon it to deny validity of such judgment, 39 O. S. 579; see § 6203. Insolvency of administrator, 9 C. 207; order of release ineffectual until proper new bond given, 13 C. C. 239.

§ 6205. When new bond may be required. Whenever the sureties in any bond of an executor or administrator shall be insufficient, the court, on the petition of any person interested, and after notice to the principal in the bond may require a new bond to be given, with two or more sufficient sureties. [38 v. 146, § 196.]

§ 6206. Liability of prior sureties. When a new bond shall be required, as above provided, the sureties in the prior bond shall, nevertheless, be liable for all breaches of the condition committed before the new bond shall be approved by the court. [38 v. 146, § 198.]

Liability of sureties on successive bonds, 51 O. S. 225.

§ 6207. If bond not given, may be removed from trust. If, in the cases specified in the two preceding sections, the principal shall not give such new bond, within such time as shall be ordered by the court, he shall be removed from his trust, and some other person may be appointed in his stead, as the circumstances of the case may require. [38 v. 146, § 199.]

§ 6208. When executor or administrator to give bond of indemnity to surety. If any executor or administrator shall waste, or unfaithfully administer the estate, the court granting the letters may, if it thinks fit, on the application of any surety in the administration bond, order such executor or administrator to render an account, and to execute to such surety a bond of indemnity, with surety or sureties approved by the court; and upon neglect or refusal to execute such bond of indemnity within the time ordered by the court, it may remove him, and revoke his letters testamentary, or letters of administration, and appoint another administrator in his place. [38 v. 146, § 200.]

See § 5999 n.

§ 6209. When unfaithful administration shall be presumed. If an executor or administrator shall unreasonably delay to raise money, by collecting the debts and effects of the deceased, or by selling the real estate, if necessary, and if he can obtain an order therefor, or shall neglect to pay what he has in his hands; and if, in consequence of such delay or neglect, the estate of the deceased shall be taken in execution by any of his creditors, it shall be deemed unfaithful administration in such executor or administrator, and he shall be liable on his administration bond for all damages occasioned thereby. [38 v. 146, § 181.]

See § 6215; 10 C. C. 52.

§ 6210. When creditor may sue on administration bond. After a creditor is entitled by law to the payment of his debt, from the executors or administrators, and the amount of the claim has either been admitted to be just or allowed by them, or has been ascertained by judgment or award against them, or by an order

of distribution, the bond given by them for the discharge of their trust, may be put in suit by such creditor, if the executors or administrators shall neglect upon demand made by such creditor, to pay such claim. [38 v. 146, § 182.]

This is a cumulative remedy, 39 O. S. 119; see § 6211 n. A declaration on an administrator's bond in a suit brought at the instance of a creditor must aver a demand or an excuse for the omission. An averment that the claim was allowed by the administrator on presentation for that purpose is not sufficient, 17 O. 161. An administrator has no power to bind the estate of his intestate by a negotiable note given by him as administrator. His refusal to pay such note is not a breach or the condition of his administration bond; and in an action on the bond his sureties are not estopped to deny the validity of a judgment recovered against the administrator on the note in a separate action against him, 39 O. S. 579. Right of surety to set-off, 49 O. S. 421.

§ 6211. When legatee or distributee may sue on administration bond. Such suit may also be brought by a legatee, after he shall be entitled to the payment of his legacy, and by the widow, or other distributee, to recover his or her share of the personal estate, after an order of the court, ascertaining the amount due to him or her, if the executor or administrator shall neglect to pay the same when demanded. [38 v. 146, § 183.]

Form of petition. [Title.] Plaintiff says he is one of the heirs at law and legal distributees of the estate of X. Y., deceased. That on or about the _____ day of _____ 188____ the defendant was appointed the administrator of the estate of said decedent, and duly qualified and entered upon the discharge of his duties as such administrator. That before entering upon the discharge of his said duties and on the _____ day of _____ 188____ he, together with the defendants, E. F. and G. H., as his sureties, executed and filed in the office of the probate court of _____ county, Ohio, their joint and several bond as required by law, in the sum of _____ dollars, of which the following is a copy. [*Here copy bond.*] That after the said A. B. entered upon the discharge of his said duties as administrator, a large amount of assets came to his hands to be administered, and on the _____ day of _____ 188____ the said A. B. settled in said probate court his accounts of administration and there was then found by the consideration of said court the sum of _____ dollars in his hands which the said A. B. was adjudged to pay over according to law. Plaintiff as one of the heirs of the said X. Y., is entitled to receive from said administrator the one-fourth part of the sum of _____ dollars, to-wit, the sum of _____ dollars.

That afterward on the _____ day of _____ 188____ the plaintiff demanded of the said A. B., the sum of _____ dollars, but the said A. B. did not and would not pay any part thereof.

Plaintiff asks judgment against the defendants for the said sum of _____ dollars with interest thereon from the day of _____ 188____

[Verification.]

____ Attorney for plaintiff.

Notes.—Under this and the preceding section the amount must be liquidated, 2 O. S. 1 (see 37 Bull. 181). Demand of payment must be averred, but leave of court is not necessary to sue, *Id.*, but a legatee or distributee can not sue within the four years allowed creditors to file their claims without an order of probate court, 25 O. S. 443. As against a demurrer to the petition it is a sufficient allegation of breach to set forth the condition of the bond alleged to have been broken and aver the non-performance of the condition, though the petition might be open to a motion to make more definite and certain, 27 O. S. 366. Where the breaches alleged in the bond of an executor or administrator consist in his failing to return an inventory, and of his wasting and converting the assets of the estate to his own use, in such case, the action should be brought for the benefit of the estate and not for the benefit of any particular creditor, legatee, or distributee, 25 O. S. 443; but in such action assigning as a sole breach of the bond unfaithful administration in this, that the administrator has neglected and failed on demand for payment of a claim, to bring lands belonging to the estate of decedent into market to raise money to pay, the plaintiff's claim against the estate, it is a valid and sufficient defense that the plaintiffs have in their possession, as surviving partners of the decedent assets of the late firm sufficient in amount to liquidate their claim, 30 O. S. 308. All suits on the official bonds of executors or administrators must be governed by the law in force at the time the bond was given, 7 O. (pt. 1) 246; 20 O. S. 93, § 6210, 6212 are not repealed by § 6195 and 6201, 25 O. S. 443, § 6108 has no application to suits on administration bonds, 2 O. S. 574. Fraud in obtaining surety on executor's bond a good defense to the action, 41 O. S. 588. See generally 3 C. C. 448; 5 C. C. 484; 38 O. S. 650.

§ 6212. When court may authorize suit to be brought.
When it shall appear to the probate court, on the representation of any person interested in the estate of any deceased testator or intestate, that the executor or administrator has failed to perform his duty, in any other particular than those above specified in the two preceding sections, the court may authorize any creditor, next of kin, legatee, or other person aggrieved by such maladministration, to bring a suit on the bond.
[38 v. 146, § 184.]

Previous to such suit by a legatee it is not necessary that the probate court should find or fix the amount of the legacy or order its payment, 38 O. S. 650. That an account purporting to be a final account has been settled in the probate court is no bar to an action under this section to recover assets converted by an executor to his own use and not accounted for, *Id.* Where the breaches alleged in the bond consist of a failure to return an inventory or wasting and converting assets, etc., the action should be brought for the benefit of the estate and not for the benefit of the particular legatee or distributee, 25 O. S. 443.

§ 6213. Defense in suit on administration bond for not filing account—costs. In all actions on any bond of an administrator or executor, for a breach thereof, by not filing his final account at the time required by law, or by order of the court, the defendant may aver and give in evidence any facts tending to show that the said breach did not occur by reason of neglect or unreasonable delay of the administrator or executor to settle the estate or file said account; and if the defendant shall make good his defense, he shall recover of the plaintiff his costs; and in no case brought for such breach shall the plaintiff recover more costs than damages. [44 v. 76, § 1.]

§ 6214. When succeeding administrator, co-executor or co-administrator may sue on bond. In all cases when the powers of an executor or administrator cease by death, removal, resignation, or in any other manner or shall have heretofore so ceased, any succeeding administrator, or co-executor, or co-administrator, may maintain an action on the bond of such executor or administrator, whose powers have ceased, against any of the obligors thereof, or their legal representatives, for any breach of the conditions of the bond. [52 v. 24, § 1.]

The averment of a failure of an administrator or executor who has resigned, to pay to his successor the amount due from him on the settlement of his accounts, is a sufficient assignment of a breach of the condition of his bond, 44 O. S. 637. See generally 18 O. 225, 268; 2 O. S. 432. The administrator *de bonis non* can maintain the action without liquidation of the amount due, 28 O. S. 175, and without leave of court, 27 O. S. 366. Such administrator can maintain an action on the bond of a former administrator for the assets of the estate which have come into his hands and have not been accounted for; and a judgment against a former administrator on such claim is evidence against him and his sureties in an action on his administration bond, and can only be impeached by proof of fraud or mistake; and a general allegation in a petition on an administration bond that he did not settle the estate within the time required by law and refused to make settlement is good, 18 O. 225. When one of two or more executors or administrators has in his hands the balance remaining for distribution, an action may be maintained against him *personally* as for money had and received without joining his co-executor or co-administrator, 20 O. 810. Administrator *de bonis non* may institute a suit against a late executor or administrator for recovery of property of the estate which he has failed to account for, 2 O. S. 432. When an administrator dies leaving a balance due from him to the estate of his decedent his successor cannot maintain an action against the personal representatives of such administrator, but his only remedy is an action on the bond under this statute, 19 O. S. 892.

Where an estate has been fully settled and all the moneys in the hands of the administrator have been paid over in pursuance of an order of court, should a will be discovered and proved subsequent to such settlement the executor cannot compel the former administrator to account for the money or property by him received or paid over, 18 O. S. 268. Powers of administrator *de bonis non*, 52 O. S. 499.

¶ 6216. In what courts and how bond may be sued. An action on the bond may be brought in the court of common pleas or superior court of the county in which it was given, for the particular relief only to which the plaintiff is entitled, or it may be framed, either in the petition or in any cross-petition filed in the case with a view to a settlement of all matters for which the principal in the bond is accountable, and any heirs, devisees, legatees, widow, or next of kin, or others who may be liable on account of assets having come into their hands, or who may otherwise be proper or necessary parties, may be made defendants; and when the action is framed for that purpose and the necessary parties are before the court, the court may adjust and settle the estate in whole or in part, rendering all judgments required, and may award costs as may be deemed proper. [38 v. 146, ¶ 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194.]

Probate court has no jurisdiction, 25 O. S. 443; nor justice, 31 O. S. 655. See notes to ¶ 6214; 10 C. C. 52.

¶ 6216. In suit on bond, claim allowed to be prima facie evidence only of its justice—How such claim contested. When suit is brought upon the administration bond, by a creditor whose claim has been allowed or admitted by the executor or administrator, such allowance or admission shall be *prima facie* evidence only of the validity and justice of such claim; and may, in the suit upon the administration bond, contest the same, and the court may determine, by the verdict of a jury, if either party require it, the amount or justice of the claim; and if neither party require a jury, the court shall, by reference to a master or otherwise, decide upon the claim. [38 v. 146, ¶ 195.]

PROCEEDINGS BY CREDITORS AGAINST THE HEIRS, DEVISEES, ETC., OF DECEASED DEBTORS.

¶ 6217. Estate of deceased in the hands of heirs, etc.; liable for certain debts. After the settlement of any

estate by an executor or administrator, and after the expiration of the time limited for the commencement of actions against him by the creditors of the deceased, the heirs, next of kin, widow as next of kin, devisees, and legatees of the deceased, shall be liable by action in the common pleas or superior court, in the manner provided in the following sections, for all debts which could not have been sued for, against the executor or administrator, and for which provision shall not have been made as hereinbefore provided. [38 v. 146, § 232.]

In action by creditor after estate has been fully administered the same defense may be made as in action against personal representative, 20 O. S. 837. Creditor must first exhaust his remedy against the personal representative, 8 O. 217; 14 O. 859. Sale by heir conveys title, but subject to creditor's lien, 6 O. 227.

Nature of creditor's lien, 12 O. S. 88. Holder of an Indiana judgment against an administrator in Indiana can not sue heirs of an intestate by bill in chancery in Ohio to subject lands of the intestate in Ohio. Heirs are only liable for the debts of their ancestor in such form of action as could have been brought against such ancestor, 19 O. 392. One advancing money to administrator to pay debts of intestate does not acquire a lien on lands in the hands of heirs, 4 O. 460. No action will lie at the suit of a creditor of a deceased person against the heir or legatee who has received the entire assets of the estate until after the final settlement of the estate by the executor or administrator, 5 C. C. 295.

§ 26218. Heirs, etc., to contribute to pay claims after settlement of estate, and how. Any such creditor whose right of action shall first accrue after the expiration of the time of such limitation, and whose claim shall not have been presented to the court, or if presented shall not have been allowed, as hereinbefore provided, may recover the same against the heirs, widow as next of kin, and next of kin of the deceased, and the devisees and legatees under his will, each one of whom shall be liable to the creditor to an amount not exceeding the value, whether of real or personal estate, that he or she shall have received under the will, or by the distribution of the estate of the deceased: provided, that if by the will of the deceased any part of his estate, or any one or more of the devisees or legatees, shall be made exclusively liable for the debt, in exoneration of the residue of the estate, or of the other devisees or legatees, the provisions of the will shall be complied with in that respect, and the persons and estate so exempt by the will shall be liable for only so much

of the debt, if any, as can not be recovered from those first chargeable therewith; and, provided further, no such suit shall be maintained unless it be commenced within one year next after the time when the right of action shall first accrue, except the person entitled to bring any action mentioned in this section be, at the time the cause of action accrued, within the age of twenty-one years, if a male, and eighteen years if a female, a married woman, insane, or imprisoned, every such person shall be entitled to bring such action within one year after such disability is removed. [64 v. 57, § 233.]

See § 6268; 38 O. S. 481.

§ 6219. Estate of any heir, etc., liable after his death. If any of the said heirs, next of kin, widow, devisees, or legatees, shall die without having paid his or her just proportion of such debt, his or her executors or administrators shall be liable therefor, as for his or her proper debt, to the extent to which he or she would have been liable if living. [38 v. 146, § 234.]

The record of a judgment against the administrator and the return of *nulla bona* by the sheriff to an execution issued thereon is not evidence to show the want of assets in the hands of the administrator in an action against the heir to subject his real estate to the payment of the ancestor's debts, 14 O. 359. It has been held "that the heir could not be compelled in equity to satisfy judgment recovered not against the ancestor, but against the administrator of the ancestor," but this applies to the law as it now is when the judgment against the administrator is not against him in his capacity as representative of the estate, 19 O. 392. See 15 O. 339.

§ 6220. Where two or more liable, creditor may proceed against all in one action. If in the case specified in the two preceding sections, there should be more than one person liable for the debt, the creditor shall recover the same by one action against all the persons so liable, or as many of them as are within the reach of process; and the court shall thereupon determine, by the verdict of a jury if either party require it, what sum, if any, is due to the plaintiff; and they shall also decide, according to the equities of the case, how much each of the defendants is liable to pay toward the satisfaction of the debt, and render judgment accordingly. [38 v. 146, § 235.]

§ 6221. Insolvency, etc., of heir or devisee not to effect liability of others. If any one of the heirs, devisees, or others who were originally liable for the debt,

shall be insolvent, or unable to pay his proportion thereof, or shall be beyond the reach of process, the others shall, nevertheless, be liable to the creditor for the whole amount of his debt; provided, that no one shall be compelled to pay more than the amount received by him from the estate of the deceased. [38 v. 146, § 236.]

§ 6222. Amendments allowed to bring in other parties. No suit shall be dismissed or debarred for the want of including, as defendants, all the persons who might have been included; but in any stage of the cause the court may award proper process to bring in any other parties, and may allow such amendments as may be necessary to charge them, as defendants, upon such terms as the court shall think reasonable. [38 v. 146, § 237.]

§ 6223. Heirs, etc., liable to contribution—How recoverable. If, in consequence of insolvency, absence, or from any other cause, any one of the persons liable for such debt, shall fail to pay his just proportion thereof to the creditor, he shall be liable to indemnify all who shall, by reason of such failure on his part, have paid more than their just proportion of the debt—such indemnity to be recovered by all of them jointly, or in separate actions by any one or more of them, for his or their parts respectively, at their election. [38 v. 146, § 238.]

PROCEEDINGS WHEN THE ESTATE OF A DECEASED PERSON IS INSOLVENT.

§ 6224. When estate insolvent, court to appoint commissioners to audit claims. When it shall appear to the court, from the representation of an executor or administrator, that the real and personal estate of the deceased will probably be insufficient for the payment of his debts, the court may, in its discretion, appoint two or more fit persons to be commissioners to receive and examine all claims of creditors against the estate of the deceased, including those claims duly presented and allowed by the administrator or executor, and any and all other claims duly verified

and presented to them, and return to the court a list of all the claims that shall have been thus laid before them, with the sum that they shall have allowed on each claim; and the commissioners, before entering on the duties of their office, shall be sworn to the faithful discharge thereof. [85 v. 287.]

Claim against estate partly secured by mortgage, dividend on total amount, 11 C. C. 448.

§ 6225. Commissioners to give notice of their meetings.

The commissioners of insolvency shall appoint convenient times and places for their meetings, to receive and examine all claims of creditors as provided for in section 6224; and shall give notice thereof, in writing, to each of the creditors aforesaid by mailing the same to his post-office address; and further, by causing notifications to be posted up in some public places where the deceased last dwelt, or in such other manner as the court aforesaid, having regard to situation of the creditors of the estate, may order. [85 v. 287.]

§ 6226. Time allowed creditors to present and prove claims—Commissioners to report to court. The period of six months, after the appointment of the commissioners, shall be allowed to the creditors to present and prove their claims; and the court may allow such further time for this purpose, not to exceed eighteen months from the date of the commission, as they may think necessary, according to the circumstances of the case; and at the expiration of the time for the proof of debts, the commissioners shall make their written report to the court. [38 v. 146, § 203.]

§ 6227. Provisions for contingent debts. If, at the return of the list of claims against the estate, made out by the commissioners as hereinbefore provided, or made out by the executor or administrator, as hereinafter provided, any person shall be liable as a surety, for the deceased, or shall have any other contingent claim against his estate, which could not be proved as a debt under the commission, upon the presentation and proof thereof before the court, the court shall, in ordering a dividend, leave in the hands of the executor or administrator, a sum sufficient to pay to such contingent creditor, a proportion

equal to what shall then be paid to the other creditors. [38 v. 146, § 204.]

See 14 O. 391.

§ 6228. When contingent debt becomes absolute. If, at any time within four years after the date of the administration bond, such contingent debt shall become absolute, it may be allowed by the court, if not disputed by the executor or administrator; and, if disputed, may be proved before the commissioners already appointed, or others to be appointed by the court, in like manner as if presented before the first return of the list of claims against the estate. [38 v. 146, § 205.]

§ 6229. Dividend thereon—Disposition of residue. Upon the allowance of such claim, the creditor shall be entitled to a dividend thereon, equal to what shall have been paid to other creditors so far as the same can be paid without disturbing the former dividend; and if his claim shall not be finally established, or if the dividend due to him shall not exhaust the assets in the hands of the executor or administrator, the residue of the assets shall be divided among all the creditors who shall have proved their debts. [38 v. 146, § 206.]

§ 6230. Appeal from decision of commissioners, how perfected—Hearing and costs. Any person whose claim shall be disallowed, in whole or in part, by the commissioners, and any executor or administrator who shall be dissatisfied with the allowance of any claim may appeal from the decision of the commissioners to the probate court; if the creditor appeals he shall, within ten days after the decision, file with the commissioners a bond to the executor or administrator, with surety to be approved by the commissioners, in the sum of one hundred dollars, conditioned to pay all costs that may be adjudged against him on such appeal; the executor or administrator may appeal by giving notice to the commissioners within ten days; and in case of an appeal, the court shall, as soon as practicable, hear and determine the question as to the allowance or disallowance of the claim, and

shall adjudge the costs against the party failing on such hearing. [38 v. 146, 207, 208.]

See 11 C. C. 448.

§ 6231. How persons should proceed who have omitted to appeal. Any person whose claim shall be disallowed by the commissioners, and who shall, by accident, mistake, or otherwise, and not by his own neglect, omit to claim or prosecute his appeal, as before provided, may, upon his petition, and notice thereof to the executor or administrator, be allowed by the court to claim and prosecute his appeal in manner aforesaid, upon such terms as the court shall impose, if it shall appear by affidavit that justice requires a further examination of his claim; provided, no such petition shall be sustained, unless it be presented within two years after the return of the commissioners, and within four years after the date of the administration bond, and before final distribution. [38 v. 146, § 209.]

§ 6232. Allowance of appeal not to disturb distribution previously made. The allowance of such appeal, and the judgment that may follow thereon, shall not disturb any distribution that may have been ordered before notice of the petition, or notice of the intention to present the same, shall have been given to the executor or administrator; but the debts, if any, proved and allowed in the case last mentioned shall be paid only out of such assets as may remain in or come to the hands of the executor or administrator after payment of the sums due on such prior order of distribution. [38 v. 146, § 210.]

See 11 C. C. 448.

§ 6233. Commissioners examine claimants on oath. The commissioners may, when they think it proper, require an oath to be administered to any claimant; and they may thereupon examine him upon all matters relating to his claim; and if he shall refuse to take such oath, or to answer fully to all questions that shall be lawfully put to him, the commissioners may disallow his claim, and on any appeal from the award of the commissioners, the court shall have the like power to examine the claimant on oath, and to disallow his claim, if he shall refuse to take the oath,

or to answer fully upon his examination thereon.
[38 v. 146, § 211.]

§ 6234. Any one of commissioners to administer oath. Any one of the commissioners may administer the said oath to the claimant, and may also administer the oath to all witnesses produced and examined before the commissioners. [38 v. 146, § 212.]

§ 6235. Distribution among creditors after commissioners return. After the expiration of thirty days from the return made by the commissioners, the court shall make such an order for the distribution of the effects among the creditors as the case shall require; and if, before making such order, the court shall have notice of an appeal from the commissioners, then made or pending, they may suspend the order until the determination of such appeal, or they may order a distribution among the creditors whose debts are allowed, leaving in the hands of the executor or administrator a sum sufficient to pay the claimant whose demand is disputed, a proportion equal to what shall be paid to the other creditors.
[38 v. 146, § 213.]

Jurisdiction of Court, 11 C. C. 498.

§ 6236. When commissioners not appointed, executor or administrator to act as such. If the court shall not think fit to appoint commissioners, as hereinbefore provided, when satisfied that the estate will probably be insolvent, the executor or administrator shall proceed, in the place of such commissioners, to receive and allow, if valid, the claims of creditors against the estate, and return to the court a list of all the claims that shall have been laid before him, with the sum allowed by him on each claim. [38 v. 146, § 214.]

New presentation and allowance of claim not required in such case, 1 C. C. R, 44.

§ 6237. Executor or administrator shall give notice of insolvency of estate to creditors. The executor or administrator shall, in such case immediately after the court shall declare the estate probably insolvent, give notice to creditors of the insolvency of the estate, and to present their claims to him, for allowance, within six months, by causing notifications to be posted up

in some public places in the township in which the deceased last dwelt, or in such other manner as the court aforesaid, having regard to the situation of the creditors of the estate, may order. [38 v. 146, § 215.]

§ 6238. Form of notice. The notice mentioned in the preceding section may be in substance as follows:

On the _____ day of _____, in the year _____, the probate court of _____ county declared the estate of _____ deceased, to be probably insolvent: Creditors are, therefore, required to present their claims against the estate to the undersigned, for allowance, within six months from the time above mentioned, or they will not be entitled to payment.

Signed:

Date: _____

Executors or administrators, etc.

[38 v. 146, § 216.]

§ 6239. Time allowed in such case for creditors to present claims.—List of claims to be filed. The period of six months, after the court shall have declared the estate probably insolvent, shall in such case be allowed the creditors, to present their claims to the executors or administrators; and further time may be allowed therefor, in like manner as when commissioners are appointed to receive and audit claims; and the executor or administrator, after the expiration of the said period, shall file the list of the claims hereinbefore mentioned. [38 v. 146, § 217.]

§ 6240. Claim disallowed may be submitted to referees. If any claim, so presented to the executor or administrator to be allowed by him, shall be disallowed, in whole or in part, it may be referred to referees, by the agreement of the parties, and in the manner heretofore herein prescribed. [38 v. 146, § 218.]

§ 6241. If not referred, creditors to commence suit—Limitation. If such claim is not referred by the agreement of the parties, the creditor shall commence a suit thereon, within three months after such disallowance, or within three months after the same, or any part thereof, shall have become due, for the recovery thereof; and if no suit is commenced within the time aforesaid, the said claim shall be forever barred. [38 v. 146, § 219.]

351 PROCEEDINGS WHEN ESTATE INSOLVENT. § 6242-6246

§ 6242. Court or referee to award costs. In any suit or proceeding upon any claim mentioned in the preceding section, the referees or court, before whom the same shall be tried, may direct such costs to be awarded against the creditor, or against the executor or administrator, personally, or to be paid out of the assets of the estate, as a part of the costs of administration, as shall be just, having reference to the facts that appeared on the trial. [38 v. 146, § 220.]

§ 6243. How judgment to be rendered on disallowed claim. The judgment on the award, or in the suit upon the claim mentioned in the preceding section, shall be rendered in the same manner, and with the same effect, as is provided in the case of an appeal from the award of commissioners. [38 v. 146, § 221.]

§ 6244. When court to make order of distribution on return of list of debts. The court shall, after the expiration of thirty days from the return by the executors or administrators of the list of debts, make an order of distribution, as provided in the case of the return of the commissioners, except that the court may, if it thinks fit, first hear and determine any exceptions that may be filed by any person interested, against the allowance of any debts which have been allowed by the executor or administrator, and the court may make an order in relation to any suit pending against an executor or administrator, in like manner as is provided when an appeal is had, or pending, before or at the time an order of distribution is required, upon the report of commissioners. [38 v. 146, § 222.]

§ 6245. When court to make further order of distribution. If the whole assets should not have been distributed upon the first order of distribution, or if further assets should afterward come to the hands of the executor or administrator, the court shall make such further order or orders for the distribution thereof, as the case may require. [38 v. 146, § 223.]

§ 6246. Action against executor or administrator of insolvent estate. No action shall be brought against an executor or administrator after the estate is repre-

sented insolvent, unless it be for a demand that is entitled to a preference, and would not be affected by the insolvency of the estate, or unless the assets should prove more than sufficient to pay all the debts allowed by the commissioners, or unless a claim is presented and rejected, or disputed by the executor or administrator, before the estate is represented as insolvent, or unless the suit is brought against the executor or administrator, while acting in the place of commissioners, upon an estate represented to be insolvent, and upon a claim disallowed by such executor or administrator; and if an estate is represented insolvent, whilst an action is pending against an executor or administrator, for any demand that is not entitled to such preference, the action may be discontinued without the payment of costs; or, if the demand is disputed, the action may be tried and determined, and judgment may be rendered thereon, in the same manner and with the same effect as is provided in the case of an appeal from the award of the commissioners; or the action may be continued at the discretion of the court, until it shall appear whether the estate is insolvent, and if it should not prove to be insolvent, the plaintiff may prosecute the action as if no such representation had been made. [38 v. 146, § 224.]

§ 6247. Claims not presented as required, barred unless, etc. Every creditor of an estate that proves to be insolvent, who shall not have presented his claim for allowance, in the manner prescribed herein, shall be forever barred from recovering the same, unless further assets of the deceased shall come to the hands of the executor or administrator, after the order of distribution, in which case, his claim may be proved, allowed, and paid, in the manner and with the limitations herein provided for the case of contingent debts. [38 v. 146, § 225.]

§ 6248. If surplus remain after paying debts allowed, other creditors may claim it. If, after the report of the commissioners of insolvency, or of the executor or administrator acting in their place, the assets shall prove to be sufficient to pay all the debts allowed

under the commission, or under the report of the executor or administrator, as the case may be, the executor or administrator shall pay the same in full; and if, after such order is made, any other debts shall afterward be recovered against him, he shall be liable therefor only to the extent of the assets then remaining in his hands. [38 v. 146, § 226.]

§ 6249. How divided between two or more such creditors. If there be two or more such creditors, the assets, if not sufficient to pay their demands, in full, shall be divided among them, in proportion to the amount of their respective debts. [38 v. 146, § 227.]

§ 6250. Executor or administrator liable only for assets in his hands. The executor or administrator shall, in such case, be permitted to prove the amount of the assets in his hands, and thereupon judgment shall be rendered in the usual form; but execution shall not issue for more than the amount of such assets; and if there is more than one judgment, the court shall apportion the amount between them. [38 v. 136, § 228.]

§ 6251. Creditor may sue after three years in case, etc. If it shall not be ascertained, at the end of three years after the granting of letters testamentary, or of administration, whether any estate that has been represented insolvent, is, or is not so in fact, any creditor whose claim shall not have been presented before the commissioners, or to the executor or administrator who may be acting in the place of commissioners, may commence an action therefor, against the executor or administrator; and such action may be continued for the defendant, until it shall appear whether the estate is insolvent; and if it should not prove to be so, the plaintiff may prosecute his action as if no such representation had been made. [38 v. 146, § 229.]

§ 6252. When and how executor or administrator may be compelled to render his account to court. If any executor or administrator shall neglect to render and settle his accounts in court, within six months after the return made by the commissioners, or by the executor or administrator, in their place, or after the

final liquidation of the demands of the creditors, or within such further time as the court may allow to collect the debts and assets, so as to delay an order of distribution, he may be compelled to render such account, in the manner hereinbefore directed, to compel the return of an inventory; and the same proceedings may be had to attach him, and to discharge him, and the like revocation of the letters granted to him may be made in case of the party absconding or concealing himself, so that no order can be personally served, or of his neglecting to render an account within thirty days after being committed; and new letters shall be granted with the like effect, and like remedies on the administration bond, as in those cases. [38 v. 146, § 230.]

§ 6253. Compensation of Commissioners. The court shall allow the commissioners such compensation as it may deem reasonable, for their services, which shall be paid by the executor or administrator, as a part of the costs of administration. [38 v. 146, § 231.]

CHAPTER III.

GUARDIANS AND TRUSTEES OF MINORS.

§ 6254. Probate court to appoint guardians. The probate court in each county shall, when necessary, appoint guardians of minors resident in such county. [55 v. 54, § 1.]

Trust Company may act as, § 3821c, R. S.

As the court has jurisdiction to appoint a guardian on the grounds of lunacy as well as infancy, the presumption is, the record being silent, that the appointment covered both grounds where the ward was an infant and of unsound mind at the time of the appointment and at the time she arrived at age, and the guardian continued to act thereafter and was recognized by the courts as still guardian, 36 O. S. 460.

§ 6255. Guardian of the estate, of the person. A guardian may be appointed to take charge only of the estate of a minor; and at the time of, or subsequent to, the appointment of such guardian to any minor having neither father nor mother, or whose father

and mother are both unsuitable persons to have the custody, and tuition of such minor, or whose interests will, for any other cause, in the opinion of the court, be promoted thereby, the court may also appoint a guardian to have the custody and provide for the maintenance and education of such minor: provided, however, that if the powers of the person appointed guardian be not limited by the order of appointment, the person so appointed shall be guardian both of the person and estate of the ward; and the court shall in every instance appoint a guardian both of the person and estate of the ward, unless the interests of the minor will, in the opinion of the court, be promoted by the appointment of separate guardians, as hereinafter [hereinbefore] prescribed. [55 v. 54 § 2.]

The guardian must give bond before he can act, 20 O. S. 327. He can only be appointed for a resident minor, 12 O. S. 195. He derives his power to act from the appointment and giving bond. Letters of guardianship need not in fact issue. *Id.* Proceedings for the appointment of a guardian are proceedings *in rem*. The actual presence of the ward is not necessary, 16 O. S. 455. Probate court has exclusive jurisdiction, 16 O. S. 455; 38 O. S. 430. Authorizes appointment of guardian of estate of lunatic without appointment of guardian of person. 50 O. S. 305.

§ 6256. Who ineligible as guardian. No person who may have been, or shall be, an administrator on an estate, or executor of a last will and testament, shall be appointed a guardian of the person and estate, or of the estate only of any minor who shall be interested in the estate administered upon, or who shall be entitled to any interest under or by virtue of such last will and testament; but an executor or administrator may be appointed a guardian of the person only of any minor. [55 v. 54, § 3.]

Administratrix of estate in which minor interested ineligible, and minor having become a resident of another county, the probate court of that county has power to appoint another guardian although no order vacating the former appointment has been made, 35 O. S. 550. The appointment prohibited by this section regarded as void in a collateral proceeding, *Id.* 558.

§ 6257. When minor may choose guardian; or court may appoint. Any male infant over the age of fourteen years, or a female infant over the age of twelve years, shall have the right to select a guardian, who, if a suitable person, shall be appointed; but if such minor shall fail to select a suitable person, an appointment may be made without reference to the wishes of such

minor. A minor shall not, in any instance, have the right to select one person to be the guardian of his or her estate only, and another person to be guardian of his or her person only, unless the court having the power of appointment shall be of opinion that the interests of such minor will be promoted by the choice and appointment of such separate guardians, instead of one guardian, both of the person and estate. [55 v. 54, § 4.]

§ 6258. How long powers of guardian to continue—his settlement. When a guardian has been appointed for any minor before he or she shall have attained the age for making a selection, as fixed in the last preceding section, the powers of such guardian shall continue until the ward shall arrive at the age of majority, unless such guardian be sooner removed for good cause, or such ward shall select another suitable guardian. After such selection is made and approved by the court, and the person so selected is duly appointed and qualified, the powers of the guardian previously appointed shall cease, and thereupon the final account of such guardian shall be filed and settled in the proper court. [55 v. 54, § 5.]

Under a previous statute the guardianship of a minor female ward expired when she arrived at the age of twelve, 11 O. 442, and a sale of land by the guardian after such ward arrived at the age of twelve was held void, *Id.*

§ 6259. Statement of ward's estate to be filed and bond given—mortgage in lieu of freehold surety—oath. Before any person shall be appointed guardian of the person and estate, or of the estate only, of any minor, he shall file in the office of the court having such appointment to make, a statement of the whole estate of said minor, and the probable value thereof, and also the probable annual rents of such minor's real estate, and shall verify the same by affidavit, and shall give bond, with freehold sureties, resident of the state, one of whom shall be resident of the county where such guardian is appointed, payable to the state, in double the amount of the personal estate belonging to said minor, and also of the gross amount of rents that will be probably received by the guardian

from the real estate of said minor during his or her minority; provided, that in lieu of freehold surety, such person may execute to said minor a mortgage upon good and unincumbered real estate, first furnishing to said probate court an abstract of his title thereto, which shall by affidavits duly filed be shown to be in value, exclusive of all improvements thereon, sufficient so secure said bond to the satisfaction of said probate court, which mortgage shall be duly recorded in the county in which such real estate is situate, and filed with such probate court; which bond shall be conditioned for the faithful discharge of the duties of said person, as such guardian, and shall be approved by the court making such appointment; and such person shall also take an oath that he will faithfully and honestly discharge the duties devolving upon him as such guardian. [55 v. 54, § 6.]

Application for appointment of guardian.—To the Hon.—, Judge of the Probate court of —— county, Ohio:

Your petitioner represents it to be necessary that the court appoint a guardian for the following named minors, residing in said county, to-wit: A. B., aged one year and C. B., aged two years, children of D. B. and E. B., deceased. Your petitioner makes this application to be appointed guardian for the person and estate of said minors, and he represents that said minors have an estate consisting of

| | | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------|----|---|
| Probable value of real estate | | \$ | — |
| " " " personal estate | | \$ | — |

| | | | |
|---|-------|----|---|
| " " " annual rents of real estate | | \$ | — |
|---|-------|----|---|

He offers as sureties on his bond for \$ —— residence, —— residence, —— residence.

[Signed] X. Y.

Petitioner's residence, ——

Petitioner's place of business, ——

, Attorney.

Office, ——

State of Ohio, —— county, ss.: Personally appeared before me the undersigned, Judge of the Probate court in and for said county, X. Y., who upon oath, deposeth and saith that the foregoing statement is true to the best of his knowledge, and that he will faithfully and honestly discharge the duties devolving upon him as guardian for the person and estate of the foregoing named minors, as required by law. [Signed] X. Y.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this — day of — 188—
Probate Judge.

Form of journal entry of appointment of a guardian.—In the matter of the guardianship of ——.

This day came ——, and made application to be appointed guardian of ——, and the court being satisfied that said —— is a minor, of the age of —— years [any age less than fourteen,

*[if a male, or twelve, if a female], * on the _____ day of _____, 189_____, and child of _____, deceased, late of _____ [or say now living], and that said minor is a resident of this county; and the said _____, having filed in this office a statement, duly verified by his affidavit, of the whole estate of said minor, and the probable value thereof, [and if there be real estate, add: and also the probable annual rents of said minor's real estate.] It is, therefore, by the court ordered, that said _____ be, and he is hereby appointed, guardian of the person and estate [or if not of the person, say of the estate only] of the said _____.*

And thereupon came the said _____, in open court, and accepted said appointment, and took an oath that he would faithfully and honestly discharge the duties devolving upon him as such guardian, and also gave and filed herein his bond in the sum of _____ dollars, conditioned according to law, with _____ and _____, freeholders, as sureties, which bond was approved of by the court.

Form of journal entry, where the minor selects a guardian.—In the matter of the guardianship of _____.

This day came the said _____, and made choice of _____ as his guardian, which choice is approved by the court, and the court being satisfied that said _____ is a minor of the age of _____ years [any age of more than fourteen if a male, and twelve if a female, and from the * proceed as in the above form].

When minor has failed to make selection.—In the matter of the guardianship of _____.

It appearing to the court that said _____ has been duly notified to come into this court and select a guardian for himself, upon the _____ day of _____, 189_____ *[some day prior to the day of this entry]*, which he has failed to do [or say, if the case be so, and having selected _____ as his guardian, who was not approved of by the court], and the court being satisfied that said _____ is a minor child of _____, deceased, of the age of _____ years, on the _____ day of _____, 189_____, and is a resident of this county, and the court having thereupon selected _____ as a suitable person to act as such guardian, the said _____ this day came and filed in this office a statement, duly verified by his affidavit, etc. [*proceed from here as in the first form of a journal entry*].

Journal entry of appointment of guardian of person.—In the matter of the guardianship of _____.

This day came _____, and made application to be appointed guardian of the person only of _____. And the court being satisfied that said _____ is a minor, of the age of _____ years [any age less than fourteen for males, and twelve for females], on the _____ day of _____, 189_____, and child of _____, deceased, late of _____ [or if the father or mother be living, but are unsuitable persons, say, and child of _____, now living, and the court being further satisfied that said parent (or parents) is an unsuitable person to have the custody and tuition of said minor], and being further satisfied that said minor is a resident of this county, and that it is for the interest of said minor to have a guardian appointed for his person only.

It is therefore by the court ordered, that said _____ be, and he is hereby appointed guardian of the person only of said _____. And thereupon came the said _____, in open court, and accepted said appointment and took an oath that he would faithfully and honestly discharge the duties devolving upon

him as such guardian, and also gave and filed herein his bond in the sum of _____ dollars, conditioned according to law, with _____ and _____, freeholders, as sureties, which bond was approved of by the court.

Form of bond.—Know all men by these presents, that we, X. Y., G. H. and I. J., of the county of _____ and State of Ohio, are held and firmly bound unto the State of Ohio, in the sum of _____ dollars, for the payment whereof well and truly to be made, we bind ourselves, and each of us, our heirs, executors, and administrators firmly by these presents. Whereas the Judge of the Probate court of said county on the _____ day of _____, appointed X. Y. guardian of the estate [or person and estate] of A. B., aged one year and C. B., aged two years, children of D. B. and E. B., deceased. Now the condition of the above obligation is such that if the said guardian shall faithfully discharge his duties as such guardian, then the above obligation to be void, otherwise to remain in full force.

Signed at _____, this _____ day of _____, 189—.

Witness.

Letters of guardianship.—State of Ohio, _____ county, ss: To all who shall see these presents, greeting.

Know ye that the Honorable, the Judge of the Probate court of _____ county and State of Ohio, has nominated and appointed and by these presents does appoint X. Y., guardian of the estate, [or person and estate] of A. B., a minor aged one year, and C. B., a minor aged two years, children of D. B. and E. B., deceased, hereby granting to said guardian all and singular powers necessary and by law required to enable him fully to do, act and perform all and singular, the duties of such guardian for the aforesaid minors agreeably to the statute in such cases made and provided.

In testimony whereof, etc.

To maintain an action upon a guardian's bond against the sureties for money of the ward not paid over by the guardian the amount must first be ascertained by the probate court upon settlement of his accounts, 12 Bull 197. A guardian has no power to act as such or to control the property of his ward until he has given the bond required by statute, 20 O. S. 327. A suit in equity on a guardian's bond to compel an accounting cannot be maintained without a showing that the powers and jurisdiction of the probate court are ineffectual to secure such accounting, 48 O. S. 86. In a suit upon a guardian's bond for the recovery of the amount found due the wards upon a final settlement of the guardian's accounts in the probate court, the sureties are concluded by the settlement in the absence of fraud and collusion to question its correctness or demand a rehearing of the accounts, 44 O. S. 339. Administratrix of an estate ineligible as guardian of a minor who is interested in the estate, and the minor having become resident of another county, the probate court of that county has power to appoint another guardian although no order vacating the former appointment has been made, 35 O. S. 550. One freehold surety sufficient, 129 U. S. 86. See § 6269 n.

§ 6260. Bond of guardian of person—oath. Before a person is appointed guardian to have the custody,

maintenance, and tuition of a minor, without the right to take charge of the estate of such minor, he shall give bond in double the probable expenses of maintaining and educating such minor during one year; in all other respects his bond shall be the same as if he had charge of the estate of his ward, and he shall take the same oath as is prescribed in the preceding section. [55 v. 54, § 7.]

§ 26261. **Exceptions to bond—additional bond.** Exceptions may be filed in the proper court, by any person on behalf of any minor for whom a guardian has been or may be appointed, to the bond of such guardian, as to the sufficiency of the amount of the penalty thereof, or the sureties therein; whereupon notice shall be given to such guardian to appear before said court within a reasonable time, not exceeding ten days, and show cause against the allowance of the exceptions; and upon the hearing of such exceptions the court may dismiss the same, or require such guardian to find additional sureties or security in a larger amount, or make such other order as the case may require; and it shall be the duty of the court by which any guardian is appointed, to require, of its own motion, such guardian to give additional bond whenever, in the opinion of said court, the interests of the ward of such guardian shall demand the same. [55 v. 54, § 8.]

Exceptions to bond.—Exceptions taken by —, in behalf of —, a minor, to the bond of —, as his guardian.

And now comes —, on behalf of said minor, and excepts to the bond of said guardian, because,

1. The amount of the penalty thereof is not sufficient.
2. The sureties to the same are not sufficient. — —.

Form of notice to guardian of exceptions to his bond.—To Mr. —, guardian of —:

You are hereby notified, that on the — day of —, 189—, on behalf of the said —, filed in the probate court of — county, Ohio, exceptions to your bond as guardian of —. You are therefore required to appear before said court on the — day of —, 189—, at — o'clock A. M. [*not exceeding ten days from the date of the notice*], and show cause, if any you have, why said exceptions should not be allowed by the court, and you be required to give further security.

Witness my hand and the seal of said court, this — [L. S.] day of —, A. D. 189—, Probate Judge, etc.

Entry dismissing exceptions.—In the matter of the exceptions of — to the bond of —, as guardian of —.

This day, this matter came on to be heard, upon the allegations of the parties and the testimony offered, and the court, being fully advised in the premises, find the exceptions are not well taken; and it is therefore ordered by the court, that the same be dismissed, and that the said — pay the costs herein, taxed at — dollars, within — days, and, in default thereof, that an execution issue therefor, as upon judgments at law.

Entry sustaining exceptions.—This day, this matter came on to be heard, upon the allegations of the parties and the testimony offered, and the court, being fully advised in the premises, find that the sureties upon said bond are insufficient [or if the case be so, say, the amount of said bond is insufficient by the sum of — dollars]; [or if both of these facts are found by the court, then state them both as found]: it is therefore ordered by the court, that said —, within — days [a reasonable time to be fixed by the court], give bond, as guardian as aforesaid, in the same amount as the former bond, with additional sureties, to the satisfaction of the court [or if the finding require it, say, give an additional bond, as guardian as aforesaid, in the sum of — dollars]; and it is further ordered by the court, that in case the said — shall fail to comply with the foregoing order within the time limited in that behalf, then his appointment as guardian of the said —, shall be and stand absolutely revoked, and his powers and authority as such guardian, shall thenceforward cease and determine. And it is further ordered, that said —, out of his own private estate [or in a proper case, say, out of the estate of said —], pay the costs herein within — days, and in default thereof, that execution issue therefor, as upon judgments at law.

Additional bond, 36 O. S. 460. Sureties on both responsible, 3 Cuth. 405; 36 Pa. St. 442.

§ 6262. Bond not void on account of informality. No bond executed by a guardian shall be void, or held invalid on account of any informality in the same, nor on account of any informality or illegality in the appointment of such guardian; but such bond shall have the same force and effect as if such appointment had been legally made and such bond executed in proper form. [55 v. 54, § 9.]

In a suit on a guardian's bond containing a recital of the appointment of such guardian by the proper authority the obligors are estopped to deny the fact thus recited or to question the validity of the appointment, 16 O. S. 455. See 36 O. S. 460; 47 Am. Dec. 41; 69 N. C. 175; 13 Gratt (Va.) 175; 46 Am. Dec. 81; 27 Vt. 202; 12 Allen, 188.

§ 6263. One bond for two or more wards, etc.,—fees. When the same person shall be appointed guardian of several minors, being children of the same parentage and inheriting from the same estate, separate bonds shall not be required; and in such cases only one application shall be required, and the letters of

guardianship to be issued to such guardian by the court shall be in one copy, and not one for each minor; and the court approving and recording such bond, and issuing such letters, shall charge such fees as are allowed by law for such services, to be charged but once, and not once for each ward of such guardian. [63 v. 43, § 10.]

10 W. L. J. 163.

§ 6264. Powers of guardian of person and estate—rights of parents. Every person appointed guardian both of the person and estate of a minor, shall have the custody and tuition of his ward, and the management of such ward's estate during minority, unless sooner removed or discharged from such trust, or the guardianship shall sooner determine from any of the causes specified in this chapter; provided, that the father of such minor, or if there be no father, the mother, if suitable person, respectively, shall have the custody of the person and the control of the education of such minor. [55 v. 54, § 11.]

§ 6265. Effect of marriage of female ward. The marriage of a ward, if a female, shall determine the guardianship as to the person, but not as to the estate of such ward. [55 v. 54, § 12.]

§ 6266. Parent may, by will, appoint a guardian for minor children. Any father, or in case the father be dead or have gone to parts unknown, any mother may, by last will in writing, appoint a guardian or guardians, for any of his or her children, whether born at the time of making the will, or afterward, to continue during the minority of the child, or for a less time. [50 v. 297, § 72.]

§ 6267. Testamentary guardian to have preference—His duties, powers and liabilities. When a guardian has been appointed by will, by a father or mother of any child, such guardian shall be entitled to preference in appointment over all others, without reference to his place of residence, or the choice of such minor, but his appointment, duties, powers and liabilities shall in all other respects be governed by the

law regulating guardians not appointed by will, except as otherwise specially provided. [55 v. 54, § 13.]

§ 6268. When testamentary guardian shall give bond, etc. Every such testamentary guardian shall give bond, in like manner and with like conditions, as is required of a guardian appointed by the probate court; provided, that when the testator, in the will appointing the guardian, shall have ordered or requested that such bond should not be given, the bond shall not be required, unless, from a change in the situation or circumstances of the guardian, or for other sufficient cause, the court of probate shall think proper to require it. [50 v. 297, § 73.]

§ 6269. Duties of guardian of person and estate. The following shall be the duties of every guardian of any minor who may be appointed to have the custody of such minor and take charge of the estate of such minor, to-wit:

First—To make out and file within three months after his appointment, a full inventory, verified by oath, of the real and personal estate of his ward, with the value of the same, and the value of the yearly rent of the real estate; and failing so to do for thirty days after he shall have been notified of the expiration of the time by the probate judge, said probate judge shall remove him, and appoint a successor.

Second—To manage the estate for the best interests of his ward.

Third—To render on oath to the proper court an account of the receipts and expenditures of such guardian, verified by vouchers or proof, and as a part of said account, a full, itemized statement of all the funds of his ward's estate, the date and nature of their investment and the security thereof, and the rate of interest or income accruing thereon, once in every two years, or oftener, upon the order of the court, made upon motion of any person interested in said ward or the property of such ward, for good cause shown by affidavit, and failing so to do for thirty days after he shall have been notified of the expiration of the time by the probate judge, he shall

receive no allowance for services, unless the court shall enter upon its journal that such delay was necessary and reasonable; provided, that in all cases where the whole estate of said ward or of several wards jointly, under the same appointment of guardianship, shall not exceed two hundred dollars in value, said guardian shall only be required to render such account upon the termination of said guardianship, or upon the order of said court, made upon its own motion or the motion of some person interested in said ward or wards, or in his, her or their property, for good cause shown, and set forth upon the journal of said court.

Fourth—At the expiration of his trust, fully to account for and pay over to the proper person all of the estate of his ward remaining in his hands.

Fifth—To pay all just debts due from such ward, out of the estate in his hands, and collect all debts due such ward, and in case of doubtful debts to compound the same, and appear for and defend, or cause to be defended, all suits against such ward.

Sixth—When any ward has no father, or having a father who is unable or fails to educate such ward, it shall be the duty of his guardian to provide for him such education as the amount of his estate may justify.

Seventh—To loan or invest the money of his ward within a reasonable time after he receives it, in notes or bonds secured by first mortgage on real estate of at least double the value of the money loaned or invested, but the buildings thereon if any shall be well insured against loss by fire and so kept by the mortgagor for the benefit of the mortgagee until the debt is paid, and on failure so to do the mortgagee shall do the same and the expense of the insurance to the mortgagee shall be repaid by the mortgagor and be a lien on the property concurrent with the mortgage in bonds of the United States or of any state on which default has never been made in payment of interest, or bonds of any county or city in this state issued in conformity to law; or, with the consent and approbation of the probate court, in productive real estate

within this state, the title to which shall be taken in the name of the guardian as such; and to manage such investments, and when deemed proper, change the same into any other investments of the above classes; but no real estate so purchased shall be sold by the guardian except with the consent and approbation of the probate court; and if said guardian fail to loan or invest the money of his ward within such reasonable time, he shall account on settlement for such money and interest thereon, calculated with annual rests; and also to settle and adjust, when necessary or desirable, the assets which he may receive in kind from an executor or administrator, as may be most advantageous to his wards, but before such settlement and adjustment shall be valid and binding, it shall be approved by the probate court, and such approval entered on its journal; and with the like approval to hold the assets as received from the executor or administrator, or what may be received in the settlement and adjustment of said assets.

Eighth—To obey and perform all the orders and judgments of the proper courts touching the guardianship. Provided, however, the filing of such statements the investment of said trust funds mentioned in this act shall not entitle the court to any fees in addition to the fees allowed by law for filing and recording accounts without said statements. [88 v. 345; 77 v. 77, 78; 69 v. 65, § 14.]

Inventory of the real and personal estate, with the value of the same, and the value of the yearly rent of said estate, belonging to A. B., minor child of C. D., deceased.

| Description of personal estate and value thereof, | VALUE. | |
|--|--------|------|
| | \$ | CTS. |
| Total value of personal estate, | | |
| Description of real estate and value thereof, and the yearly rent of same, | | |
| Total value of real estate and yearly rent of same, | | |
| <i>Recapitulation.</i> | | |
| Total value of personal estate, | \$ | |
| " " " real estate, | | |
| " " " yearly rent of real estate, | | |

State of Ohio, _____ county, ss. Personally appeared before me, the undersigned, Judge of the probate court in and for said county, E. F., guardian of the person and estate of A. B., minor, who, upon oath deposeth and saith that the annexed is a full inventory of the real and personal estate of the said minor, with the value of the same, and the value of the yearly rent of said real estate according to the best of his knowledge.

E. F.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this _____ day of —— 189— Probate Judge.
By _____ Deputy Clerk.

Form of affidavit of guardian to account. — The state of Ohio, _____ county, ss: Personally appeared before me the undersigned, judge of the probate court, in and for the said county, _____ guardian of the person _____ and estate _____ of _____, minor _____, who, upon oath _____ deposeth and saith, that the annexed account current of the personal property, and also the income of the real estate of said minor _____ is in all respects just and true, according to the best of _____ knowledge.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this — day of —, A. D., 189—.

————— Probate Judge.
By — — —, Deputy Clerk.

Notes.—The action of an infant must be brought by his guardian or next friend, and when the action is brought by his next friend the court may dismiss it, if it is not for the benefit of the infant, or substitute the guardian or any person as the next friend, § 4998. Next friend is liable for costs of action brought by him, and if insolvent the court may on motion require security therefor, § 4999.

The defense of an infant must be by a guardian for the suit, who may be appointed by the court in which the action is prosecuted, or by a judge thereof, or by a probate judge, § 5008.

The appointment of guardian *ad litem* may be made upon the application of the infant, if, being of the age of fourteen years, he apply within twenty days after the return of the summons, or service by publication; and in case of his being under said age, or of his neglect so to apply, the appointment may be made on the application of the plaintiff, or a friend of the infant; but the appointment can not be made until after service of summons, or publication, § 5004.

A guardian can appear for his ward, 21 O. S. 651, and answer, 7 O. (pt. 1) 198; 7 O. (pt. 2) 188.

Answer of guardian.—The guardian of an infant, or of a person of unsound mind, or an attorney for a person in prison, shall deny in the answer all material allegations of the petition prejudicial to such defendant, § 5078.

Settlement of account.—The settlement of guardian's account is exclusively within the jurisdiction of the probate court, 43 O. S. 86. Failure to settle account within time prescribed by law, a breach of his bond, 10 W. L. J. 163; failure to pay balance to minor is not, 17 O. S. 548. See § 6289. He could be sued on bond without settlement but now only after settlement, 38 O. S. 430; 43 O. S. 86; 12 Bull 197. The removal of a guardian for cause by the probate court is within the meaning 69 v. 55 requiring the guardian at the expiration of his trust fully to account for and pay over to the proper person all the estate of his ward remaining in his hands, 43 O. S. 86.

Liability, etc.—Negligence of guardian suffering former guardian to collect funds, 16 Bull 109. Liable in making investment for loss sustained by failure to exercise proper diligence, 11 Bush 120; 46 Vt. 678; 8 Ired. (N. C.) Eq. 285; 43 N. H. 465; 50 Miss. 278; 26 N. J. Eq. 500; for using funds for his own benefit, 41 Ala. 499; 55 Pa. St. The use by a guardian of his ward's money in his own business and its loss thereby to constitute embezzlement must be with fraudulent purpose, although the statute is silent as to intent, 28 Bull 251. Chargeable with interest, 6 O. 118, 124. See W. 562; 10 W. L. J. 16; 17 N. H. 609; with compound interest in case of fraud, 46 Ala. 237; 12 B. Mon. 187. Failure to collect, 33 Bull. 109.

Sureties.—Liable for all money received, 35 O. S. 550. Delay of ward on arriving at age to compel guardian to settle his accounts does not discharge surety, 38 O. S. 430. Liability of substituted surety for profits on sale of real estate by guardian, 44 O. S. 178. Sureties are concluded by settlement in probate court and will not be heard in absence of fraud and collusion to question its correctness or demand a re-hearing of the accounts, 44 O. S. 339.

Miscellaneous.—Power of guardian to make contract with attorneys to prosecute claim in which ward is interested for compensation contingent on success, 11 Bull 248. Guardian has no authority to convert land scrip, 11 O. S. 581, and can not assign

It without an order of court, 28 O. S. 508, but land scrip converted in good faith does not make him a trustee, 15 O. 655. Lien given by guardian binds ward, 2 O. 401. Where an action is prosecuted by A, guardian of B, on an instrument payable to A, guardian of B, the fact that the ward becomes of age pending the suit affords no ground to abate it, 39 O. S. 607. Liability of sureties for conversion of money by guardian who subsequently resigned, removed to and was reappointed in another state, 1 C. C. 285.

Chargeable with interest, 6 O. 118, 124, see W. 562; 10 W. L. J. 16; 17 N. H. 609; with compound interest in case of fraud, 46 Ala. 237; 12 B. Mon. 187. Liable in making investment for loss sustained by failure to exercise proper diligence, 11 Bush 120; 46 Vt. 678; 8 Ired. (N. C.) Eq. 235; 43 N. H. 465; 50 Miss. 298; 26 N. J. Eq. 509; for using funds for his own benefit, 41 Ala. 499; 55 Pa. St. 110. For money received from executor, etc. 20 Bull. 465.

§ 6270. Duties of guardian of estate only. When the guardian is appointed to take charge only of the estate of a minor, his duties shall be the same as those specified in the preceding section, except that he shall not be required to perform the sixth duty therein mentioned when a guardian of the person of such minor has been appointed. [55 v. 54, § 15.]

§ 6271. Duties of guardian of the person, etc. When a guardian is appointed to have the custody, maintenance, and education of a minor, his duties shall be as follows: First—To protect and control the person of his ward. Second—To provide a suitable maintenance for his ward, when necessary, which shall be paid out of the estate of such ward in the hands of the guardian of such estate, upon the order of the guardian of the person of such ward. Third—When such ward has no father or mother, or having a father or mother, and such parent is unable or fails to maintain or educate such ward, it shall be the duty of the guardian so appointed to provide for him such maintenance and education as the amount of his estate may justify, which shall be paid out of the estate of such ward in the hands of the guardian of such estate, upon the order of the guardian of the person of such ward. Fourth—To obey and perform all the orders and judgments of the court touching the guardianship. [55 v. 54, § 16.]

§ 6272. Removal of guardian—His removal from State ends guardianship. The probate court may at any time remove any guardian, he having thirty days' notice thereof, for habitual drunkenness, neglect of

his duties, incompetency, fraudulent conduct, removal from the county, or any other cause which, in the opinion of such court, renders it for the interest of the ward that such guardian be removed; the removal from the State of any person who has been heretofore or who may be hereafter appointed guardian, shall of itself determine the guardianship of such person. [55 v. 54, § 17.]

Form of notice of motion.—To —, guardian of —:

Sir:—You are hereby notified that a motion has been made in the probate court of — county, Ohio, to remove you from your guardianship of —, on the ground that [*here state the charge distinctly*] which motion will be heard on the — day of — 189—, at — o'clock A. M., at which time, unless you appear and show cause to the contrary, your removal will be asked for.

—, Probate Judge of said county.
Dated the —, —.

Entry upon motion to remove guardian. [Title.] On the motion of — [or of the court, if it be so, without the movement of any one else] to remove — from such guardianship, on the ground that [*here state the charge as in the notice*.]

This day, this motion came on to be heard, and testimony being produced, and the court being fully advised in the premises, do find that the charge made against said —, as guardian of —, is true, and that said — ought to be removed from said guardianship; therefore, it is ordered by the court, that said — be, and he is hereby removed from said guardianship, and his powers and authority therein revoked; and it is further ordered, that said — shall file in this court a full and just account of his guardianship, within — days, and that he also pay the costs herein, taxed at — dollars, and in default thereof, that an execution issue therefor, against his individual property, as upon judgments at law.

[*If the court, however, find that the charge is not sustained, say.*]

This day this motion came on to be heard, and the court being fully advised in the premises, do find said charge against said — is not sustained, and the said motion is therefore dismissed. And it is ordered, that — pay the costs herein taxed at — dollars, within — days, and in default thereof, that execution issue therefor, as upon judgments at law.

See § 6017 and note. 20 Bull. 354: 43 O. S. 86 § 6269 n; 4 N. P. 278.

§ 6273. Release of surety of guardian—extent of liability. Any surety of a guardian may, at any time, apply to the proper probate court to be released from his bond of such guardian, by filing his request therefore with the judge of such court, and giving ten days' notice to such guardian, when application will be made to such court to release such surety; and if such guardian fail to give new bond, as by such court

directed, he shall be removed and his letters superseded, but such original surety shall not be released until such guardian so gives bonds, and such original surety shall be liable only for the acts of such guardian from the time of the execution of the original bond to the filing and approval by the court of such new bond. [55 v. 54, § 18.]

Form of entry requiring new bond.—In the matter of the guardianship of —:

This day came —, a surety on the bond of —, as guardian of —, and produced here to the court the notice to —, of his application to be released as such surety, and it being proved to the satisfaction of the court, that said notice was duly given to said —, by copy served upon him personally by —, on the — day of —, 189—, [a day ten or more days before the day of the hearing.] it is therefore ordered that said — shall give a new bond in the sum of — dollars, as guardian as aforesaid, conditioned according to law, with surety to the acceptance of the court, within — days.

Form of entry where the bond is approved.—In the matter of the guardianship of —:

This day came —, guardian of —, and gave a new bond as such guardian, in the sum of — dollars, conditioned according to law, with — and —, as his sureties thereto, in accordance with the former order of this court, which last named bond and sureties are approved by the court. And it is thereupon ordered that said —, a surety upon the former bond of said —, as such guardian, be and he is henceforth released upon said former bond, for and on account of the acts of said —, as guardian as aforesaid, from this time forth.

See § 6204 *et seq.*, 6269 n.

Notes.—In an action upon a guardian's bond for the recovery of the amount found due the ward upon a final settlement of the guardian's accounts in the probate court, the sureties are concluded by the settlement, in the absence of fraud and collusion to question its correctness or to demand a re-hearing of the accounts, 44 O. S. 339. Surety discharged after embezzlement of guardian and new bond given not discharged from liability on bond, 42 O. S. 549, sec 1 C. C. R. 285. Sureties not released by ward's receipt in full to guardian after majority without payment in fact, 8 Bull 29. Jurisdiction of superior court in action on guardian's bond, *Id.* To maintain an action upon a guardian's bond for money of the ward not paid over by the guardian, the amount must first be ascertained by the probate court upon a settlement of his accounts, 12 Bull 197; 38 O. S. 480. The probate court has power to compel such settlement by a non-resident guardian or on his default to ascertain the amount upon evidence. Notice to him may be as provided, § 6406, 12 Bull 197.

A guardian of the person and estate of a minor having received, after giving bond, money belonging to his ward and converted it to his own use, the subsequent resignation of the guardian, and his removal to and re-appointment and qualifi-

cation in another state and filing an account there, in which he charged himself with the amount found due by the former court at the time of his resignation, will not exonerate the sureties on the first bond, with respect to the money so converted, but they will be liable upon the ground that the guardian failed to faithfully perform his duties. Nor will the fact that before such second appointment he was selected by his ward as her guardian, operate to release such sureties, 1 C. C. R. 285.

§ 6274. Resignation of guardian, etc. The court by which any guardian has been or may be appointed, may, for reasons satisfactory to such court, accept the resignation of any such guardian and appoint another in his stead. [55 v. 54, § 19.]

Form of resignation.—The undersigned, heretofore appointed by this court guardian of —, says that he has this day filed a full, true and just account of his guardianship up to this time, and now tenders his resignation of such guardianship, for reasons which he will show the court, as the court may direct.

(Signed)

Dated the — day of —, 189—.

Form of journal entry.—In the matter of the guardianship of —:

This day came the said —, guardian of —, and filed his accounts for settlement up to this time, and thereupon tendered his resignation as such guardian, which, for reasons satisfactory to the court, is hereby accepted.

Form of journal entry where bond is not approved or not given.—In the matter of the guardianship of —.

This day being the day fixed by the court, by the former order herein, when the said — should give a new bond as guardian of —, in the sum of — dollars, conditioned according to law, and with sureties to the acceptance of the court, the said — failed to give such bond; it is therefore ordered by the court, that the said — be, and he is hereby removed from the said guardianship of said —, and that his letters of guardianship be, and are hereby superseded, and his powers as such guardian henceforward revoked.

Form of the request to be released as surety.—To the probate court of — county, Ohio:

The undersigned, a surety on the bond of —, as guardian of —, requests to be released from said bond.

Form of notice to the guardian.—To —, guardian of —:

Sir: On the — day of —, 189—, I filed with the probate judge of — county, Ohio, a request to be released from the bond on which I am surety for you, as guardian of —. The matter will be heard, by said probate judge, on the — day of —, 189—, at — o'clock, A. M. [*this day must be ten days from the day the notice is served*], at which time you must give a new bond, with sureties to be approved by the court, otherwise you will be removed from such guardianship.

Dated — day of —, 189—.

(Signed)

Form of entry noting the filing of the request.—In the matter of the guardianship of —:

This day came —, a surety on the bond of —, as guardian of —, and filed his written request to be released as such surety.

When a guardian is superseded and another guardian appointed in his stead proceedings in an action against the former as such after he has been superseded will not operate against or bind the ward or the succeeding guardian, 2 O. 401. See 51 O. S. 81.

§ 6275. Guardians duties enforced. It shall be the duty of the court by which any guardian has been or may be appointed to enforce the return, at the prescribed times, of all inventories and accounts required to be filed in such court by such guardian, and also to enforce the performance of all other duties devolving upon guardians appointed by such court, either with or without complaint being first made, and thereupon to make and enter such judgments and orders as may be requisite in any case to promote the faithful and correct discharge of the duties of such guardians, or to preserve the estate of minors for whom such guardians may have been or shall be appointed. [55 v. 54, § 20.]

Form of citation.—The State of Ohio, — county, ss. Probate Court. To —, guardian of —:

You are hereby notified to appear *forthwith* [or on the — day of —, 18—] at — o'clock A. M.] at the office of the probate court of said county, to answer why you have not filed your accounts as guardian as aforesaid, according to law [or according to the order of said court heretofore made, if such order has been made and not complied with, or why you have not loaned the monay of your said ward, according to law, or state any other failure of duty], and to show cause why you should not be removed from such guardianship.

Witness my hand and the seal of said court, this — [L. S.] day of —, 18—. — — —, Probate Judge of said Court.

Jurisdiction and power of the court under this section, 41 O. S. 206. Probate court has power to compel the settlement of accounts by a non-resident guardian, or on his default to ascertain the amount upon evidence. Notice to him may be as provided in § 6406, R. S., 12 Bull 197.

§ 6276. Effect of removal of ward from state—and appointment of foreign guardian. When a minor, for whom a guardian has been appointed in this state, shall remove to another state or territory, and a guardian of such infant shall be there appointed, the guardian appointed in this state may be removed, and required to settle his account as hereinafter provided. [55 v. 54, § 17.]

§ 6277. When and under what circumstances the guardian here may be removed. Such removal shall not be made unless the guardian appointed in another state or territory shall apply to the probate court in this state which made the former appointment, and file therein an exemplification from the record of the court making the foreign appointment, containing all the entries and proceedings in relation to his appointment, and his giving bond, with a copy thereof and of the letters of guardianship, all authenticated as required by the act of congress in that behalf; and before such application shall be heard, or any action taken therein by the court, at least thirty days' written notice shall be served on the guardian appointed in this state, specifying the object of the application and the time when the same will be heard: provided, no such removal shall be made in favor of any foreign guardian, unless at the time of the hearing the state or territory in which he was appointed has made a similar provision as to wards removing from such state or territory; and provided, further, that the court may, in any case, deny the application unless satisfied that the removal of the guardian appointed in this state would be to the interest of the ward. [65 v. 7, § 2.]

§ 6278. What to be done if guardian here removed. If the court, on such hearing, remove the guardian, the court may cause all suitable orders to be made discharging the resident guardian, and authorizing the paying over and delivery to the foreign guardian all moneys and other property in the hands of the resident guardian after his settlement. [65 v. 7, § 2.]

§ 6279. When foreign guardian of foreign ward may demand or receive property of his ward in this State. In any case in which a guardian not appointed in this State and his ward are both non-residents of this State, and the ward is entitled to money or other property in the lawful custody of any executor, administrator, or other person in this State, such guardian may, by the order of the probate court of the proper county, upon filing therein the proofs named in the second preceding section, and giving notice to such custodian as therein prescribed, be permitted to

demand, receive, or recover, by suit, such money or other property, and remove the same, unless the terms of limitation attending the right by which the ward owns the same, conflict with such removal. [65 v. 7, § 1.]

Foreign guardian ineligible to appointment as such in Ohio will not be permitted to collect money due the ward in this State, 19 Bull. 106. Can not sue in Federal court of another State, 37 Bull. 291.

§ 6280. Sale of personal and real estate of minors—One application for sale of real estate of two or more wards—Two or more guardians may join. The guardian of the person and estate, or of estate only, shall have power, when for the interest of the ward, to sell all or any part of the personal estate of the ward, and whenever necessary for the education, support, or payment of just debts of any minor, or for the discharge of any liens on the real estate of such minor, or whenever the real estate of such minor is suffering unavoidable waste, or a better investment of the value thereof can be made, and the court shall be satisfied that a sale thereof will be for the benefit of any minor, the probate court by which a guardian of the person and estate, or of the estate only, has been appointed, may, on the application of such guardian, order the real estate of such minor, or a part thereof, situate in this State, to be sold; and where any person is such guardian for two or more minors whose real estate is owned by them jointly, or in common, the guardian may in one application ask for the sale of the interest of all or any number of his wards in such real estate; and where different persons are guardians of minors so interested jointly, or in common, in the same real estate, such guardians may join in one application; and on the hearing, in either case, the court may authorize the sale of the interest of one or more or of all such wards, as, in its discretion, it may deem right and proper. [56 v. 88, § 22;

Personalty can be sold without order of court, 4 Bull 1034. A guardian has no power in this state to sell the real estate of his ward except by order of the probate court in a proceeding properly instituted for that purpose; certainly no power to give it away even for public use and perfect the gift by the execution and delivery of a deed, 39 O. S. 61. Where one buys of a guardian notes bearing on their face the marks of a trust fund or is put upon inquiry; and if he buys under circumstances fairly indi-

cating that they were sold against the interests of his ward he gets no title from the guardian who misappropriates the proceeds of the sale, 40 O. S. 87. The power given the common pleas court under § 36 of the act of 1816, 2 Chase (335), to appoint guardians of minors and to sell their real estate, did not authorize the court to sell the lands of an infant *sine covert* upon the application of her husband, 36 O. S. 549.

The power to sell real estate does not exist independent of statute, 33 Mo. 18; 47 N. Y. 21; 6 R. I. 296; 5 Hill (N. Y.) 415; 14 S. & R. 435; 18 Gratt (Va.) 651, see 30 Mich. 336; 35 Ia. 521; 19 Ill. 296. The statute must be strictly followed, 20 Cal. 352; 24 Ia. 131; 41 Pa. St. 120; 47 Ill. 278; 2 Pet. (U. S.) 157; 25 Mo. 584. Conversion of ward's real estate into personal does not alter course of descent, 16 Bull 271.

§ 6281. Petition for sale of real estate. Such application for sale of real estate shall be by petition, which shall set forth, specifically: First—The value and character of all personal estate belonging to such ward that has come to the knowledge or possession of such guardian. Second—The disposition made of such personal estate. Third—The amount and condition of such ward's personal estate, if any, dependent upon the settlement of any decedent's estate, or the execution of any trust. Fourth—The annual value of the real estate of the ward, with a pertinent description of such real estate. Fifth—The amount of rent received, and the application thereof. Sixth—The proposed manner of re-investing the proceeds of the sale, if asked for that purpose. Seventh—Each item of indebtedness, or the amount and character of the lien, if the sale is prayed for the discharge thereof. Eighth—The age of the ward, where and with whom residing. Ninth—if there be no personal estate belonging to such ward in possession or expectancy, and none has come into the hands of such guardian, and no rents have been received, the fact shall be stated in the petition: If it is desired that the land sought to be sold, or any part thereof, shall be laid out in town lots, that fact shall be stated and the reasons therefor, and the manner in which the same is to be laid out.

Contents of petition. 26 O. S. 636.

Form of petition.—[Title.] Your petitioner, —, represents that he is the duly appointed and qualified guardian of —, now of the age of — years, and residing with —, at —.

[If there never was any personal property, say:] That no personal estate of any kind, belonging to said ward, ever came to the pos-

session or knowledge of the petitioner. [But if there ever was any personal estate, then say, instead of the above:] That all of the personal estate belonging to said ward, that ever came to the possession or knowledge of the petitioner, consisted of [here describe it generally; as, farming implements, horses, cattle, notes, moneys, bonds and mortgages, state stocks, bank stock, etc., etc.], and was of the value of — dollars. That the petitioner has disposed of said estate in full [or if in part only, say, to the amount of — dollars], as follows, to wit: Expended for said ward, in clothing, — dollars; boarding, — dollars; tuition, books, etc., — dollars; in payment of a certain mortgage held by —, upon lot No. —, in Cincinnati, Ohio, — dollars; for taxes on same lot, — dollars; paying mechanics' lien thereon, — dollars [and so of any other general expenditure].

That there is no personal estate of said ward dependent upon the settlement of any decedent's estate or the execution of any trust, nor in expectancy [or if the fact be otherwise, instead of the above, say, That there will be the amount of — dollars, or an amount not yet ascertained, supposed to be about — dollars, coming to said ward from the estate of —, not yet finally settled; or such an amount will be due to said ward from the trust estate in the hands of —, who was made trustee by —].

That said ward is the owner of the fee simple [or life estate or leasehold, as the case may be] of the following described real estate, situate in — county, Ohio, and described as follows, to wit: [Here describe it by miles and bounds], which real estate is worth, annually, — dollars [or if wild land, say, which is wild land, and yields no income].

That the petitioner has received — dollars, in rents, from all the real estate of his ward, and has expended the same as follows: In repairs, — dollars; taxes on real estate, — dollars [etc., etc., as the facts are, and if any money is remaining on hand, so state, and the amount; or if all the lands yield no income at all, say, instead of the above, That the petitioner has received no rents whatever from any of said ward's real estate].

That the sale of said real estate is necessary for the maintenance and education of said ward [or if it is proposed to reinvest the money arising from the sale, say or add, That the petitioner believes it will be for the interest of said ward to sell said real estate and reinvest the money arising therefrom in (state stocks, loans upon mortgage, or otherwise)].

That said ward is indebted to [— for necessities in clothing, in the sum of — dollars; to — for boarding, — dollars; to — for tuition, — dollars, etc.]; [or if the fact be so, say, There is no indebtedness of the said ward].

That — has a lien on said real estate, by way of mortgage, to secure the sum of — dollars now due [or not yet due, as the case may be], and — has a mechanics' lien for — dollars, which accrued in the lifetime of —, father of said ward [or if no liens exist, say, There are no liens upon said real estate to the knowledge of the petitioner].

[If there be a widow's dower on the land, say:] That —, widow of —, has a dower estate in said lands.

Your petitioner therefore prays that said — [and if there be a widow, or persons holding liens, add their names] may be made defendant [or defendants, as the case may be] to this petition. [If there be a widow and lienholders, add, That dower may be set off to said widow and the rights and liens of said lienholders may be

adjusted], and that your petitioner may be ordered to sell said real estate [*and if it is proposed to reinvest the money, add, and to reinvest the money arising therefrom as hereinbefore proposed, and for all other proper relief, etc.*]. — — —, Guardian, etc.

[*Verification.*]

Requisites of petition, 26 O. S. 636.

§ 6282. Notice of filing petition, etc. Upon such petition being filed, verified by the oath of the guardian, the court shall order the petitioner to give notice to his ward, to the husband or wife of such ward, and to all persons entitled to the next estate of inheritance in such real estate, who shall be defendants to the petition of the filing and demand thereof, and the time when the same shall be heard, in such manner as to the court shall seem reasonable and proper; but only the ward and husband or wife of such ward need be so notified or made defendants, unless the said estate came to such ward by devise, descent or deed of gift from an ancestor, and if such ward has then living a brother or sister of the half-blood and of the blood of such ancestor, or their legal representatives; and in such proceeding the right and expectancy of dower of the husband or wife of such ward in such premises, may be released in the manner and otherwise treated and dealt with as is provided in section 6306 of the Revised Statutes. [86 v. 107.]

Entry of order as to notice.—[Title.] This day came the said — as guardian of —, and filed his petition, duly verified, asking for the sale of the real estate of his said ward; whereupon it is by the court ordered, that said — shall cause notice thereof to be given to said — [and also to —, if there be a husband or wife, and to — and —, persons entitled to next estate of inheritance], in writing, personally, or if that cannot be done, then by leaving copies thereof at their usual place of residence, — weeks [or days] before the day of the hearing of said application to sell said real estate; which time of hearing is hereby fixed by the court, for the — day of —, 189—, at — o'clock, A. M.

Form of notice to defendants.—To —, —, —, and —:

You are hereby notified that on the — day of —, 189—, —, as guardian of —, filed in the probate court of — county, Ohio, a petition, the object and prayer of which is, to procure said court to order the sale of the real estate of the said —, situated in the county of —, Ohio, and described as follows, to wit: [*Here describe it as in the petition; and if the prayer is, to reinvest the money, add, and to authorize the said guardian to reinvest the funds in (here state the manner named in the petition).*]

The application therefore, will be for a hearing by said court, on the — day of —, 189—, at — o'clock A. M., at which time, unless you show cause to the contrary, an order will be asked as prayed for in said petition.

(Signed) — — —, Guardian of —.

Dated this — day of —, 189—.

§ 6283. Hearing of petition—Appraisers—Survey into town lots. At the time appointed for the hearing of said petition, and being satisfied that the notice named in the last preceding section has been given, and that such real estate ought to be sold, the court shall appoint three freeholders of the county in which said real estate shall be situated, who are not of kin to the petitioner, to appraise said real estate; and if such petition seeks to have the land or any part thereof laid out into town lots, and the court finds that it will be to the advantage of the ward to have the same done, the court shall also authorize the survey and platting of the land for that purpose. [56 v. 88, § 25; 52 v. 76, § 2.]

Judgment and order to appraise, see § 6155.

§ 6284. Oath of appraisers. Said appraisers shall take an oath to truly and impartially appraise said real estate at the fair cash value, which oath shall be indorsed on the certificate of their appointment, or order of sale issued by the court. [55 v. 54, § 26.]

Form of oath of appraisers.—The state of Ohio, — county, ss: We, —, —, —, the within named appraisers, being duly sworn, severally say, that we will, upon actual view of the premises [*if dower is to be assigned, say,* honestly and impartially assign said dower therein, and] truly and impartially appraise said real estate at its fair cash value, in pursuance of the order of said court.

_____,
_____,
_____.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this — day of —, A. D., 189—. _____ Probate Judge, etc.

Form of appraisal and assignment of dower.—In obedience to the order of the court hereto attached, being first duly sworn, and upon actual view of the premises therein described, we, the undersigned appraisers, do [set off and assign to —, widow, etc., for her dower estate in said real estate, so much thereof as is contained within the following bounds, to wit: *Here give the particular description, by metes and bounds; or say, if the case be so, we do find that a division thereof can not be made by metes and bounds, and do therefore set off and assign to said —, as and for her dower therein, the sum of — dollars yearly, during her life, that being one-third of the clear annual rents, issues, and profits of said real estate.*] And we do estimate the real cash value of said real estate [encumbered by said dower so assigned] at — dollars.

Signed by the appraisers,

§ 6285. Guardian to execute additional bond before sale. Upon the appraisement of said real estate being

filed, signed by said appraisers, the court shall require such guardian to execute a bond, with sufficient freehold sureties, at least two in number in addition to the principal, payable to the state in double the appraised value of such real estate, with condition for the faithful discharge of his duties, and the faithful payment and accounting for, of all moneys arising from such sale according to law, which bond shall be additional to that given by the said guardian at the time of his appointment; and no court shall have power to waive the giving of said additional bond, nor jurisdiction to order the sale of such real estate until the same shall have been given. [90 v. 293; 55 v. 54, § 27.]

Form of report of appraisers, see also under § 6157.

[Follow form under § 6150 to * and continuo.] The condition of the above obligation is such that whereas, the above bound A. B. was heretofore appointed guardian of the estate of X. Y., a minor child of _____ county, Ohio; and which appointment the said A. B. accepted and gave bond and took the oath required by law.

And, whereas, the said A. B. as such guardian has made application to the probate court of _____ county for an order to sell certain real estate of said minor which, under proceedings in said court duly had, has been appraised at the sum of _____ dollars.

And, whereas, said court has ordered said A. B. to execute a bond as such guardian according to the statute in such cases made and provided.

Now, therefore, if the said A. B. shall faithfully discharge his duties as guardian of the aforesaid X. Y. and shall faithfully make payment and account for all moneys arising from such sale according to law, then this obligation to be void; otherwise to remain in full force. [Signed.]

Executed in presence of _____

§ 6286. Order of sale of real estate—private sale when laying out in town lots. Upon such bond being filed and approved by the court, it shall order the sale of such real estate, at auction, for not less than two-thirds of the appraised value thereof, providing in the order for reasonable notice and the place of such sale in the county in which such real estate shall lie; and the credit to be given for the payment of the purchase money, and the deferred payments of the purchase money shall be secured by a mortgage executed by the purchaser on the real estate sold, and they shall bear interest at the legal rate per annum from the day

of sale, payable annually: provided, however, that if it is made to appear to such probate court that it will be more for the interest of said ward to sell such real estate at private sale, it may authorize said guardian to sell the same at private sale, either in whole or in parcels, and upon such terms of payment as may be prescribed by the court; and in no case shall such real estate be sold at private sale for less than the appraised value thereof; and if the petition includes an application for the laying out into town lots of the land to be sold, or any part thereof, and the court approve the survey and plat made for that purpose, the court shall also authorize the guardian, on behalf of his ward, to sign, seal, and acknowledge the plat in that behalf for record according to law. [64 v. 14, 28; 56 v. 88, § 25; 52 v. 76, §§ 1, 2.]

Forms.—Order for public or private sale § 6161.—Notice of sale § 6159. Sale of land without giving bond not void, 42 O. S. 254; 36 Id. 638; 16 Bull. 39. 21 Id. 98; 129 U. S. 86.

§ 6287. Report of sale, confirmation and deed. Upon the return of the order of sale issued by the court, such guardian shall make report of the sale by him made; whereupon the court, on being satisfied that such sale was fairly and legally made, shall confirm the same, and order the petitioner to execute a deed of conveyance for the real estate so sold, upon the purchaser securing the deferred payments of the purchase money in the manner prescribed in the last preceding section. [55 v. 54, § 29.]

Forms.—Report of sale; when no sale effected. Order of re-appraisal, § 6162. Confirmation, etc., and deed, § 6162. Doctrine of *caveat emptor* applies, 32 Ga. 376; 38 Ill. 528; 1 Neb. 254; 8 O. S. 277; 18 Pa. St. 124; 9 Wheat. (U. S.) 116; see 8 Mass. 102; 10 O. S. 557; 52 Am. Dec. 463; 9 Cal. 181.

Form of order of confirmation. [Title.]—This day this cause came on to be heard, upon the motion of the petitioner to confirm the sale made in obedience to the order heretofore made in this case; and the court having carefully examined the proceedings of petitioner upon said order of sale, and finding them in all matters correct, and being satisfied that said sale was fairly and legally made, it is ordered that the same be, and is hereby approved and confirmed; and it is further ordered, that the said petitioner make a deed of said real estate to the said purchaser, [or purchasers,] of all the right, title and interest of the said—in and to said lands, upon the said purchaser [or purchasers] executing to the said — a mortgage upon the premises, to secure

the deferred payments of the purchase money, with interest at the rate of six per centum per annum, payable annually.

And it is further ordered, that the petitioner pay the costs of these proceedings, taxed at — dollars, out of said money for which said land was sold, within — days, and in default thereof, that execution issue therefor against the property of said —, as upon judgments at law.

Guardian's deed.—Whereas, heretofore, to wit: on the — day of —, 189—, —, the duly appointed and qualified guardian of —, a minor, filed, as such guardian, in the probate court of — county, Ohio, being the court by which he was so appointed, a petition against his said ward, asking, upon legal cause therein set forth, for an order to sell the following described real estate, belonging to said ward in fee simple, [or for life, or otherwise, as the case may be,] situate in the county of —, Ohio, that is to say, [here describe the real estate by metes and bounds, etc.] And whereas, the said — was duly notified of the pendency of said petition, and the objects and prayer therein. And whereas, upon proceedings duly had thereon in said court, it was, on the — day of —, A. D., 189—, by said court ordered that the said — should proceed to sell said real estate according to law, at public vendue, upon giving — days notice of the time and place of such sale. And whereas, the said —, in accordance with said order, made such sale at the door of the court house, [or on the premises, if it be so,] on the — day of —, A. D., 189—, to —, for the sum of — dollars, he being the highest and best bidder therefor, and that being more than two-thirds the appraised value thereof. And whereas, the said — made return of his said proceedings and sale to said court, and the said court having carefully examined the same, on the — day of —, A. D., 189—, finding the same correct, did approve and confirm the same, and ordered the said — to make a deed of said real estate to the purchaser therof.

Now, therefore, be it known, that by virtue of the powers conferred on the said —, by law, as guardian as aforesaid of the said —, and by virtue of the powers and authority given said — in the proceedings and orders aforesaid, and in consideration of the said sum of — dollars, by the said — paid, and secured, according to law, to be paid to the said —, as guardian aforesaid, the said — has bargained and sold, and does hereby sell and convey unto the said —, his heirs and assigns forever, all the right, title, interest, claim and demand of the said —, in law and equity, in and to the real estate, lands and tenements above described.

To have and to hold the same to him, the said —, his heirs and assigns forever, in as full and as ample a manner as the said —, or the said —, as guardian aforesaid, might, could, or ought to convey the same.

In witness whereof, the said —, as guardian as aforesaid, has hereto set his hand —, this — day of —, A. D. 189—.

(Signed.)

Guardian of — —.

The state of Ohio, — county, ss:

Before me, the undersigned, a notary public [or justice of the peace, or other officer authorized to take the acknowledgments of deeds], personally came the above named —, and acknowledged the signing of the foregoing deed to be his voluntary act and deed, as guardian of the said —.

Witness my hand and *official seal*, this — day of —, A. D.
189—.

(Signed.)

Not. Pub. — Co., Ohio.

§ 6288. Guardian's compensation. Every guardian shall be allowed, by the court settling his account, the amount of all his reasonable expenses incurred in the execution of his trust; and also such compensation for his services as the court shall deem reasonable. [55 v. 54, § 30.]

See § 6188. Loss through ignorance when acting in good faith does not deprive guardian of all compensation, 12 Bull 59, see 15 Pick. 471; 65 N. C. 265; 11 Vt. 123; 34 Ala. 442; 3 Johns Ch. 43; 29 Ga. 758; 32 Me. 159; 46 Pa. St. 847; 46 Vt. 678; 28 Ark. 47; 12 Gratt (Va.) 808. 21 Bull 861; 2 N. P. 382.

§ 6289. Effect of his settlement with court—review of such settlement. The settlement made in the probate court of the accounts of a guardian shall be final between him and his ward unless an appeal be taken therefrom to the court of common pleas in the manner provided by law, saving, however, to subsequent guardians during the minority of his ward, or to any such ward, at any time within two years after such ward shall arrive at full age, the right of opening and reviewing such settlements for fraud or manifest mistake by civil action in the court of common pleas of the county in which such settlement was made, or the county where such former guardian may reside when the petition is filed at the option of the plaintiff in such action. [91 v. 52; 55 v. 54, § 31.]

Form of journal entry of confirmation of accounts. [Title.]

Notice of the filing of the accounts of —, as guardian of —, heretofore filed for partial [or final] settlement, having been duly given by publication in —, a newspaper of this county [or by posting the same upon the door of the court house of this county], and this day being the day named therein for a hearing of said accounts, the same this day came on to be heard,* and no exceptions thereto being filed, the court carefully examined the same, and finding them in all things true and correct, it is ordered that the same be and they are hereby confirmed and settled.

And the court do further find, that there is in said guardian's hands, a balance of — dollars, of said ward's money, [and if on final settlement, add which he is hereby ordered to pay to said —, or whomever is entitled thereto.]

*Or if there be exceptions filed and overruled, begin at the * and say:*

Upon the accounts and exceptions thereto filed by —, and having heard the testimony, and the court being fully advised in the premises,* do find the said exceptions are not well taken, but that said account is true and correct, whereupon it is ordered, that the same be and they are hereby confirmed and settled.

And the court further find, that there is remaining in the hands of said guardian, a balance of _____ dollars of his ward's money; [and if on final settlement, add, which he is hereby ordered to pay to whomsoever is entitled thereto.]

*Or if the exceptions are allowed, proceed as in the last form to the *, and then say :*

Do find that the exceptions are well taken, and they are therefore allowed; and the court do further find, that in all else, the said accounts are true and correct; whereupon it is ordered that the items objected to in said exceptions be not allowed in said accounts, and that in all things else the same be and they are hereby confirmed and settled. And the court further find that there is remaining in the said guardian's hands a balance of _____ dollars of his said ward's moneys; [if on final settlement, conclude as before.]

Settlement final unless appealed from, 32 O. S. 18. Sureties concluded by settlement, 44 O. S. 839. Their liability not affected by correction, 35 O. S. 550, see 6269 n. Effect of statute of limitations in settlement, 5 Bull 753. Liability of substituted surety, 42 O. S. 549. Upon closing his final account in the probate court, an amount being due his ward, the guardian induced her to sign a receipt for the money as though paid, agreeing to be responsible to her for said amount with interest. It was held an action could be maintained upon such agreement by the ward and the sum actually due from the guardian recovered without in any way opening or reviewing the accounts which had been settled in the probate court, 28 O. S. 157.

§ 6290. Foreign minors and guardians; their rights in this state. Sale of their lands. Additional security. Minors living out of this state and owning lands within the same shall be entitled to the benefit of this act; and guardians of minors residing out of this state, who have been appointed according to the laws of the state or territory where they may reside, shall have the right to bring and maintain actions and enforce the collection of judgments, rendered in such cases in their favor, in the same manner and to the same extent that they could do if they had been appointed under the laws of this state, upon giving security for the costs which may accrue in such actions, in the same way other non-residents are obliged to do under the laws of this state. All applications for the sale of real estate by guardians of minors who live out of this state shall be made in the county in which the land is situate; or, if situate in more counties than one, then in one of the counties in which a part of such real estate is situate; and additional security shall be required from such guardian or guardians, when deemed necessary, and such as may be approved by the probate court of the county in which such application is made. [55 v. 54, § 32.]

Proceedings to compel accounting against former guardian who has become non-resident. 13 C. C. 29.

§ 6291. Settlement by executors, administrators, etc., of guardians. How enforced. When any guardian has died, or may hereafter die, or shall, by reason of insanity or other incompetency, be placed under guardianship, before the settlement in court of his or her guardianship account, it shall be the duty of the executor, administrator, or guardian, of such deceased or incompetent guardian to settle said account, in the same manner as such guardian ought to have done; and any person having an interest in the settlement of such account, or the court by which such guardian was appointed, of its own motion, may, by citation to be issued, returned, and proceeded upon according to the provisions of law which may then be in force for the settlement of decedent's estates, compel such settlement to be made by the administrator, executor, or guardian of such deceased or incompetent person as aforesaid. The executor, administrator, or guardian making such settlement shall be allowed such compensation for the same as the court with which the settlement is made shall deem reasonable. [84 v. 204; 55 v. 54, § 33.]

The settlement by the administrator of the deceased guardian is the same in effect as if made by the guardian himself, 44 O. S. 345; § 6175 a; 35 O. S. 550; 42 O. S. 549, under § 6289.

§ 6292. Marriage no disqualification for female guardian. The marriage of a woman shall not disqualify her to act as guardian whether such marriage occur before or after her appointment and qualification, and all her acts in such capacity shall have the same validity as though she were unmarried. [90 v. 194; 56 v. 88, § 34.]

Under the former statute marriage determined the guardianship of a woman, 19 Bull 106.

§ 6293. Wards may be bound out upon approval of probate court. The guardian of a female under twelve years of age or a male under fourteen years of age, may, if it be necessary, bind such minor to any suitable person, until such minor shall arrive at the age of twenty-one if a male or eighteen if a female, or for a shorter period, but no such indenture shall be executed unless the probate court appointing such guardian shall first approve such binding and the terms and conditions of the indentures, and evidence such

approval by a certificate under the seal of the court, indorsed upon the indentures. [56 v. 88, § 5.]

See § 3118-3185.

Form of indenture to bind out a ward.—

Articles of agreement made this — day of —, A. D. 189—, by and between —, as guardian of —, a male [or female] minor of the age of — years, on the — day of —, A. D. 189—, [the age should be specified as near as can be, because, as to the time of service, the age here named will govern as being the true age, whether it is so or not], and — witnesseth, that the said —, as guardian as aforesaid, hereby binds the said — unto the said —, until the said — shall arrive at the age of twenty-one years, [or eighteen years, as the case may be; or if for any shorter period, name either the number of years that is agreed upon or the age up to which the minor is agreed to be bound,] to learn the art of a stone cutter [or whatever art or business is agreed upon]; and the said —, as guardian as aforesaid, [or if it be agreed that he is to be individually liable, say, instead of "as guardian as aforesaid," individually] hereby covenants and agrees with said —, that the said — shall faithfully serve the said —, and work under his direction at the employment aforesaid, during the term aforesaid, and conduct himself in a proper, becoming and respectful manner towards the said —, and obey all his reasonable requests and demands.

And the said — hereby covenants and agrees with the said —, as guardian as aforesaid, that he will this day [or if another day be fixed, when the minor is to commence the service, say, on the — day of —, A. D. 189—] receive the said — into his service for the term and for the purposes aforesaid, and that he will, faithfully and in good faith, teach or cause him to be taught the art and mysteries of the trade of stone cutting [or such other business or art as is agreed upon], so that said — shall be as thoroughly instructed and learned therein as his capacity will permit; and will send said — to a common school for at least twelve weeks in each school year during his apprenticeship after the said — is eight years of age and at the expiration of the said term of service, will furnish said — with a new bible and two good suits of wearing apparel; [and if any money or property agreed to be paid to the minor, say, and will pay the said — the sum of — dollars, or will give the said — a set^o of good tools of said trade, etc., at the expiration of the term aforesaid, or add any other agreement between the parties.]

In witness whereof, we have hereto set our hands.

(Signed.)

_____,
Guardian of _____.

Entry of approval of court. [Title.]

This day came the said —, guardian of —, and produced to the court articles of indenture duly made and executed on the — day of —, A. D. 189—, by the said —, as guardian as aforesaid, and the said —, whereby the said — is bound unto the said —, and upon the terms and covenants in said indenture named, and the court being satisfied that said — is a proper person for the purposes aforesaid, and that the terms and covenants of said indenture are legal, proper and just, the person, and terms and covenants aforesaid are, by the court, hereby approved.

Form of judge's certificate.—The state of Ohio, — county, as:
I, —, probate judge of — county, Ohio, hereby certify, that
on the — day of —, A. D. 189—, the probate court of said
county examined the indenture, hereto attached, and approve
the terms and covenants therein, as also —, as a suitable per-
son to whom to bind the said —, as will fully appear by the
records of said court.

[L. s.] Witness my hand and the seal of said court, this
— day of —, A. D. 189—.
_____, Probate Judge, etc.

**§ 6294. Release of wards tax title by guardian—effect
of tender of deed.** When any minor has title to any
real estate by tax title only, the guardian of such
minor may, if he deem it advisable, by deed of release
and quit claim convey such minor's interest or title
to the person entitled to redeem such real estate,
upon receiving from such person the full amount paid
for such tax title with the penalty and interest al-
lowed by law in that behalf; and if any such guardian
shall tender such deed to the person so entitled to
redeem such real estate, and such person shall refuse
to accept the same and pay as aforesaid, such person
in any proceeding thereafter instituted to redeem or
recover such real estate shall not recover costs. [50
v. 265, § 1, 2.]

§ 6295. Power of guardian to lease for three years.
A guardian of the person and estate, or of the estate
only, of any minor may lease the real estate of his
ward for any term not exceeding three years and not
extending beyond the minority. [69 v. 65, § 14.]

18 Pa. St. 9; 58 N. Y. 185; 47 Am. Dec. 41; 15 Ill. 62, 33 Id. 212;
58 Pa. St. 500; 25 Wis. 646. Terminated on ward's attaining
majority, etc., 16 Mass. 443; 8 Paige 390 or at his death, 46 N. Y.
594; 10 East. 494.

**§ 6296. Power to lease for fifteen years to save prop-
erty from sale.** Such guardian may also lease the real
estate of his ward for any term not exceeding fifteen
years, although such term extend beyond the minor-
ity, whenever the court appointing him shall, on his
application, find that such lease will be to the ad-
vantage of the ward, and is necessary to secure the
improvement of the real estate and to increase its
rents, and that such increase is needed for the sup-
port and education of his ward or to pay his liabilities
or any liens on or claims against his estate, and that

by such lease a sale of real estate for these purposes may be prevented. [73 v. 207, § 1, 3.]

§ 6297. Petition for lease. Such application shall be by petition, which shall contain a description of the real estate and a particular statement of its value and the value of all other property or effects of the ward, and his income and expenses, a detailed statement of the improvements proposed and the liabilities or expense of support and education to be provided for, the rent of the real estate as it is, and the probable increase of rent if the improvements are made, the means intended to be used in making the improvements and the proposed terms and time of the lease; and such other facts as shall be pertinent to the question whether the authority for making the lease should be granted. [73 v. 207, § 2.]

§ 6298. Who may unite in application and proceedings thereon. In such application the guardian may act on behalf of two or more wards, and two or more guardians of different wards may unite, when all the wards are jointly or in common interested in the real estate, and the same rules shall apply as to parties and notice as in application for sale of real estate; and on the hearing the court shall appoint three disinterested freeholders of the county in which the real estate is situate, who are not of kin to the petitioner, to view the premises and report under oath their opinion of the probable cost of the improvements proposed, whether the same and the proposed lease would be for the best interest of the ward or wards, and if so upon what terms the lease should be made, and the report shall be returned on or before a day named in the order for the final hearing of the case. [73 v. 207, § 3, 5, 6.]

§ 6299. Hearing and orders thereon. On the final hearing, if the report of the freeholders be in favor of the lease, and the court be of opinion that it will be to the advantage of the ward or wards to improve and lease the real estate, and that such lease is necessary to secure the improvements and increase the rents, and that such increase is needed for the sup-

port and education of the ward or wards, or to pay his or their liabilities or liens or other claims against his or their estate, and that by such lease a sale of real estate for any of these purposes may be prevented, the court shall make an order authorizing the lease to be made on such terms and in such manner as the court shall think proper. [73 v. 207, § 4.]

§ 6300. How improvements may be made. In the lease made in pursuance of such order, it may be provided that the improvements shall be made by the tenant as part of the rent, or by the guardian, either out of the rent or other means of the ward or wards, as the court may have directed. [73 v. 207, § 1.]

§ 6301. When lease extending beyond minority determines—Lien of tenant for improvements. Any lease made by a guardian to extend beyond the minority shall, nevertheless, determine when the ward, if there be but one, arrives at full age, or if more than one, when all of them arrive at full age, unless such ward or wards then confirm the same; and in case of the death of the ward, if there be but one, or of all of them, if more than one, the lease shall also determine, unless the legal representatives of such ward or wards confirm the same; if there be more than one ward, and some, but not all die, the lease shall continue till the survivor or survivors reach full age; and when such lease is determined by reason of the death or majority of the ward or wards, the tenant shall have a lien on the premises for any sum or sums expended by him in pursuance of the lease in making improvements and for which compensation shall not have been made, either by the rent or otherwise. [73 v. 207, § 1.]

Power of guardian to improve real estate. See 6313-1.

§ 6301-1. Power to lease real estate for petroleum oil or natural gas purposes. A guardian of the person and the estate, or of the estate only, of any minor, or of a lunatic, idiot, or imbecile, may lease the real estate of his ward, or of said lunatic, idiot or imbecile, for petroleum oil or natural gas purposes, or either, for such period of time not exceeding ten years, as may

be authorized by the probate court appointing such guardian. [87 v. 162.]

§ 6301-2. Petition therefor. Before executing such lease said guardian shall file his petition for authority to make the same, in the probate court appointing him, which petition shall contain a description of the real estate sought to be so leased, a particular or [and] detailed statement of the terms, time and conditions of the proposed lease, and, as near as may be the net annual value thereof to said ward. In cases where it is sought to lease the real estate of a lunatic, idiot, or imbecile, for said purpose said guardian shall also set forth in his petition the number, names, ages and residences of those who have the next estate of inheritance of said ward, all of whom, as well as the ward, shall be made defendants, as in other cases. [87 v. 162.]

§ 6301-3. Notice of hearing. On filing the petition, notice of the filing thereof, and its object and purport, and of the time of hearing of the same in said court, shall be given the ward and all other defendants in the same manner as in proceedings in said court to sell the real estate of a minor. [87 v. 162.]

§ 6301-4. Court to prescribe terms, etc. Upon the final hearing if the court is satisfied from the evidence that it will be for the best interests of said ward, and the prayer of the petition is granted, the court may prescribe the terms, covenants, conditions and stipulations of the lease either in accordance with those set forth in the petition or otherwise; and such lease, when so made by said guardian shall be by him reported to said court, and shall not take effect until the same is approved and confirmed by said court. [87 v. 162.]

§ 6301-5. Power to lease real estate for ten years for mining purposes. The guardian of the person and estate, or estate only, of any minor, may be authorized by the probate court of the county in which the lands are situated, to lease, upon such terms and for such period of time, not exceeding ten years, any lands in such county belonging to such ward, supposed to contain coal, for the purpose of mining for and removing the same, and if said period of ten years extend beyond the minority of such ward, it shall then terminate as

to such ward unless such ward confirms the same. [87 v. 223.]

§ 6301—6. **Petition; time for hearing.** Upon the filing of such petition, the court shall fix a time for hearing the same, which shall not be less than five nor more than fifteen days from the filing thereof, and shall order the petitioner to give notice in writing to his ward, who shall be defendant to said petition, of the filing and prayer thereof, and the time the same will be heard, which notice shall be served not less than five days before the hearing, and he shall return to the court a copy of said notice, stating the time and manner of service thereof. [87 v. 223.]

§ 6301—7. **Land to be viewed by disinterested freeholders.** At the time appointed for the hearing of the petition, if the court find that it will be to the advantage of the ward to lease the lands as prayed for in the petition, said court shall appoint three disinterested freeholders of the vicinity, who are not of kin to the petitioner, to view such lands and report in writing to the court their opinion as to the prospects of their containing coal, and in what quantity, and the terms upon which it would be advantageous to said ward to lease said lands for mining said coal, and before entering upon the discharge of their duties under this act, said freeholders shall take an oath to faithfully and impartially discharge such work. [87 v. 223.]

§ 6301—8. **Probate court to order lease.** Upon the report of said freeholders being returned to and filed with said court, if said court shall be satisfied that it will be to the advantage of said ward to lease the lands for such mining purposes, such court shall order such guardian to lease the same, upon such terms as said court may direct, which shall not be less favorable to the ward than those reported by the freeholders. [87 v. 223.]

§ 6301—9. **Royalty; report of by guardian; bond to recover.** The guardian shall, within six months after the receipt of the first royalty under such lease, report to the court the amount thereof, and the court shall then fix a bond which will cover the royalty from said lease, and the court may, at any time he may deem

the bond insufficient to secure the same, increase the bond or require new bond. [87 v. 223.]

¶ 6301-10. **Change in terms of leasing.** If the guardian shall be unable to lease the lands upon the terms ordered, he may report the fact to the court, and the court may, in its discretion, change the terms of leasing, but not below the customary royalty in the vicinity of said lands. [87 v. 223.]

¶ 6301-11. **Lands owned in common by minors.** Where the same person is guardian of two or more minors owning lands in common, said minors may be joined as defendants in the same petition, or if such minors, have different guardians, such guardians may unite in the same petition under this act. [87 v. 223.]

¶ 6301 a. **Guardian of minor, drunkard, lunatic, idiot or imbecile may borrow money and mortgage real estate of ward in certain cases.** That in any case where at the time any person may have been or may be adjudged idiotic, imbecile, or insane, there exists one or more mortgages or judgments that are a lien on the real estate of such person so adjudged idiotic, imbecile, or insane or where there are valid debts due from such adjudged idiot, imbecile or insane which may be a claim against the estate of any such person, which would require the sale of his real estate to pay the same, or where repairs or improvements may be for the benefit of said estate, or where real estate may have descended or been devised or may hereafter descend or be devised to a minor or minors, or to a person adjudged idiotic, imbecile, lunatic or drunkard which is liable for the payment of any debts, legacy or legacies or on which one or more mortgages or judgments may exist that are a lien on the said real estate, the guardian of such person may borrow money and mortgage the real estate of such ward or any part thereof to pay such mortgage, debts, legacies, and judgments, and such additional sum as shall by the court be deemed necessary to make any needed repairs and improvements on said real estate. [89 v. 173.]

¶ 6301 b. **Petition therefor; what to contain.** The guardian proposing to so borrow money shall file in the probate court in which he was appointed such guardian,

a petition describing the real estate so encumbered, and also all the real estate of such ward, and stating the nature and amount of the encumbrances thereon, when the same became due or will become due, and the rate of interest thereon ; and also the amount and character of all valid debts due from such ward, to whom due, when the same will become due or became due and the rate of interest thereon, the necessity for and character of any repairs and improvements, and also the amount required for said repairs and improvements, together with a statement of said ward's personal property and the income from such personal property and from said ward's real estate ; and also stating the amount probably necessary to maintain said ward and his family, and the names, ages and residence of said ward and next of kin residing in the state, including the wife or husband of such ward, and all persons holding liens on said real estate, all of whom shall be made defendants, and he notified of the pendency and prayer of such petition in such way as said court shall direct, and a statement of the character of the imbecility or insanity of such ward—whether temporary or confirmed — and its duration and such other facts as may be pertinent to the question whether such money should be borrowed, and a prayer that he be authorized to mortgage so much of said ward's lands as may be necessary to secure such loan ; provided, that before the court shall make any order authorizing the guardian to so mortgage such real estate for the purpose of borrowing any money to make any repairs or improvements as hereinbefore provided, he shall appoint three disinterested freeholders, whose duty it shall be fully to investigate the question as to the necessity for, and the advisability of making said repairs or improvements, and the probable cost thereof, and report the same to the court under oath. [89 v. 173.]

§ 6301 c. **Proceedings upon filing of petition.** Upon the filing of such petition, the same proceedings shall be had as to pleadings and proof as are had on petition by a guardian to sell the real estate of a minor. [89 v. 173.]

§ 6301 d. **Amount to be borrowed, etc.** Upon the final hearing, if it shall appear to said court to be for the

best interests of the estate of said ward that the prayer of the petition be granted, the court shall fix the amount necessary to be so borrowed, and direct what lands of said ward shall be encumbered by mortgage to secure the same, and an order shall issue to such guardian, directing him to ascertain and report to the court the rate of interest and time for which he can borrow said amount so found necessary to be borrowed. [89 v. 173.]

§ 6301e. Acceptance and confirmation of report and terms. If such report and the terms proposed shall be satisfactory to said court, the same may be accepted and confirmed, and said guardian be authorized and ordered as such guardian to execute a note or notes for said amount, and to execute a mortgage on the lands so designated, and such mortgage shall be a good and valid lien on such lands, and said guardian shall in no way be personally liable for the payment of such sum so borrowed, or any part thereof; but such lands solely shall be held and bound therefor, and said court shall direct the distribution of said fund, and said guardian shall report to said court for its approval the execution of said notes and mortgage and his distribution of said fund. [89 v. 173.]

OF LUNATICS, IDIOTS AND IMBECILES.

§ 6302. Guardian for idiot, imbecile and lunatic—Who is an imbecile. The probate court, upon satisfactory proof that any person resident of the county, or having a legal settlement in any township thereof, is an idiot, imbecile or lunatic, shall appoint a guardian for such person, which guardian shall, by virtue of such appointment, be the guardian of the minor children of his ward, unless the court shall appoint some other person as their guardian; an imbecile shall in this chapter be understood to mean a person who, not born idiotic, has become so; provided, that no such guardian be appointed until at least three days' notice to the persons next of kin resident of the county of such person is given to attend at the same time and place, which notice shall be served by delivering to each person named therein, a copy thereof, or by leaving such copy at his usual place of residence. [86 v. 61.]

Application for appointment of guardian.—Probate Court — County, Ohio. In the matter of A. B., a lunatic. Petition.

Now comes C. D. and represents to the court that A. B., a resident of — county, Ohio, is a lunatic; that he is possessed of an estate of — in personality, and real estate of the probable value of \$—; that his only next of kin, resident of this county, are —, the petitioner, and —; that all of said next of kin are of full age. Your petitioner represents that for the purpose of caring for the person and estate of said lunatic it is necessary to have a guardian appointed. Wherefore your petitioner prays that the court will fix a time for the hearing of this petition; that notice issue to said lunatic and said next of kin as provided by law, and that upon hearing hereof, a guardian will be appointed by this court for the person and estate of said lunatic. — —, Attorney for Petitioner.

State of Ohio, — County, ss.

— being duly sworn, says that he is the petitioner above named, and that the facts stated in the foregoing petition are true as he believes. — —

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this — day of —, 18—.

Notary Public in and for — County, O.

*Notes.—Appointment for an imbecile only *prima facie* evidence of imbecility, 35 O. S. 587. May be for lunatic and minor, and that for lunatic continues and bondsmen liable, 36 O. S. 460. Conclusive evidence of such person's incapacity to make or ratify a contract, etc., pending the guardianship; as to the ward's capacity to marry, to make a will or commit a crime, the appointment is only *prima facie* evidence of incompetency, 19 Bull. 64. Before this amendment no notice required on application for appointment of guardian for imbecile, 18 Bull. 37. See 50 O. S. 305. Omission of journal to show notice supplied by *nunc pro tunc* entry after term, *Id.* see 50 O. S. 305. Appeal from order of probate overruling motion of imbecile ward to terminate guardianship, 45 O. S. 702. Notice not jurisdictional waiver, 20 Bull. 860. What must appear to justify appointment, 21 Bull. 301; 4 N. P. 278. A party to a suit is incompetent to testify as a witness when the opposite party is the guardian of an imbecile, 4 C. C. 4. Action to recover property from must be by guardian and not next friend, 53 O. S. 249. Admission to infirmary no objection to appointment of guardian, 4 N. P. 338.*

26303. When wife may be appointed guardian—Liability of sureties. When any person having a wife shall be declared to be an idiot, imbecile, or lunatic, it shall be lawful for the probate judge to appoint the wife of such person his guardian, if it be made to appear to the satisfaction of the judge that she is competent to discharge the duties of such appointment, and any married woman appointed such guardian shall, in her said capacity, have power to enter into official bonds, and she and her sureties thereon shall be liable in the same manner, and to the same extent as though said bond was executed by a *femme sole*. [53 v. 81, § 42.]

§ 6304. Laws applicable to guardians of lunatics, idiots, imbeciles and their children; settlement of such guardians. All laws relating to guardians for minors and their wards, and all laws pointing out the duties, rights, and liabilities of such guardians and their sureties, in force for the time being, shall be applicable to guardians for idiots, imbeciles, and lunatics, and their children, except as otherwise specially provided; but in the settlement of the accounts of such guardians, no voucher shall be received from or allowed as a credit to the guardian of any idiot, imbecile, or lunatic, which shall be signed or purport to be signed by such idiot, imbecile, or lunatic; and provided, that any settlement of the account of any such guardian heretofore made, in which any such receipt shall have been allowed as credit to such guardian, shall be held and deemed absolutely null and void, and any settlement made by any such guardian shall, at any time within two years after the appointment of another guardian, or after the disability of such ward may be removed, or such ward may die, be opened up and reviewed, on the motion of such newly appointed guardian, or legal representative, or of any other interested person, notice of which motion shall be given by publication or otherwise as the probate judge may direct. [65 v. 206, § 45.]

Liability of sureties, see 44 O. S. 178, § 6273n.

§ 6305. Suit by guardian of idiot, imbecile or lunatic, and revivor of same. Such guardian may sue in his own name, describing himself as guardian of the ward for whom he sues, and when his guardianship shall cease, by his death, removal, or otherwise, or by the decease of his ward, any suit, action, or proceeding then pending shall not abate, if the right survive, but his successor as guardian, or such idiot, imbecile, or lunatic, if he be restored to his reason, or the executor or administrator of such idiot, imbecile, or lunatic as the case may require, shall be made party to the suit or other proceeding, in like manner as is or may be provided by law for making an executor or administrator party to a suit or proceeding of a like kind, where the plaintiff dies during its pendency. [53 v. 81, § 46.]

§ 6306. Sale of real estate by guardian of idiot, imbecile or lunatic—Petition—Private sale—Parties defendant. Whenever the sale of the real estate, or coal from under, or fire clay upon or under, the real estate of such ward is necessary for his support, or the support of his family, or the payment of his debts, or such sale will be for the interest of such ward, or his children, the guardian may sell the same under like proceedings as are or may be required by law to authorize the sale of real estate by the guardian of a minor, or if it be more for the interest of such idiot, imbecile, or lunatic, or his children, the probate court, upon the petition of the guardian, may authorize him to sell said real estate, or coal, iron-ore, limestone, fire clay or other minerals upon, or under the real estate or the right to mine the same, at private sale, either in whole or in parcels, and upon such terms of payment as shall be prescribed by the court: Said petition shall contain a pertinent description of the real estate, coal or fire clay proposed to be sold, a statement of its value as nearly as can be ascertained, and the facts upon which the application is founded, and if, upon hearing, the court shall be satisfied that it will be more for the interest of the ward that said real estate, coal or fire clay should be sold at private than at public sale, the court may make an order authorizing said sale, and prescribing the terms thereof, first taking from said guardian a sufficient bond for the faithful performance of his duty in the premises, and for accounting for the proceeds of all sales made under said order: provided, however, that the guardian shall not be authorized to sell the real estate, coal or fire clay at private sale for less than its full appraised value; and if the ward have a wife, she shall be made a defendant to the petition, and if she file her answer consenting to the sale free and discharged of all right and expectancy of dower therein, such answer shall, on the sale being confirmed, be a full release of her expectancy of dower, and unless in such answer she waive any allowance in lieu of dower, the court shall allow her, out of the proceeds of the sale such sum in money as is the just and reasonable value of her expectancy of dower. [88 v. 151; 86 v. 106.]

§ 6307. Sale, compromise or adjustment of dower of idiotic, imbecile or insane person by guardian. The guardian of any idiotic, imbecile or insane person, who has or is supposed to have a right of dower, or a contingent right of dower, in any lands or tenements, of which the husband or wife of such person was seized as an estate of inheritance, or in any land held by bond, article, or other evidence of claim, where the dower has not been assigned, shall have power to sell, compromise, or adjust the same upon such terms as he shall deem for the interest of such person, and as the probate court of the county in which the guardian was appointed shall approve; and after such approval, the guardian may execute and deliver all the needful deeds, releases and agreements for the sale, compromise, or assignment of such dower, or contingent right of dower. [91 v. 147.]

§ 6308. Guardian empowered to lease and improve estate—termination of lease—lien of tenant. Such guardian may also, in like manner as the guardian of a minor, and on like proceedings, be authorized to lease and improve the real estate of his ward; and if the lease extend beyond the time of the restoration of such ward to sound mind, or his death, such lease shall determine on his restoration or death, unless the same be confirmed by such ward or his legal representatives; but if such lease determine by reason of the restoration of the ward or his death, the tenant shall have a lien on the premises for any sum or sums expended by him in pursuance of the lease in making improvements and for which compensation shall not have been made either by the rent or otherwise. [73 v. 207, §§ 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.]

§ 6309. Long lease by guardian may be authorized by court—lease for three years without order of court. Such guardian may also be authorized by the probate court to lease the real estate of his ward or any part thereof for any limited term of years or by perpetual lease, with or without the privilege of purchase, whenever the court on his application shall find that the same is necessary for the support of his ward or the support

or his family, or that such leasing will be for the best interests of him or them; but such guardian may lease the real estate of his ward for any term not exceeding three years without any application to the court. [64 v. 48, § 1.]

§ 6310. Application for authority to make long lease. The application for authority to make such long lease or leases shall be by petition, setting forth the character of the idiocy, imbecility, or lunacy of the ward, whether curable or incurable, temporary or confirmed, and its duration, the number, names, ages, and residence of the family of the ward, including the wife or husband of the ward, and of those who have the next estate of inheritance from said ward, all of whom as well as the ward shall be made defendants; and the petition shall also contain a description of the real estate, its value, and the amount for which it can probably be leased, the reasons for the proposed lease, and the terms, covenants, conditions, and stipulations on which it is proposed to lease the same. [64 v. 48, §§ 1, 2, 3.]

§ 6311. Proceedings on such application. On filing the petition, the same proceedings shall be had as on petition for sale of the real estate of a minor, except that the appraisers shall appraise not only the value of the real estate, but also the value of its annual rent upon the terms, covenants, conditions and stipulations of the lease as proposed in the petition; and the appraisers shall also state in their report their opinion whether the proposed lease will be to the interests of the ward and his family, and they may also suggest any change in the terms, covenants, conditions and stipulations proposed in the petition; and on the return of the appraisement the guardian shall not be required to give an additional bond, but in case of sale under the terms of the lease, he shall be required to give such bond before the confirmation of the sale. [64 v. 48, § 1, 2.]

§ 6312. Final hearing and orders. Upon the final hearing, if the prayer of the petition be granted, the

court may prescribe the terms, covenants, conditions, and stipulations of the lease, either in accordance with those set forth in the petition or otherwise, and authorizing the lease to be made by public or private letting, as may be deemed best; but in no case shall the leasing be allowed for a less rent than that named in the report of the appraisers, and the lease shall not take effect till the same, with the security therein, is approved and confirmed. [64 v. 48, § 2, 3.]

§ 6313. Completion of real estate contract—Additional bond. The guardian of an idiot, imbecile, or lunatic, whether appointed by a court in this state or elsewhere, may complete the real contracts of his ward, or any authorized contract of a guardian who has died or been removed, in like manner and by like proceedings as the real contract of a decedent may, under an order of court, be specifically performed by his executor or administrator; but in all cases when the guardian, by virtue of such contract or the completion thereof, shall receive or be entitled to receive any moneys not amply covered by his bond, the court shall require of him an additional bond, with sureties, in respect of such moneys. [60 v. 76, § 48.]

§ 6313-1. Guardian may improve real estate of imbecile, etc. The guardian of an imbecile or insane person may use the moneys and personal estate of his ward, in improving the real estate of said ward as follows, to wit: The guardian proposing to make such improvement, shall file in the probate court in which he was appointed such guardian, a petition describing the premises to be improved, the amount of rent said premises yield at the time of filing such petition, in what way it is proposed to make such improvement; how much it is proposed to expend in making the same, and what rent said premises will probably yield when so improved, together with a statement of the value of said ward's personal estate, and such other facts as may be pertinent to the question whether said improvement should be made, and a prayer that he be authorized to use so much of said ward's moneys and personal estate as may be necessary to make such improvement; and, if the property

to be improved is so situated that it can be advantageously, and to the best interest of the estate of said ward, improved in connection with the improvement of property adjoining and adjacent to said premises of said ward, said petition must contain a statement showing the same, and a prayer in accordance therewith. Said petition shall also contain a statement of the character of the imbecility or the insanity of said ward—whether temporary or confirmed—and its duration; the names, ages and residence of the family of the said ward, including the wife or husband of said ward, and of those who have the next estate of inheritance from said ward, all of whom, as well as said ward, shall be made defendants, and be notified of the pendency and prayer of said petition in such way as said court shall direct. [86 v. 31.]

§ 6313-2. Proceedings. Upon the filing of said petition, the same proceedings shall be had as to pleadings and proof as are had on petition by a guardian to sell the real estate of a minor; and the court shall appoint three disinterested and judicious freeholders of the county as commissioners, whose duty it shall be to examine the premises proposed to be improved and its surroundings, and to report to the court their opinion, whether the improvement proposed will be advantageous to the estate of said ward or not. [86 v. 31.]

§ 6313-3. May unite with owners of adjacent property. Upon the final hearing, if the prayer of the petition be granted, the court shall fix the amount of said ward's money and personal estate that may be used in making said improvement, and may authorize said guardian to unite with the owners of adjoining and adjacent property in improving the premises of said ward, and said adjacent owners, and for the proper management and repair of said property, when so improved, upon such equitable terms and conditions as shall be approved by said court. [86 v. 31.]

§ 6313-4. Guardian's report, etc. The amount of money and personal estate expended in making said improvement shall be by said guardian distinctly reported, under oath, to said court within forty days after said im-

provement shall have been completed; and in case of said ward's death without being restored to reason, if there are heirs of said ward who inherit real estate only from said ward, then said sum of money so expended by said guardian in improving said real estate of said ward, shall descend and pass the same as the other personal estate of said ward, and the same shall be a charge on said premises so improved in favor of said heirs of said deceased ward who inherit the personal estate. [86 v. 31, 32.]

§ 6314. **Insolvency of lunatics.** If the estate of the idiot, imbecile, or lunatic, is insolvent, or will probably be insolvent, the same shall be settled by the guardian in like manner, and like proceedings may be had as is or may be required by law for the settlement of the insolvent estate of a deceased person. [53 v. 81, § 49.]

§ 6315. **Foreign guardian of foreign idiot, imbecile or lunatic may dispose of property belonging to his ward.** The foreign guardian (conservator, trustee, or other person having power similar to those of guardians in this state), of a foreign idiot, imbecile, or lunatic, appointed in any other state of the United States, or any territory thereof, may possess, manage, or dispose of the real and personal estate of his ward, situate in this state, in like manner and with like authority as guardians of idiots, imbeciles, or lunatics appointed by the courts of this state, after complying with the following requirements: First—An authenticated copy of the foreign commission of idiocy or lunacy proved, allowed and recorded in the probate court of the county or one of the counties in which such estate is situate, in like manner as is or may be provided by law for the admission to record of an authenticated copy of a will made in any other of the United States. Second—Evidence satisfactory to the court here, before which such foreign commission is approved, that such idiocy or lunacy still continues. Third—The foreign guardian, conservator, trustee, or other person having powers similar to those of guardians in this state, shall file his bond, with sureties, residing in this state or else-

where, to the acceptance of the court, conditioned for the faithful administration of his guardianship. [62 v. 43, § 50.]

§ 6316. When guardianship to terminate. Whenever the probate judge shall be satisfied that an idiot, imbecile, or lunatic, or a person as to whom guardianship has been granted as such, is restored to reason, or that letters of guardianship have been improperly issued, he shall make an entry upon the journal that said guardianship terminate; and the guardianship shall thereupon cease and the accounts of the guardian shall be settled by the court. [53 v. 81, § 51.]

An appeal will lie from an order of a probate court overruling a motion of an imbecile ward to terminate the guardianship, 45 O. S. 702.

OF DRUNKARDS.

§ 6317. When guardian to be appointed for drunkard. The probate court upon satisfactory proof that any person resident of the county wherein the application may be made, is incapable of taking proper care of himself or herself, or of his or her property, by reason of intemperance or habitual drunkenness, shall forthwith appoint a guardian of the person and property of such person, or either, which guardian shall, by virtue of such appointment, be guardian also of the minor child or children of his ward, in case no other be appointed, and all laws relating to guardians for lunatics, idiots and imbeciles, and their wards, and all laws pointing out the qualifications, duties, rights, and liabilities of such guardians, and their sureties, in force for the time being, shall be applicable to the guardians contemplated by this title. [86 v. 195. 68 v. 6, § 1.]

Common pleas formerly could appoint, 29 O. S. 82. No right to a jury, *Id.* Guardian may employ lunatic's wife to act, 1 Bull 104. Validity of marriage after appointment of guardian. Adjudication of probate court *prima facie*, but not conclusive evidence of want of capacity to contract, 6 C. C. 481.

§ 6318. Notice to be served on party, etc. Sale thereafter invalid. At least five, but not more than ten, days prior to the time when the application for the appointment of the guardian authorized by the foregoing section shall be made, a notice, in writing,

setting forth the time and place of the hearing of the application, shall be served upon the person for whom such appointment may be sought; and from the time of the service of such notice until the hearing, or the day thereof, as to all persons having notice of such proceeding, no sale, gift, conveyance, or incumbrance, of the property of such intemperate person or habitual drunkard, shall be valid. [86 v. 196.]

This does not prohibit drunkard from buying necessities after service of notice, 52 O. S. 187.

§ 6319. When guardianship shall terminate. The court upon reasonable notice to such guardian, and to the person or persons on whose application the appointment was made, and satisfactory proof that the necessity for such guardian no longer exists, shall order that the relation of guardian and ward terminate, and that the ward be restored to the full control of his property, as before the appointment. [68 v. 6, § 3.]

TRUSTEES FOR NON-RESIDENTS.

§ 6320. How trustees are appointed for non-residents. When any minor, idiot, lunatic, or imbecile, residing out of this state, has any real estate, goods, chattels, rights, credits, moneys, or effects in this state, the probate court of the county where such property or any part of it may be situate, shall have power, whenever it considers it necessary, to appoint a trustee of such minor, idiot, lunatic, or imbecile, to manage, collect, lease, and take care of such property. [72 v. 161, § 1.]

§ 6321. Jurisdiction. The appointment of a trustee, first lawfully made, shall extend to all the property and effects of the minor, idiot, lunatic, or imbecile in this state, and shall exclude the jurisdiction of the probate court of any other county. [72 v. 161, § 2.]

§ 6322. Bond and duties. The trustee shall give bond, payable to the state of Ohio, with such sureties and in such sum as shall be approved by the court, not less than double the value of all the property that will probably come into his hands, and shall take upon himself the care and management of the estate

and property of such minor, idiot, lunatic, or imbecile, situate in this state, and the collection of debts and other demands due such minor, idiot, lunatic, or imbecile, from persons residing or being in this state, and shall settle with the court, and be liable to suit or removal for neglect or misconduct in the performance of his duties, in like manner as is or may be provided by law in respect to guardians of minors, and as is or may be provided by law for the settlement of the accounts of trustees. [72 v. 161, § 3.]

§ 6323. Trustee may lease or sell real estate as guardian of minor. The trustee may lease or sell the real estate of such minor, idiot, lunatic, or imbecile, under the same rules and limitations as are now or may be provided by law for the sale of real estate by guardians of minors in this state. [72 v. 161, § 4.]

§ 6324. How long trustee to hold office. The said trustee shall, unless removed by the court, hold his appointment until such minor arrives at the age of majority, whether such minor be under twelve or fourteen years of age or not at the time of such appointment, or until the disability of such idiot, lunatic, or imbecile shall be removed, or the minor, idiot, imbecile, or lunatic die. [72 v. 161, § 5.]

§ 6325. When and to whom trustee shall pay over money. All moneys due to such minor, idiot, lunatic, or imbecile, in the hands of such trustee, shall, during the minority of such minor, or during the disability of such idiot, lunatic, or imbecile, be paid over to the foreign guardian of such minor, idiot, lunatic, or imbecile, so far as necessary or proper for his support and maintenance, or in case of the decease of such minor, or of such idiot, lunatic, or imbecile, to the administrator or other legal representative of such minor, idiot, lunatic, or imbecile: provided, that the court which appointed such trustee shall have satisfactory proof, as hereinafter provided, of the authority of such guardian, or administrator, or other legal representative, to receive the moneys or estates of such minor, idiot, lunatic, or imbecile, and that the security given by such guardian, or administrator, or other legal representative, is sufficient to protect

the interest of such minor, idiot, lunatic, or imbecile, or his or her estate, and shall moreover deem it best for the minor, idiot, lunatic, or imbecile, or his or her estate. [72 v. 161, § 6.]

§ 6326. How foreign guardian, etc., may collect money.

When any foreign guardian, administrator, or other legal representative of such minor, idiot, lunatic, or imbecile, shall apply to have all or any of the moneys or property in the hands of such trustee paid or delivered over to him, he shall file his petition, or motion, to that effect, in the court by which such trustee was appointed, giving such trustee thirty days' notice of the time of hearing thereon, and he shall also produce an exemplification from under the seal of the office (if there be a seal) of the proper court of the state of his residence, containing all the entries on record in relation to his appointment, giving bond, etc., and authenticated as required by the act of congress in such cases; and upon the hearing thereof, the court shall make such order, as, under all the circumstances, it shall deem for the best interests of such minor, idiot, lunatic, or imbecile, or his or her estate. [72 v. 161, § 7.]

§ 6327. Trustee may loan money in certain case

When any money of such minor, idiot, lunatic, or imbecile may be in the hands of such trustee, and not likely to be needed for the support and education of such minor, idiot, lunatic, or imbecile, said trustee shall loan the same in the same manner as guardians by the laws of this state are required to loan the moneys of their wards. [72 v. 161, § 8.]

§ 6327-1. Appointment by courts of record of trustees to manage funds of unknown or non-resident parties.

Whenever in any action or proceeding pending in any court of record, it shall be made to appear to such court, that any person or persons entitled to all or any part of the proceeds of property sold in such action or proceeding is or are unknown or non-resident of this state, and not represented in such action or proceeding; or if it be so made to appear that the person or persons so entitled can not at the time be definitely ascertained or determined, the court may

appoint a trustee to receive, hold and manage such proceeds, or such part thereof, and to whom the notes and mortgage for the unpaid part thereof shall be made, delivered and paid. Provided, however, that if any person entitled to any portion of the money so held by such trustee, shall have failed for five years after the appointment of such trustee to make claim to and make the necessary proof to entitle such person to the money so due such person, then the prosecuting attorney of the county in which such trustee was appointed shall proceed to collect the same, together with the interest that may have accrued thereon, from such trustee, and when collected shall pay the same into the treasury of the county, to be placed to the credit of the general fund of such county. Any moneys so paid into the treasury of any county shall be paid to the person or persons entitled thereto, less the costs of collection, by the prosecuting attorney, in the manner provided in section 6192 of the Revised Statutes of Ohio, whenever such person or persons shall satisfy the court wherein such appointment was made of his or their right to receive the same; and the prosecuting attorney shall receive for such services under this section the same fees as are provided by section 285 of the Revised Statutes of Ohio. [90 v. 260.]

§ 6327-2. Bond required—duties—subject to order of court—report—payment—removal—compensation. Such trustee shall before entering upon his duties give bond to the State of Ohio, in a sum one and one-half times the amount to be received by him, conditioned as the court may order, and with surety to be approved by the clerk of such court; and it shall be the duty of such trustee to collect, by action or otherwise, the unpaid part of such proceeds, and to invest, re-invest and manage such fund for the best interest thereof, making only such investments and upon like securities as guardians are by law authorized to make; such trustee shall, at all times, be subject to the order of the court, and shall, when required by the court, report to it his proceedings and the amount and condition of the fund. He shall pay over such fund only upon the order of the court appointing him; he may at any time be removed by the court, and he

shall receive only such compensation as the court may allow, to be paid out of such fund. [84 v 232.]

§ 6327-3. Application of the act. Effect of payment to trustee. The provisions of this act shall apply to actions and proceedings now pending, as well as to those hereafter commenced; such payment to such trustee shall be a bar to any claim thereafter made by any person whomsoever; and the person or persons, or corporations, so paying, shall, in no case be required to see to the application of the money so paid. [84 v. 232.]

TRUSTEES GENERALLY, AND THEIR ACCOUNTING.

§ 6328. Trustees must render biennial account. Any trustee of any non-resident idiot, imbecile, or lunatic, appointed as aforesaid, and any trustee heretofore or hereafter created by any last will or deed, or appointed by any competent authority, to execute any trust created by any such last will or deed, shall, as often as once each two years, render an account of the execution of his said trust, to the probate court of the county in which he was appointed, or in which such last will or deed may be recorded, in the manner provided by law for the settlement of the accounts of executors and administrators: provided, this section shall not apply in any case in which the will or deed creating such trust designates any other tribunal for the settlement of the trust, or in which any other tribunal shall have acquired jurisdiction. [70 v. 100, § 1.]

Settlement final between guardian and ward unless an appeal is taken or settlement is opened, 32 O. S. 18. Such settlement does not prevent suit on amount due though received for but not actually paid, 28 O. S. 157. See 38 O. S. 357, 368.

§ 6329. Citations and notices. The probate court shall issue and have served in the same manner as is or may be provided by law, in the case of the settlement of executors and administrators, the necessary citations and notices by publication or otherwise, requiring all persons interested, to attend such settlement and make objections thereto, if any they have. [70 v. 100, § 2.]

§ 6330. Probate court to determine as to execution of trust. The said court shall have full power to hear and determine all matters relative to the manner in which the trustee has executed his said trust, and as to the correctness of his accounts rendered as aforesaid; and to require any trustee, created as aforesaid within such county, on the determination of his said trust, or on the removal or resignation of such trustee, or in case of the death of the trustee, to require his executor or administrator to render a final account of the manner in which he has executed his said trust, and to hear and determine all matters relating thereto, in the same manner as the accounts of executors and administrators are required by law to be settled. [70 v. 100, § 3.]

§ 6331. Appeal from determination of probate court. The determination of the probate court on any such settlement, whether final or intermediate, may be appealed from in the manner provided for an appeal from said court on the settlement of the accounts of executors and administrators, and the like proceedings shall be had on such appeal, and the result of such proceedings on appeal certified back to the probate court. [70 v. 100, § 4.]

§ 6332. Force and effect of determination. The determination of the probate court on any such settlement, shall have the same force and effect as the like determination as to the account of an administrator or executor; and when an account is settled in the absence of any person adversely interested, and without actual notice to him, the account may be opened on his filing exceptions to the account, at any time within eight months thereafter; and upon any settlement of an account by a trustee, all his former accounts may be so far opened as to correct any mistake or error therein, excepting that any matter of dispute between two parties, which had been previously heard and determined by the court, shall not be again brought in question by either of the same parties without leave of the court. [70 v. 100, § 5.]

The sureties of a guardian may on their own motion become parties to the settlement of final account for the purpose of correcting errors in that or a former account, 16 Bull. 69. Jurisdiction of common pleas, 2 N. P. 27.

§ 6333. Allowance of compensation. The probate court shall have power to make such allowance as compensation to trustees for their services and expenses in executing their trusts, as the court may deem just and equitable, not exceeding the compensation allowed to guardians for like services; and said judge shall have the same fees as in the settlements of administrators and executors. [70 v. 100, § 6.]

See O. S. 357, 363.

§ 6334. When court may accept resignation of trustee or remove him. The probate court may accept the resignation of any trustee accounting therein, or who has been appointed thereby, and shall remove any such trustee, he having ten days' notice thereof, for habitual drunkenness, neglect of his duties, incompetency, fraudulent conduct, or because the interest of the trust requires such removal, or upon the written application of more than one-half of the heirs, or next of kin, or legatees having an interest in the estate so controlled by such trustee; but the trustee himself is not to be considered an heir, next of kin, or legatee under such proceedings; and when a minor for whom the trustee was appointed has, since the appointment, become a resident of the state, and for whom a resident guardian has been appointed, the probate court shall remove such trustee and require an immediate settlement of his account, and upon the resignation, removal or death of any such trustee accounting under this section, the probate court shall cause said estate to be settled up and administered upon according to law. Provided, no trustee appointed under a will shall be removed upon such written application of said heirs, next of kin or legatees having an interest in such trust estate, unless for good cause. [90 v. 368.]

Power of probate court to fill vacancies caused by death, etc., 39 O. S. 29. Resignation of trustee in default, 40 O. S. 400.

See 51 O. S. 81.

CHAPTER IV. INSOLVENT DEBTORS.

VOLUNTARY ASSIGNMENTS.

§ 6335. Assignee must give bond in Probate Court. Additional bond. When assignment to take effect. When any person, partnership, association, or corporation, shall make an assignment to a trustee of any property, money, rights, or credits, in trust for the benefit of creditors, it shall be the duty of said assignee, within ten days after the delivery of the assignment to him, and before disposing of any property so assigned, to appear before the probate judge of the county in which the assignor resided at the time of executing the said assignment, produce the original assignment, or a copy thereof, cause the same to be filed in the probate court, and enter into a bond, payable to the state, in such sum and with such sureties as shall be approved by the court, conditioned for the faithful performance, by said assignee, of his duties according to law; and the court may require the assignee, or any trustee subsequently appointed, to execute an additional undertaking whenever the interests of the creditors of the assignor demand the same; any such assignment shall take effect only from the time of its delivery to the probate judge, and the exact time of such delivery shall be indorsed thereon by the probate judge, who shall immediately note the filing on the journal of the court; and it may be delivered by the assignor to the probate judge either before or after its delivery to the assignee. [57 v. 39, § 1; 56 v. 231, § 18.]

Courts of Insolvency, Hamilton and Cuyahoga counties, see p. 536.

Deed of Assignment.—Know all men by these presents, that whereas I, A. B., of the city of _____, county of _____, and State of Ohio, being indebted to divers persons in varied sums of money, which I am now unable to pay in full and whereas I am

desirous to convey all my property for the benefit of creditors without any preference or priority. Now therefore, I, the said A. B., in consideration of the premises and of one dollar to me paid by C. D., the receipt of which is hereby acknowledged, have granted, bargained, sold, assigned, transferred and set over, and by these presents do grant, bargain, sell, assign, transfer and set over unto said C. D. all and singular the lands, tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances, goods, chattels, stocks, promissory notes, debts, choses in action, evidences of debt, claims, demands, property and effects of every description belonging to me, wherever the same may be situated, except such property as is by law exempt from execution; to have and to hold the same unto the said C. D. in trust to sell and dispose of the said real and personal property and to collect, sue for and demand, receive and recover all such sums of money as may be or become due, and payable on said promissory notes, debts, choses in action, evidences of debt, claims and demands, and then in trust to apply the proceeds from the same as follows:

First—To pay the lawful costs and expenses of executing the trust hereby created, including reasonable attorney's fees for legal advice in regard to the formation of the trust, and for drawing this deed of trust.

Second—To pay each and all creditors the full sums that may be due and owing to them from me; provided, however, that if there shall not be sufficient funds with which to pay all said debts, then the said debts are to be paid ratably and in proportion.

Third—If the proceeds as aforesaid shall be more than sufficient to pay and satisfy every one of my creditors, then to pay and return to me the balance that may be left, if any, after paying all my creditors as aforesaid.

And I do hereby nominate, constitute and appoint the said C. D. my true and lawful attorney, irrevocable in my name or otherwise, for the purpose aforesaid, to execute the trust hereby created; giving and granting unto my said attorney full power and authority to do and perform every act, deed and thing requisite and necessary in the premises, as fully to all intents and purposes, as I might or could do if this assignment had not been made; with full power of substitution and revocation, hereby satisfying and confirming all my said attorney or his substitute may lawfully do or cause to be done in the premises by virtue hereof.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this _____ day of _____, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four. A. B.

Signed and acknowledged in presence of

State of Ohio, _____ county, ss: Be it remembered that on the _____ day of _____, 1894, before me, the subscriber, a notary public in and for said county, personally came A. B., the grantor in the foregoing deed, and acknowledged the signing thereof to be his voluntary act and deed for the uses and purposes therein mentioned.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed my notarial seal on the _____ day of _____, 1894.

E. F.

Notary Public in and for _____ county, Ohio.

Acceptance.—I hereby accept the trust created by the above instrument and agree to faithfully perform the same.
____ day of ____ , 1894.

C. D.

Deed of assignment by partners.—Know all men by these presents, that A. B. and C. D., partners as A. B. & Co., in the _____ business, at _____, in consideration of one dollar to them paid by E. F., of the same place, the receipt of which is hereby acknowledged, and other considerations, do hereby sell and convey unto the said E. F., his successors and assigns, all of the property and assets of said partnership of whatever nature or kind and wherever situated, consisting principally of the stock in trade of said partnership, situated in the above mentioned premises, the book accounts, and bills receivable of said business, etc., to have and hold said property and assets subject to certain chattel mortgages filed this day to the use of the said E. F., his successor and assigns, in trust for the following uses and purposes, to-wit: To convert the said property and assets into money and distribute the same under and in accordance with the laws of the State of Ohio, governing the administration of the estates of insolvent debtors and the order of the Probate court of _____ county, Ohio.

In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands this
day of _____, 1894.

Signed in the presence of

Deed of assignment.—Whereas I, George E. House, of Mount Gilead, Morrow county, Ohio, having been engaged in the mercantile business in said town, and being unable to meet the payment of my claims as they fall due, and being desirous that all my creditors shall share equally, in proportion to their several claims, in the proceeds of my property, do therefore hereby sell, convey and assign to Smith Thomas, for the benefit of my creditors, the following real estate [*Here follows a description of the real estate conveyed.*] To have and to hold and dispose of the same in the manner prescribed by the statute regulating assignments for the benefit of creditors subject to all incumbrances, now on said premises and reserving to the said George E. House, his right of homestead under the statute in said premises. And I, the said George E. House, do hereby sell and assign to the said Smith Thomas, for the benefit of my creditors as aforesaid, all my personal property, notes and book accounts, excepting from this assignment such property as I may hold [exempt] from execution lawfully.

This form was held good in 16 O. S. 434.

Bond.—Whereas by a certain deed of assignment executed by A. B., of _____ county, State of Ohio, to C. D., on the _____ day of _____, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty _____, the said C. D. was appointed assignee for the benefit of creditors [or trustee] of A. B., for the purposes therein expressed. Now therefore, we, C. D., E. F. and G. H., undertake and bind ourselves unto the State of Ohio in the sum of _____ dollars that the said C. D. will faithfully perform all his duties as such assignee [or trustee] according to law.

Witness our hand, this _____ day of _____, A. D. 1894.

Signed in presence of

Notes.—Acceptance of assignment presumed, 9 Bull. 350. Refusal to accept does not vest property in assignee, 6 Gratt. 174; 13 B. Mon. 500. After acceptance trust can not be renounced without consent of parties interested, Burrill on Assignments, § 269. See 1 H. 369.

Acknowledgement of deed of assignment necessary to convey real estate, 40 O. S. 109; 11 Bull. 320; 12 Id. 53.

Appeal.—§ 6407.

Assent of creditors not necessary to validity of assignment, 12 O. S. 591.

Assignee in this state not only represents the assignor but the creditors, 11 Bull. 283; 25 O. S. 549. Rights of assignee no greater than those of debtor before assignment, 1 C. C. 388; 33 O. S. 63.

Attachment.—Insolvent changing business into corporation without fraudulent intent, not ground for, 11 Bull. 272.

Bank deposit equitably belonging to bank does not pass by assignment, 39 O. S. 600. Drawing and delivery of check on fund in bank, an equitable assignment *pro tanto* and holder may recover in full though drawer assigns before presentation and acceptance, 1 C. C. R. 1. Payment of ante dated check by bank having knowledge of assignment no defense to action by assignee, 40 O. S. 1. Funds in separate package, 1 N. P. 358.

Bankruptcy.—Discharge in, does not affect rights of creditors under assignment made long prior to the "Bankrupt Act," 12 Bull. 286. Dower, 20 Bull. 401.

Collusive assignment.—Rights of creditors under. A creditor of two insolvent debtors who proves his claim and takes his dividend against one, loses his right to proceed against the other for the unpaid balance, but no creditor of both debtors by taking judgment against one, loses his right to his *pro rata* dividends in the proceeds of the property of both, 41 O. S. 187.

Contribution.—Where a member of an insolvent corporation voluntarily pays the debts of the corporation, he can not recover from another member who was at the time of such payment solvent and within the same jurisdiction, his *pro rata* share of his indebtedness, 3 C. C. R. 1.

Corporation.—May assign, 8 Barb. Ch. 119, 124; and an assignment does not work a dissolution, 21 Barb. 221, 224; 92 Pa. St. 386. Banking company can not assign preferring creditors, 2764. Judgment against stockholders of insolvent corporation final as to creditors, 39 O. S. 543. Stockholders, liability; when statute of limitations begins to run, 15 Bull. 164; 40 O. S. 507. Stockholders, individual liability, see cases collected in 3 C. C. R. 1, 4. Can not give preferences, 46 O. S. 493; 3 N. P. 258. Transfer voidable, 12 C. C. 102.

Description.—Defective will not defeat assignment, 2 Sandf. S. C. 143; 7 Ala. 878; cured by schedule, 16 Pick. 247. See 22 Kas. 106; 9 Neb. 40; 15 Conn. 152; nor omission to annex schedule, 7 Pet. 608, 614; 6 Mass. 339; 1 Edw. Ch. 256, 264. Mistake in amount of debt corrected, 5 S. & R. 401; 3 Met. 106; 3 Ired. Eq. N. C. 178; but not so as to prejudice rights of other creditors, 4 J. J. Marsh. 458, 465; intentional omission of property in schedule when held not to vitiate, 15 Bull. 872.

Distribution.—Only on allowed claims, 82 O. S. 590. Assignee bound by court's distribution, 37 O. S. 222; must be according to law of domicil, 81 O. S. 611.

Foreign assignment.—Does not affect real estate in Ohio, 8 O. 234; 3 O. 488. Foreign assignment of Ohio land superior to subsequent foreign attachment, 9 O. 180; see 17 Bull 174. Foreign assignment of personalty superior to subsequently matured cross-demand held by Ohio debtor, 27 O. S. 855; or subsequent attachment of Ohio debtor, 9 Bull 350; when the assignment is valid where made, *Id.*; 31 O. S. 61; and not invalid according to the laws of the state where the property is, see 143 Mass. 58; 18 Bull 85; and generally, 38 How. Pr. 59; 34 Barb. 517; 6 Wall 307; 7 *Id.* 139; 96 N. Y. 248; 93 *Id.* 52; 71 Me. 514; 32 Vt. 442, 460; 83 Mo. 866; 15 Bull 394. Deed of assignment takes effect when mailed, 31 O. S. 611. Powers of foreign assignee, 14 Bull 325. Assignment of foreign corporation passing real and personal property in Ohio valid though subsequent statute of foreign state prohibited such an assignment, 24 Bull 310. Operation of foreign assignments as affected by conflict of laws, 34 Bull. 99.

Husband and wife.—Taking title in name of, not within meaning of, § 6344; (before revision) 34 O. S. 645; Cf. 42 O. S. 168, 171. See *mortgage, sale, etc.* Whether married woman could make an assignment, 14 Bull. 197. Dower, 20 Bull. 401; 31 O. S. 158.

Insurance.—Before bond of assignee filed, 14 Bull. 285. Insolvency of insurance company excuses insured from paying subsequent premiums, 14 Bull. 205.

Jurisdiction exclusive, 11 C. C. 100; 51 O. S. 255, 262, extends over real estate and not ousted by subsequent foreclosure proceedings, 53 O. S. 342.

Lease.—An assignee of a general assignment for the benefit of creditors does not by mere acceptance of such assignment become liable to payment under a lease which previous to such assignment belonged to his assignor even if the leasehold is specifically mentioned in the assignment, but such assignee has a right to elect whether to accept or reject same for benefit of estate, 20 Bull 370. Lease with privilege of purchase—rights of assignee, 17 Bull. 174. When assignee personally liable, 1 N. P. 106.

Lien.—Assignee takes subject to, 38 O. S. 610. Assignment does not affect priority of, 26 O. S. 68; 40 O. S. 109. Judgment can not attach after assignment, 14 O. S. 200. See 45 O. S. 325; 18 Bull 316. Deed of assignment excepting "all existing liens" does not give priority to mortgage lien void as to creditors, though valid as to assignor, 42 O. S. 295. Jurisdiction of probate court to settle liens, 45 O. S. 141; 11 C. C. 100. Appeal lies, *Id.*

Limitation.—See § 6344, 6352 notes. Of action on assignee's bond, ten years, § 4984. Payment of dividend not a new promise under limitation act, 18 O. S. 566; payment on account good answer to plea of statute, 12 Bull 144. The statute of limitation does not run in favor of an assignee, 12 Bull 286.

Mortgage.—Void as to creditors, void as to assignee, 25 O. S. 549; 42 O. S. 295; see 11 Bull 288. Rights of assignee superior to invalid mortgage, 8 O. S. 5; and to prior unrecorded mortgage, 3 C. C. R. 488; but not to prior valid mortgage, 20 O. S. 890; though given to particular creditors on same day as assignment if filed first, 15 Bull 8; nor to deed intended as a mortgage though not a legal one, and though filed after deed of assignment, 44 O. S. 210; nor to mortgage to trustee to secure *bona fide* indebtedness to wife, 40 O. S. 287; or to infant, 17 Bull 64. Assignee can not prevent foreclosure of assignor's mortgage, 31 O. S. 158; but can sell property free from chattel mortgage, 36 O. S. 1; 37 O. S. 218. Jurisdiction of court to marshal, 45 O. S. 141.

Mortgage of real property not deposited for record before assignment by mortgagor takes effect, not a lien as against the assignee or creditors nor does it become so by being subsequently recorded, 48 O. S. 492. Such an assignment takes effect as to all persons from the time of its delivery to the probate court of the county in which the assignor resided at the time of its execution. It is not necessary that it be also filed for record with the recorder of deeds, *Id.* Refiling chattel mortgage after assignment not necessary, 2 C. C. 372. Mortgagee of real property can not sue to foreclose after assignment of debtor, 81 Bull 353; see 32 Bull 4. Chattel mortgage to secure payment of attorneys' fees, 1 N. P. 35.

Parties.—Creditors not necessary parties in action against assignee, 29 O. S. 441. See § 6344 *n.*

Partnership.—A partner can not make an assignment for the firm, unless the others consent, 1 D. 289; 29 O. S. 441; but sole surviving insolvent partner can, 15 Bull 372; S. C. 118 U. S. 3. Ratification of assignment by partners relates back to date of assignment, 29 O. S. 441; but not so as to defeat intervening rights, *Id.* Where there are joint and separate assets and joint and separate debts, the joint assets must first be applied to the payment of joint debts, and the individual assets to the payment of individual debts. If there be any surplus in either of the funds after the payment of that fund, the creditors of the other will share equally in the distribution of the surplus, 7 O. S. 179; but assignment of individual members after dissolution defeats firm creditors' preference in respect of firm assets. Both classes of creditors must then share equally, 5 O. S. 508. Assignment by insolvent firm works dissolution, 6 W. & S. 288; or by one partner of his interest in the firm to the other partners, 18 Pa. St. 617. Assignment by limited partnership preferring creditors void as against partnership creditors, § 8156; by partners one of whom is an infant void, 21 How. (N. Y.) Pr. 884. *Nemlibe*, that partnership assignment not invalid because individual property not assigned, 15 Bull 10. Where there are no co-partnership funds and no solvent partner, the joint-creditors may come upon the separate estate of a partner *pro rata* with the separate creditors, 17 Bull 171. Where in the probate court two assignments for the benefit of creditors one executed by a partnership and the other by one of the partners individually to the same assignee are being administered it is proper for the court to treat the two as one trust where necessary to the adjustment of the conflicting claims of creditors entitled to the trust fund, 30 Bull 359, 306; 50 O. S. Power of probate court to determine questions of priority, *Id.* Allowance of claim by assignee does not settle question as to order in which debts of partnership are to be paid, 6 C. C. 57. Effect of judgment on note signed by all members, 37 Bull. 73. Managing partner may assign when, 36 Bull. 271. Right to set aside assignment, see 1 N. P. 219. What language conveys individual property, 4 N. P. 262.

Possession.—Assignee should take possession of the property at once, Burrill on Assignments, § 388. Actual possession not necessary to vest title in assignee, 81 O. S. 611. Delivery of keys of place where goods stored held sufficient, 50 N. Y. 352. Possession by assignor *prima facie* but not conclusive evidence of fraud, 9 O. 158; 8 *Id.* 527; W. 190. Assignee may employ assignor as agent to assist him, 4 Sandf. S. C. 262, 272; S. C. 6 N. Y. 510; 10 N. Y. 591; 24 How. Pr. 94. Acceptance of assignment does not bind assignor for payment of rent of premises

leased by debtor, 1 Miles (Pa.) 358; but if he elects to take and enters into possession he becomes bound, 20 Bull. 370.

Release.—Assignment containing stipulation for release as condition for receiving benefit or preference thereunder invalid, 5 O. 178; W. 606, 701; 14 Johns. 468; 11 Wend. 187; 87 N. Y. 135; 38 N. Y. 9.

Replevin.—Assignment after commencement of action but before service of order of delivery does not defeat, 83 O. S. 523. Liability of sureties on replevin bond in action revived in name of successor of assignee, 41 O. S. 591.

Reservations.—An assignment containing a stipulation reserving any benefit or advantage to the debtor at the expense of creditors is invalid, 5 Cow. 547; 18 S. & M. 22, 27; 18 Ala. 734; 737; 2 Pick. 129; 6 Gratt. 444; 5 Kas. 324, reserving any part of his property in trust for himself, 5 Cow. 547; 6 Hill 438; 16 N. Y. 208, giving assignor right to retain temporarily possession of assigned property, 10 Ala. 231; 26 Id. 172; 71 Mo. 30; 12 N. J. Eq. 214; 18 Pa. St. 579 *contra*; 1 Gratt. 274; 9 Pick 21; 22 Ala. 238, reserving to assignor the power of making leases, 8 Md. 11, or reserving to him a control over the sale of the real estate, 26 Gratt. 568, or the power to appoint new assignees, 2 Johns. Ch. 565 or name an assignee's successor, 8 Barb. Ch. 644, have been held objectionable, but provisions reserving right of trustees to employ debtor to manage the property temporarily have been upheld, 20 L. J. C. P. N. S. 217; 7 Ala. 766; 10 Id. 92; 3 Cold. (Tenn.) 284, or excepting from the operation of the conveyance a certain portion of the property for the use of the debtor, 8 Gratt. 457; 4 Wheat. 399; 9 N. Y. 520, or reserving surplus to assignor after payment of debts of *all* creditors, 15 N. Y. 120; 16 Mo. 596; 54 Pa. St. 465; 17 Vt. 310, of partnership, 9 Paige 297, 303 (unless payment of individual debts is not provided for, 18 N. Y. 484), or the payment of the debts of such of the creditors as are provided for in the assignment, 9 O. S. 548 (act 1853, not void but injures to benefit of all) or reserving surplus to assignor on condition of creditors releasing debtor, 8 Watts 198; 8 Leigh 271; 32 Minn. 60, though the weight of authority is to the contrary, 4 Dall. 76; 1 Head. 34; 14 Ind. 128; 40 Md. 414; 20 S. C. 416; 12 Ala. 101. Deed reserving fee of draughtsman held void under Maryland statute, 14 Bull 840.

Rights of assignee no greater than those of assignor, 83 O. S. 63; 1 C. C. 388, 395, but see 36 O. S. 11, 16; 37 Id. 218.

Sale.—No relief against mistakes, 41 O. S. 70, see 10 Bull 49. Dower not extinguished by, 81 O. S. 158. Power of court to fix price after three returns of no sale, 40 O. S. 330. Express power to sell on credit held not to defeat assignment, 8 O. S. 611 (1856). Assignee can not purchase, see 11 O. 57; 14 Id. 228. Action to set aside fraudulent in order to effect better sale of property levied on, 29 O. S. 597. Fraud of stockholder of insolvent corporation will not affect sale by assignee in good faith, 31 O. S. 60. See § 6350.

Set-off.—Claims acquired after assignment can not be set-off against assignee, 22 N. Y. 489. Creditor can not set-off his demand against value of articles purchased by him at assignee's sale, 1 Halst. 104. Set-off of claims not due, see 34 O. S. 381. Joint may be set-off against single debts in cases of insolvency, 41 O. S. 403. See generally § 5075 *n.*, Code of Civil Procedure.

Surety, see *Replevin, supra*; of insolvent administrator not

liable for debt due from administrator to estate, 41 O. S. 588; 16 Bull. 392. Concluded by decree settling accounts, 46 O. S. 56.

Time of taking effect.—On delivery of deed to probate judge, § 6335; see 48 O. S. 492; 49 O. S. 573; 86 Bull. 271; of foreign assignment when mailed, 31 O. S. 611; 1 N. P. 108.

Usury.—Assignee can not set up, if assignor could not, 8 Bull. 557. Beneficiaries can set up, 14 O. S. 200.

What property passes.—Rights of action for damages pass by the assignment, 18 Conn. 522, and unpaid stock subscriptions, 10 Mo. App. 499; 570; 574, and insurance policies, 140 Mass. 169; 8 Wheat. 208, book accounts, 4 Mass. 508, 511, right to use a trade mark, 184 Mass. 247, contingent interests and expectancies, 2 Story 690. Judgments and executions, 93 N. Y. 374; 15 Mass. 481, bank deposits, 47 N. Y. Super. Ct. 322; 4 Sandf. S. C. 604; 9 N. Y. 211; assignor's interest in wife's property, 1 Green Ch. 513, membership in N. Y. Produce Exchange, 9 Bull 376; 10 Bull 168 *contra Id.*, but claims for personal torts do not, 18 Pa. St. 249. "Where purchases are made by a firm some time before an assignment, but arrive subsequently, the title thereto vests in the assignee, the seller having failed to exercise the right of stoppage *in transitu*; but property the title to which is acquired subsequent to the assignment does not pass." Burrill on Assignments, § 112, citing, 23 Pa. St. 427; 18 O. S. 210; 41 Mich. 675; 87 Pa. Sts. 228. Nor trust property, 46 O. S. 102.

What constitutes an assignment.—A creditor received securities from an insolvent debtor in trust, to be sold, and out of the proceeds to pay her own claim and the claims of certain other creditors, *held* an assignment for the benefit of creditors, 19 Bull, 180 citing, 4 O. S. 45. See 3 C. C. R. 513.

Miscellaneous.—Provisions in deed empowering assignee to effect insurance on property, 11 Barb. 198, employ agents, 37 N. Y. 608; 8 Dana 247, pay rents and taxes on real estate, 28 How. Pr. 383, or interest on mortgaged premises, 11 Barb. 198 upheld; and provisions exempting assignee from liability for acts of agents, 18 Gratt. 387; 18 Barb. 549, but not for acts of assignor's agents, 1 Sandf. Ch. 4, 6, nor for his own acts, 44 N. H. 48; 33 Ill. 331; 37 Barb. 621, see 49 Conn. 282. Mixed grain stored in warehouse held a bailment and title upheld against warehouseman and assignee for benefit of creditors, 46 O. S. 244. Real estate held by Archbishop of the Roman Catholic church: deed of assignment does not convey right to assignee to subject to payment of assignor's individual debts, 46 O. S. 103. Successive assignments, 9 C. C. 632.

§ 6336. On failure to file assignment or give bond, court to appoint a trustee. If any such assignment or a copy thereof shall, for ten days after the execution of the assignment, not be filed in the probate court as aforesaid, or if the assignee named thereon fail for that time to give bond as aforesaid, the court shall, on the application of the assignor, or of any one of his creditors, make an order removing such assignee and appoint a trustee in his place; provided, that if more than one assignee be named in the assignment, and some of them fail as aforesaid, the court may permit the assignee or assignees comply-

ing with the preceding section to qualify and enter upon the discharge of the duties of the trust. [71 v. 74, § 2; 74 v. 110, § 4.]

Judicial discretion as to removal, 3 N. P. 188.

§ 6337. **Resignation of assignee—appointment of trustee—filling vacancy—additional trustees.** Any assignee who has qualified, and any trustee appointed by the court who has qualified, may, with the consent of the court, resign his trust; and in case of the death, removal, or resignation of a sole assignee or trustee, the court shall appoint one or more trustees in his place; but if there be one or more assignees or trustees who have not died, resigned, or been removed, the court may either fill the vacancy caused by the death, resignation, or removal, or allow the remaining assignee or assignees, trustee or trustees, to execute the trust, as the court may deem best for the trust; and the court may at any time, on application of a majority of the creditors in amount, appoint an additional trustee. (1) [71 v. 101, §§ 1, 3, 4.]

§ 6338. **Election of trustee or trustees by creditors.** Whenever any creditor or creditors of the assignor shall file a complaint alleging that the assignee or assignees named in the deed of assignment, or the trustee or trustees appointed by the court under the provisions of the next two preceding sections, are not suitable persons to administer the trust, or that their administration thereof will not be for the best interests of the creditors of the assignor and such assignor, the court shall thereupon issue a citation to such assignee or assignees or trustee or trustees and to the assignor if resident within the state to appear before such court at a time to be named therein. And, if on the hearing of such complaint, it be made to appear to the satisfaction of the court that such complaint is true, and a petition is filed with the court, signed by creditors of the assignor, who own not less than one thousand dollars of debts against the assignor, and the validity of such debts is shown by the schedule of debts on file in the court, or otherwise established to the satisfaction of the court, praying for permission to elect a trustee or trustees, the court shall, by its order, fix a time for such election and cause notices to be sent by mail or otherwise to each of the creditors

of the assignor, specifying a time when the creditors shall meet at the court room for the election of a trustee or trustees; and at the time named in such order, if creditors representing fifty per cent. or more of the debts of the assignor are present or represented by attorney, they may proceed to the election of a trustee or trustees, a majority in value of all the debts so represented at such meeting being necessary to a choice; and the proceedings of the meeting showing what creditors were present as aforesaid, and the amount of the debts held by them respectively, and who cast their several votes, shall be made out and signed by the president and secretary of the meeting and filed with the court; and if the court approves the choice, and if the trustee or trustees so elected appear within ten days thereafter and give bond, the court shall appoint him or them as such trustee or trustees, and remove the preceding assignee or trustee; provided, that the summary determination of the court as to who are creditors and the amount of their claims in this section provided, shall have no effect as to the validity of such claims, except for the purpose of such election. [91 v. 16; 88 v. 351; 71 v. 73, § 14.]

A person voting as a creditor at the election of a trustee in insolvency, is not thereby estopped from afterwards asserting that he is not a creditor, 43 O. S. 421. The approval by the probate court of an election of an assignee is not an order decision or decree from which an appeal can be taken to the common pleas court, 34 O. S. 280.

§ 6339. Removal of assignee, etc., by the court—Effect of new bond. The court may remove any assignee or trustee, specifying in the order the cause of removal; and on application made by any surety or sureties of any assignee or trustee, the court may, if satisfied of the reasonableness of the application, require such assignee or trustee to give a new bond, or on failure so to do, the court shall remove such assignee or trustee; and upon a new bond being given in accordance with such order and approved by the court, the sureties in the original bond shall be by the order of the court discharged from further liability. [71 v. 73, § 14.]

§ 6340. Trustee appointed, to give bond—His rights on giving bond. Whenever the probate court appoints a trustee, whether in place of an assignee, or of a trustee before appointed by the court, such trustee shall, within ten days after his appointment, give bond as aforesaid, or, failing so to do, he may be considered as declining the appointment, and the place may be filled by the court; and when a trustee shall have given bond, he shall succeed to all the rights, powers and privileges of the preceding assignee or trustee; and the court may make and enforce all orders necessary to put the newly appointed trustee into possession of all property, moneys, books, papers, evidences of title, and other effects covered by the assignment, or in any way belonging to the trust; and such trustee may, by suit in the court of common pleas, or otherwise, compel the delivery to him of all such property, moneys, books, papers, evidences of title, and other effects. [73 v. 101, § 4.]

Trustee's remedy to recover assets, 5 C. C. 269.

§ 6341. Settlement on resignation, removal, or death. How enforced. On the resignation or removal of an assignee, or trustee appointed by the court, such assignee or trustee shall forthwith file and settle his account, and on the death of any such assignee or trustee, his legal representative shall forthwith file and settle such account; and immediately after such settlement such assignee, or trustee, or his legal representative shall pay over to his successor, all moneys found due from him to the trust; and on failure so to do, or on failure to file and settle such account, or deliver over to his successor all property, moneys, books, evidences of title, papers, and other effects in any way belonging to the trust, such successor may, by action in the common pleas or otherwise, proceed on his bond against such assignee, or trustee, or his legal representative and the sureties in such bond. [71 v. 74, § 2; 73 v. 101, § 4.]

The action may be brought in the superior court, 1 C. C. R. 20. Power of court to settle account, though not formally reflected after registration of assignee, 1 C. C. R. 550. An action will lie upon the bond of such assignee in favor of his successor when assignee has been removed and failed to comply with order to

deliver trust property under former statutes, 36 O. S. 458. This provision does not, however, require the legal representative to take the place of the assignee in pending actions. Who shall take his place in such actions is to be determined by the statutes defining the duties of legal representatives, 41 O. S. 597. The successor of an assignee in insolvency takes his place in a pending action, *Id.* Such court can not legally enter an order directing the late assignee to pay the balance found in his hands to his successors and thereby make it obligatory upon the court to fix the appeal bond under section 6408 at double the amount of such sum in case the late assignee desires to appeal from the finding as to a part of the exceptions, *Id.* *Sureties' liability*, 51 O. S. 462.

26342. Appointment and qualification of trustee to operate as a conveyance. Whenever the court appoints a trustee to act in place of the assignee of the debtor, the appointment and qualification of the trustee so appointed shall operate as a conveyance of all the property originally assigned to said assignee. [89 v. 154; 68 v. 41, § 2.]

26343. Assignments in contemplation of insolvency to inure to benefit of all creditors. All assignments in trust to a trustee or trustees, made in contemplation of insolvency, with the intent to prefer one or more creditors, shall inure to the equal benefit of all creditors in proportion to the amount of their respective claims, and the trusts arising under the same shall be administered in conformity with the provisions of this chapter. [56 v. 231, § 16.]

See § 6335 notes. Assignments for preferred creditors inure to all, 5 O. S. 218; W. 261; 698, and assignments for part of creditors, 9 O. S. 546, (act 1853) to secure all creditors but one, 1 D. 427, and mortgage to secure debt due mortgagee, 20 O. 389, to several creditors, 2 D. 224, to several indorsers to indemnify them and secure other creditors, 4 O. S. 602, but mortgage to secure two creditors mortgagees held not to inure to all, 4 W. L. G. 97. Assignments in trust inure to all creditors, 1 O. S. 46; 4 O. S. 45; 602. But a creditor has a right to secure himself by obtaining a lien on the property of a failing debtor and if done fairly he may thus obtain a preference over other creditors, 20 O. 546; 4 O. S. 602. Preferences may be given by direct transfers, 5 O. 178; 11 O. 394; 8 O. 390, may be conditional by way of mortgage, 20 O. 540, 545, or given by confessing judgment, 1 H. 375; 4 Johns. Ch. 682; 26 Pa. St. 92. In all cases they must be made in good faith and not in trust, 1 H. 375; 1 O. S. 237; and this he may do by chattel mortgage delivered to the mortgagee before the deed of assignment is delivered to the probate judge. Such transaction is not within the operation of this section, 49 O. S. 548. The statutes of 1835, 1838, 1853 and 1859 did not affect absolute conveyances, 11 O. 394, 399; 8 O. 390, 391 nor conditional by way of mortgage unless for the benefit of another creditor than the mortgagee. *Burrill on Assignments*, citing 4 O. S. 45, 602; 1 *Id.*

237; 10 *Id.* 170; 5 *Id.* 218. Assignment giving preference is void as to preference, 9 O. 92. Secret trust fraudulent, 8 C. C. R. 609. Nature of action; it accrues to each creditor when; when action can not be dismissed, 37 Bull. 350. An agent acquiring property in his own name for his principal, or anyone acquiring title where the consideration comes in part from another, holds in trust within this section, 51 O. S. 376, 386. See 52 O. S. 177. Homestead exemption, 2 N. P. 381.

Corporation.—Insolvent corporation for profit can not give preferences overreaching its subsequent assignment, 46 O. S. 493; 3 C. C. 660. Mortgage executed by to secure pre-existing debt; not necessarily invalid where the object is not to give preference to one creditor over another but simply to obtain an extension of credit, 47 O. S. 581. See 14 C. C. 289.

Mortgage of lands executed by an insolvent debtor to a trustee to secure a *bona fide* indebtedness to his wife, does not inure to the benefit of all the creditors of the mortgagor, 40 O. S. 237. A mortgage in trust to secure the debt of an infant creditor, who, without a trustee or guardian, could not have made the security available to himself, will be held not to inure to the benefit of all the creditors of the mortgagor, 17 Bull 64, 66, see 26335 n. Mortgage to trustee for wife, instead of to her direct, inures to all other creditors, 9 C. C. 111. An indemnity mortgage on the eve of insolvency to secure other creditors than the one indemnified inures to all, 50 O. S. 121. Right to prefer creditors, 4 N. P. 324.

Chattel Mortgages.—Where it appeared that the execution of the deed of assignment and of the preferential mortgages were made at one time and in furtherance of the general purpose to make a general assignment it was held that the preferential mortgages and the deed of assignment were parts of the same transaction and all inured to the equal benefit of all the creditors, 3 C. C. 660; see 5 C. C. 256. The fact that the chattel mortgages were written upon separate pieces of paper from the deed of assignment can give them no force, 3 C. C. 513, 660. To secure attorney's fees, denied preference, 1 N. P. 35.

26344. Transfers, etc., to hinder, delay or defraud creditors void—Application of creditor—Appointment of trustee—Notice of suit by creditor. All transfers, conveyances, or assignments made by a debtor or procured by him to be made with intent to hinder, delay, or defraud creditors, shall be declared void at the suit of any creditor; and the probate judge of the proper county, after any such transfer, conveyance, or assignment shall have been declared, by a court of competent jurisdiction, to have been made, with the intent aforesaid, or in trust with the intent mentioned in the next preceding section, shall, on the application of any creditor, appoint a trustee according to the provisions of this chapter, who, upon being duly qualified, shall proceed by due course of law to recover possession of all prop-

erty so transferred, conveyed, or assigned, and to administer the same as in other cases of assignments to trustees for the benefit of creditors: provided, however, that any creditor instituting a suit for the purpose aforesaid, shall cause notice of the pendency and object thereof to be published for at least four consecutive weeks in some newspaper printed or of general circulation in the county in which said suit shall be pending; and all creditors who shall, within fifteen days next after the expiration of said notice, file an answer in said action in the nature of a cross-petition, praying to be made parties thereto, and setting forth the nature and amount of their respective claims, and shall secure the payment of their *pro rata* share of the costs and expenses of such action, including reasonable counsel fees, in proportion to the amount of their said claims, either by a deposit of money, or by an undertaking given to the plaintiff in such sum, and with such security as the court or clerk thereof shall require and approve, shall be first entitled, with the plaintiff, to the benefits of such transfer, conveyance, or assignment, in proportion to the amounts of their respective claims; and in case of such notice being given, the court in which such transfer, conveyance, or assignment shall have been declared to have been made with the intent aforesaid, may proceed fully to administer the trust, both as to the creditors who are parties as aforesaid, and those who have not come in and been so made parties, distributing to the latter the surplus, if any, after satisfying the claims of those who have preference as aforesaid; but if such court shall not so administer the trust, or if such notice shall not have been given, the said court shall forthwith, on declaring the intent aforesaid, cause a copy of the judgment to be certified to the proper probate court, which shall, on its own motion, appoint a trustee as in this chapter provided; and after the costs and expenses aforesaid, and the claims of the aforesaid preferred creditors shall have been paid by such trustee, the residue in his hands, if any, shall inure to the equal benefit of the remaining creditors, in proportion to the amount of their claims. [§ 60 v. 8, § 17.]

This section applies to conveyances constructively as well as actually fraudulent as against creditors, 21 O. S. 295. It operates only on fraudulent conveyances made by the debtor himself, 38 O. S. 84. Fraudulent transfer by insolvent corporation, 2 N. P. 187.

See § 6335 notes. The act of 1835 (Swan's Stat. 1841, pp. 717, 718) was directed against fraudulent conveyances to trustees in contemplation of insolvency, preferring creditors, 8 O. S. 390; 391; the act of 1838 (Swan's stat. 1854; p. 468) against all conveyances to trustees in contemplation of insolvency preferring creditors *Id.*; the act of 1853 (S. & C. p. 718) against all fraudulent conveyances, and the act of 1863 (1 Sayler p. 364,) gave creditors the remedy provided in this section. The act of 1859 applied to fraudulent conveyances made before as well as after its passage, and a creditor by filing his petition, etc. could obtain no priority over other creditors of the insolvent debtor, 14 O. S. 443.

Evidence.—*Fraud* is not presumed, W. 505, burden of proving is on the party setting it up, 5 O. S. 124, of showing solvency of debtor on defendant, 28 O. S. 478; 3 *Id.* 372, of showing consideration when assignment recites none, on assignee, 16 O. S. 88. See 3 C. C. 609. Grantee may show fraud, 1 O. S. 262. Fraud need not be proved beyond a reasonable doubt, 1 C. S. C. R. 292. Secret trust, *prima facie* evidence of, 16 O. S. 88. Sale just before judgment evidence of but not conclusive, 3 O. 527; retaining power of sale evidence of, 20 O. S. 389; 1 O. S. 246. Subsequent acts of vendor not evidence against vendee, 37 O. S. 194. Debtor's examination under § 5472 competent evidence in action to set aside sale, 40 O. S. 345. Other considerations than that named in the deed may be shown, 21 O. S. 295. A transfer may be held to be constructively fraudulent though it may not be actually so, 39 O. S. 206. *Bona fide* purchaser takes good title, 3 C. C. 609.

Homestead.—Notwithstanding a conveyance is set aside for fraud and a sale decreed, the debtor is allowed \$500 out of the proceeds in lieu of a homestead, 41 O. S. 206. In an assignment under this section the trustee becomes the legal owner and entitled to the legal possession of the premises over which he has been appointed upon his qualification. In such an assignment a homestead can not be acquired after the qualification of the trustee. The right to homestead can not be established at the time when the claimant has neither the legal title nor the legal, actual or constructive possession of the premises, 30 Bull 288.

Judgment.—Copy of to be certified to probate court, 39 O. S. 203.

Limitation.—Action barred after lapse of four years, under § 4982; 32 O. S. 228; 2 C. S. C. R. 523.

Notice of the pendency and object of the suit must be given, 21 O. S. 295 (Act 1863); 39 O. S. 308; 1 Bull 109, see 2 C. S. C. R. 40. Provisions as to notice apply to suit under preceding section, 58 O. S. 251. Notice does not preclude fraudulent grantee from participating as creditor, *Id.*

"Or procured by him to be made."—Before the insertion of this clause it was held that the statute operated only upon fraudulent transfers, etc., made by the debtor himself, and that where an insolvent debtor purchased real estate with intent to

defraud his creditors and caused the vendor to convey it to another, who conveyed it to his wife, such conveyance was not within the meaning of the statute, but his interest must be subjected under § 5464, 34 O. S. 645 (Act 1868). Under a subsequent amendment which did not contain this clause, it was held that where a person insolvent at the time executed a note without consideration to another with warrant of attorney to confess judgment and judgment was taken and execution issued and levied on the goods of the maker of such note the transaction was within the meaning of this section, 42 O. S. 168, 171.

"By a court of competent jurisdiction."—The probate court has no jurisdiction to set aside fraudulent conveyances, nor to declare transfers to have been made with intent to prefer, etc.," 17 Bul 64, citing 44 O. S. 497, see § 6140 n.

Parties.—Any creditor may bring the action before, 32 O. S. 228; 2 C. S. C. R. 523, or after judgment, 18 O. S. 268 or levy, 29 O. S. 597, and a creditor of an insolvent corporation after appointment of receiver, 40 O. S. 575, and administrator of fraudulent grantor, 29 O. S. 264 (*quære, 34 S. 1*); when necessary to sell land to pay debts, § 6139, 6140, see 44 O. S. 497, but creditor sanctioning fraud can not, 8 O. S. 529; 3 O. S. 544, and creditors with notice of bill under act (4 Cur. 3352) can not afterward sue though notice was not published, 2 C. S. C. R. 40. Parties to fraud and their privies estopped to impeach it, 15 O. 408. Fraudulent vendor and vendee necessary parties, though not united in interest under § 4987; 39 O. S. 568, and beneficiaries of the conveyance, 7 Bull 118; but party having no interest can not be made defendant, 6 Bull 666. Creditors of vendor may file cross-petition in replevin by fraudulent vendee, 1 C. S. C. R. 292. Claimant for tort must reduce it to judgment, 30 O. S. 11.

Pleading.—Petition must aver that the conveyance was made with intent to hinder, delay or defraud subsequent creditors, 30 O. S. 11; 1 O. S. 51; 9 O. S. 480 (intention not material in case of existing creditors, 21 O. S. 295; 304; 16 O. S. 483) must describe the property with such definiteness as to enable it to be identified, 2 Wall 237. Where the petition shows that the conveyance was made more than four years prior to the action it must aver that the fraud was not discovered within that period, 32 O. S. 228; 2 C. S. C. R. 523. But it need not aver that there is no other property out of which to make the claim by execution, 29 O. S. 597; 26 O. S. 500; nor that the creditor has reduced his claim to judgment, 32 O. S. 228; 2 C. S. C. R. 523.

Secured creditor.—Conveyance not fraudulent as to, 40 O. S. 184; 8 Rec. 858.

What is fraudulent conveyance, etc.—Confession of Judgment without indebtedness and levy and sale under it, 43 O. S. 168. Conveying property in fraud of intended wife, 40 O. S. 107, see 41 O. S. 147. Purchase in wife's name, W. 389, or child's, 6 O. S. 52. Gift by one in debt *prima facie* fraudulent, 5 O. 121; 2 O. S. 373; 23 O. S. 473. Secret trust, 16 O. S. 88. Retaining possession in sale by warehouse receipt, 37 O. S. 254. Sale of goods to delay creditors, 20 O. S. 389; 33 O. S. 246. Mortgage, 9 O. S. 480, for double amount, due, 36 O. S. 442 (*bona fide* mortgagee of vendee protected, 18 O. S. 546; 38 Id. 76.) Conveyance to qualify surety who agrees to re-convey, 6 Bull 68, but gift without intent to defraud is not, 1 O. S. 1, nor gift if enough property

is left to pay debts, 15 O. 108; W. 751, nor joint debtor's conveyance to co-debtor to pay joint debt, 6 Bull 67, nor conveyance in payment of debtor and for his assuming grantor's debt, *Id.* 825; nor sale for notes to pay creditors, 7 Bull 64, nor conveyance to equitable owner, W. 871, nor conveyance to wife for former release of dower, 9 Rec. 628; nor conveyance to trustees for benefit of grantor's wife and children as against a creditor whose claim was at the time amply secured by mortgage. And the fact that the mortgage security is subsequently lost by the creditor's laches does not make such conveyance fraudulent, 40 O. S. 184. The assignment by a husband to his wife of a policy of insurance upon his life payable to himself, upon which he has paid the premiums is voidable as to creditors if made with intent to defraud them, 7 Bull 43. The deeds of Archbishop Purcell to Edward Purcell and of Edward Purcell to an assignee for the benefit of creditors were not in fraud of either the creditors of John Purcell or Edward Purcell, 41 O. S. 187. An instrument in the form of a warehouse receipt executed by a debtor to his creditor on property owned by the debtor who is not a warehouseman for the sole purpose of securing such creditor is void as against other creditors where the property remains in the possession of such debtor, 37 O. S. 254.

§ 6345. Unsettled assignments heretofore made—citation of assignee to give bail. In all cases of assignments heretofore made, where no final settlement and distribution has been made, the probate judge of the proper county shall have the power, on the application of any creditor of the assignor, to issue a citation against such assignee, requiring him to appear before such probate judge, on the day named in such citation, to show cause why he should not give bail for the execution of his trust according to the provisions of this chapter; and such probate judge, on good cause shown, may require such assignee to give bail according to the provisions of this chapter; and in case such assignee shall fail to appear as required by such citation, or shall fail to give bail within the time ordered by such probate judge, such probate judge shall remove him and appoint another trustee, and after the giving bail by any assignee, or trustee so appointed, as provided in this section, the same proceeding shall be had as provided in this chapter in case of assignments hereafter made. [56 v. 231, § 21.]

§ 6346. Notice of appointment. Every assignee, or trustee appointed on the assignee failing to qualify, shall within thirty days after giving bond, cause

notice to be given in some newspaper of general circulation in the county, for three successive weeks, of his appointment as such assignee or trustee. [56 v. 231, § 4.]

Form.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been duly appointed and qualified as assignee in trust [or trustee] for the benefit of the creditors of A. B., of _____ county, Ohio, by the probate court of _____ county, Ohio.

A. B., Assignee, [or Trustee] etc.
Office, _____

§ 6347. Appointment of appraisers.—Return of inventory and appraisal—When justice may appoint appraisers—Real estate without the state assigned for benefit of creditors need not be appraised—Filing schedule of debts of assignor. Immediately upon the assignee giving bond, or if the assignee fail to give bond, then upon the trustee appointed by the court giving bond, the court shall appoint three suitable, disinterested persons appraisers of the property and assets of the assignor; and the said assignee or trustee shall, within thirty days after giving bond, unless for good cause shown the court shall allow a longer time, make and file in the court an inventory, verified by his oath, of all the property, moneys, rights, and credits of the assignor included in the assignment, which shall have come to his possession or knowledge, together with an appraisal thereof by said appraisers under their oath: provided, however, that if any part of said estate or effects be in any other county, the assignee or trustee may have appraisers as to such part of the estate and effects, appointed by any disinterested justice of such county; and provided, further, that if the assignment includes real estate situate without this state, it shall not be necessary to have such real estate appraised, but the assignee, or trustee appointed by the court shall sell such real estate at public or private sale, and the sale shall be confirmed, if the court find that the same has been made in good faith and for a fair price; and at the time of filing the inventory, the assignee or trustee shall also file a schedule of all the debts and liabilities of the assignor within his knowledge, which schedule shall be verified by the oath of the assignee or trustee; which schedule shall contain the post-office address of each of such

alleged creditors as far as the same can be given. [56 v. 231, § 3, 4; 68 v. 41, § 1.]

6 O. S. 611; 31 O. S. 158, 201; 41 *Id.* 70. See forms under § 6046, 6157.

§ 6348. Exempt property excepted unless expressly waived, and wife's property; homestead to be set off. No assignment for the benefit of creditors shall be construed to include or cover any property exempt from levy or sale on execution, or from being by any legal process applied to the payment of debts, unless in the assignment the exemption is expressly waived, or any property belonging to the wife of the assignor, nor to require the assignor to deliver up any of such property; and as to the homestead exemption, and exempt property that has to be selected by the debtor and his wife, the appraisers appointed by the court shall, on making the appraisement, set the same off in the same way that appraisers of property levied on or attached are required to do; and if, for any reason this setting off is then omitted, the court may at any time thereafter, and before sale, order the same to be done by the appraisers. [58 v. 3, § 15.]

Probate court can allow five hundred dollars in lieu of homestead, 40 O. S. 681. After assignment assignor may select as exempt property previously attached, 88 O. S. 580. Assignor's wife entitled to allowance in lieu of homestead against assignee though family dwelling house was burned previous to sale by assignee, 31 O. S. 437. Judgment recovered after assignment no lien on land previously set apart as homestead, 45 O. S. 325; Fraud in assignment of forfeits right to exemptions, 24 Bull. 274. Personal property in lieu of homestead, assignor may be awarded by probate court; can not resort to common pleas when, 68 O. S. 358. When right to allowance disputed assignee makes it at his peril without order of court, 36 Bull. 229. Right to claim exemption from surplus arising from sale of mortgaged property, 3 N. P. 12.

§ 6349. Examination of assignee, etc. Orders to prevent fraudulent transfer. The probate judge may, on the application of the assignee, or of any creditor, or without any application, at all times require the assignor, upon reasonable notice, to attend and to submit to an examination on oath upon all matters relating to the disposal of his property, to his trade and dealings with others, and his accounts concerning the same, to all debts due or claimed from him, and to all other matters concerning his property and estate, and the due settlement thereof according to

law, which examination may, at the request of any party to the proceeding, be reduced to writing; and the said probate judge may, in like manner, at any time before the final settlement of the accounts of the assignee, require the attendance of the assignee, or any other person as a witness, and examine him or her upon oath, as to all matters appertaining to the estate of the assignor or to the administration of the said trust; and the said probate judge may, upon or after such examination, make and enforce any orders upon proper parties, which he may deem necessary to prevent any fraudulent transfer or change in the property or effects of the assignor, or the allowance or payment of any unjust or fraudulent claim out of his estate. [69 v. 172, § 12.]

§ 6350. **Trustee of insolvent debtor to convert assets, etc., into money.** The assignee or trustee shall proceed at once to convert all the assets received by him into money, and to sell the real estate and personal property assigned, including stocks and such bonds, notes and other claims as are not due, and which can not probably be collected within a reasonable time, at public auction, either for cash or upon such other terms as the court may order. [88 v. 181.]

§ 6350 a. **Sale of real estate.** Notice of the time and place of the sale of the real estate assigned, shall be given by advertisement in some newspaper of general circulation, in the county where the said real estate is situate, for four consecutive weeks, and shall not be sold for less than two-thirds of the appraised value thereof, being subject to re-appraisement, as upon executions at law. [88 v. 181.]

§ 6350 b. **Sale of personal property.** Notice of the time and place of the sale of the personal property assigned shall be given for at least ten days prior to the day of sale, by advertisement in some newspaper of general circulation within the county, or by posting written or printed notices thereof, in at least fifteen public places in the county, not less than five of which notices shall be posted in the township in which the sale is to be held. [88 v. 181.]

§ 6350 c. **Court may order property disposed of at private sale.** Whenever the court shall be satisfied that

it would be for the advantage of the creditors of the assignor, to sell any part or all of the real estate or personal property assigned at private sale, the court may authorize the assignee or trustee to thus sell the same, either for cash, or upon such other terms as the court may order; but such real estate shall in no case be sold for less than two-thirds of its appraised value nor shall such personal property be sold for less than two-thirds of such appraisement, unless the court shall, upon good cause shown, order the assignee or trustee to sell the same for a less amount; provided, however, that the limitation as to the price for which real estate shall be sold, shall not apply to real estate situate out of this state. [88 v. 181.]

§ 6350 d. Property to be sold at auction if not disposed of privately. Should any property ordered to be sold by the court at private sale, be not sold within the time prescribed, then the court shall order the same to be sold at public auction, in the same manner as though a private sale had not been ordered; and the assignee or trustee may, with the approval of the court, compromise or sell any claim or demand, due or owing to the assignor, which is desperate or difficult of collection; and he may also, with the approval of the court, complete and enforce all sales of the real estate made by the assignor. [88 v. 181.]

§ 6350e. Return and confirmation of sales—order as to deed, acceptance of cash, sale of notes, etc. A report of all sales of real estate and personal property made as herein provided shall be returned to the court within the time prescribed, and the court, after having carefully examined such return, and being fully satisfied that the sale has in all respects been legally made, shall confirm the sale and order the assignee or trustee to make a deed to the purchaser for the real estate sold; and may in the order require that before the delivery of such deed the deferred installments of the purchase money shall be secured by mortgage. Provided that if after such sale the purchaser offers to pay the full amount of the purchase money in cash, the court may order that the same shall be accepted if best for the interests of the cred-

itors of the assignor, and direct its distribution; and the court may order the sale by the assignee or trustee without recourse of all or any of the notes taken for deferred payments, if best for the interests of creditors of the assignor, at not less than their face value with accrued interest, and direct the distribution of the proceeds. [92 v. 31; 88 v. 181.]

§ 6350f. Election of husband or wife of assignor to be endowed out of proceeds of sale. When real estate is to be sold as herein provided, the husband or wife of the assignor may be made a party, and he or she may file an answer in the court to have said real estate sold free of his or her contingent right of dower, and to allow him or her in lieu thereof, out of the proceeds of the sale, such sum of money as the court deems the just and reasonable value of his or her contingent dower interest therein; and such answer shall have the force and effect, and shall be taken and held to be, in all respects, as a deed of release of her contingent dower interest therein. [91 v. 35.]

§ 6350g. Court may order sale of mortgaged real property and determine dower interests in balance of proceeds of sale. Where the assignor and his wife have jointly executed a mortgage upon any of the real estate assigned, or where the assignor alone has executed a mortgage upon any of said real estate, as security for the payment of the purchase money, or a part thereof, the court shall order the sale of the same free from the contingent-right of dower of such wife, and shall find and determine the just and reasonable value of her contingent dower interests in the balance of the proceeds of such sale, after the payment of such incumbrances as preclude her right to dower therein. [88 v. 181.]

A sale of real estate as provided in these sections is a judicial sale, 41 O. S. 70. Payment of expenses incurred by assignee in converting property into money where part of the property had been attached by a creditor of the assignor, 37 O. S. 660. The power given to an assignee to sell real estate did not enable him to extinguish by sale the contingent right of dower of the wife of the assignor, under S. & S. 395; 31 O. S. 158. Contingent right of dower of wife in property sold at judicial sale, 32 O. S. 210. It is the policy of the law that the wife should be compensated for her contingent right of dower where the land is sold for her husband's debts, 4 C. C. 544, 561. See generally, § 6335 nn, *Mortgage*.

Conversion of assets. — Where an assignee converted assets to his own use and afterward placed choses in action belonging to himself in an envelope endorsed with the name of the assignor and a statement to the effect that the property enclosed should take the place of that which he had misappropriated, such action constituted a declaration of trust in favor of the estate assigned which could not be revoked by the executor of such assignee, 23 Bull 151.

Where a mortgagor in possession of goods mortgaged makes an assignment for the benefit of creditors the interest of the mortgagee in the property is transferred to the fund arising from the sale of the property by the assignee and it will make no difference whether the condition in the mortgage was broken at the time of the assignment or not, 36 O. S. 1; 37 O. S. 218.

Costs of proceeding for sale of real estate payable from proceeds of such sale, and no part of the proceeds of such sale should be applied to the payment of the general costs of the assignment, 6 C. C. 41.

§ 6350h. Court, on application of three-fourths of creditors, may order business of assignor carried on by assignee. The court may, when satisfied that it would be for the advantage of the creditors of the assignor, and upon a written application therefor, by a three-fourths in number and amount of said creditors, order any business carried on by the assignor at the time of the assignment, to be continued by the assignee or trustee; and the court shall order the discontinuance of said business whenever he deems it to the advantage of said creditors, and shall fix and allow such compensation for said assignee or trustee for the running of said business, in addition to the fees now allowed by law as may be just and proper. [88 v. 181.]

Liability of assignee continuing business of assignor, 5 Bull 710; 6 Id. 17; 1 N. P. 106; without consent, see 3 N. P. 42.

§ 6351. Payment of liens—action to settle liens—questions of title—homestead rights. The probate court shall order the payment of all incumbrances and liens upon any of the property sold, or rights and credits collected, out of the proceeds thereof, according to priority: provided, that the assignee may, in all cases, where the real estate to be sold, or which may have been contracted to be sold by the assignor prior to the assignment is encumbered with liens, or where any question in regard to the title, or the dower estate of the wife or widow of the assignor, require a

decree to settle the same commence a civil action therefor in the common pleas court or probate court of the proper county, making all persons in interest including the wife or widow of the assignor parties to such proceedings; and upon hearing, the court shall order a sale of the premises or the completion of the contracts of sale so made by the assignor, the payment of incumbrances and the contingent dower interest of the wife, or widow, subject to the proviso hereinafter contained, and determine the question involved in regard to the title of the same; and the proceeds of the real estate so sold, after the payment of liens and incumbrances and the contingent dower rights and interest of such wife or widow, as ordered by such court, shall be reported to the probate court by the assignee, and disposed of as provided in this chapter: provided, that the provisions of § 6350 in relation to the wife of the assignor as a party to proceedings thereunder, and her rights by virtue thereof, and also the provisions of such section as to ordering property sold at private sale, and upon terms of credit, shall apply to proceeding under this section; but nothing in this section nor § 6350 shall be so construed as in any way to impair the right of homestead exemptions, or the right of an allowance in lieu of homestead, or the mode provided by law for enforcing such rights. [83 v. 236.]

Petition for sale of real estate.—A. B., as assignee for benefit of the creditors of C. D., plaintiff, vs. C. D., E. D., G. H. and I. J., defendants. Probate Court, _____ county, Ohio.

Plaintiff states that on the _____ day of _____ 188____ the defendant, C. D. made an assignment to him of all his property for the benefit of his creditors, which assignment was on the _____ day of _____ 188____ at _____ o'clock, _____ M. duly filed in the probate court of said county as assignment No. _____ on the assignment docket of said court, and thereupon plaintiff duly qualified and entered upon his duties as such assignee. That among the property so assigned was the following real estate. [*here describe real estate.*] Plaintiff further states that it is necessary to sell said premises to pay the costs of said assignment, the liens on said premises, the exemption in lieu of homestead allowed to said assignor and the general creditors of said assignor, and that there are not sufficient assets to pay said charges and the claims against said estate without the sale of said premises. That said E. D. is the wife of said C. D., and as such has a contingent right of dower in said premises. That said C. D. is interested in the sale of said premises for the ex-

emption due him in lieu of a homestead, and also for the surplus if any which may remain from the sale of said premises after the payment of all his debts, and that G. H. and I. J. each claim a lien on said premises by way of mortgage. Wherefore your petitioner prays that said premises may be ordered sold free and clear of all claims of all parties to this suit and that he may have such other and further relief as the nature of his case entitles him to. _____ Attorney for plaintiff.

[Verification.]

Contingent dower of wife, see 21 Bull. 258. Jurisdiction of probate court to terminate trust and order re-conveyance to assignor — Sureties concluded by decree — Liability of sureties, 46 O. S. 56. Property assigned subjected to payment of creditors' claims when re-conveyed to assignor, and by him transferred to purchaser with notice, 20 Bull. 467.

FORMS:

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|---|---|
| <i>Waiver of summons and consent to sale,</i> | 6143. |
| <i>Affidavit to obtain publication,</i> | 6143. |
| <i>Notice to parties by publication,</i> | 6143. |
| <i>Affidavit of proof of publication,</i> | 6089. |
| " " <i>mailing notice,</i> | 6143. |
| <i>Answer of widow waiving assignment of dower, etc.</i> | 6143. |
| <i>Answer and cross-petition of lien holder,</i> | 6143. |
| <i>Answer of minor defendants by guardian ad litem,</i> | 6144. |
| <i>Judgment and order to appraise,</i> | 6155. |
| <i>Inventory and appraisalment,</i> | see 6046. |
| <i>Report of appraisers,</i> | 6157. |
| <i>Approval of appraiser's report and order for sale,</i> | 6181. |
| <i>Bond for sale,</i> | 6150. |
| <i>Notice of sale,</i> | 6159. |
| <i>Report of sale,</i> | § 6162, when no sale effected, <i>Id.</i> |
| <i>Order of re-appraisement,</i> | 6162. |
| <i>Confirmation—Deed,</i> | 6162. |

Consent of creditors that business be carried on by assignee.
 [Title.]—The undersigned creditors of the firm of A. B. & Co., in the amount set opposite our respective names, do hereby consent that the business of said firm may be carried on by the assignee thereof under the order and direction of the Probate court of — county, pursuant to law as the same has been heretofore carried on.

Entry. [Title.]—This cause came on to be heard upon the application of X. Y., assignee of the firm of A. B. & Co. And it appearing to the court that three-fourths in number and amount of the creditors of said firm have signed a written application and consent that the business of said firm may be carried on by the said assignee, and the court being satisfied that it would be for the advantage of said creditors that said business should be carried on, it is hereby ordered that the said assignee carry on the business of the said firm in the same manner as the same has heretofore been carried on by the said firm until the further order of this court.

Application to raise assignment. [Title.]—And now comes C. D., and says he is the assignor herein, who made an assignment to A. B., of all of his property and effects for the benefit of creditors; that since said assignment all of his creditors have been paid in full and that there are no other claims outstanding against him. And he asks the court to raise said assignment and order a re-conveyance to himself. C. D.

[Verification.]

Journal entry. [Title.]—This cause came on this day to be heard upon the application of C. D., to raise the assignment herein, the proofs and exhibits, and it being made to appear to the satisfaction of the court that all the creditors of said C. D. have been paid in full, and no reason appearing why the assignment should not be raised, it is ordered that the real estate conveyed to the assignee be by him re-conveyed to said C. D., by deed duly executed and that said C. D. pay to the assignee herein ____ dollars, and to his attorney ____ dollars in full for their services and also the costs of this case, and that thereupon the said assignment be raised and said assignee discharged. See 36 Bull. 287.

Notes.—Power of probate court to fix priority of lien-holders, distribute proceeds and determine all legal and equitable questions arising therein, 46 O. S. 141; 17 Bull 379; affirming, 2 C. C. R. 78; reversing, 16 Bull 88; § 5416 applies where assignee has commenced to sell realty of assignor, 40 O. S. 830. In an action by an assignee for the sale of real estate the assignor is a proper and necessary party when it appears from the petition that he is asserting a title in opposition to that of his assignee, 1 C. C. 61. Want of assets no defense to action for rejecting claim, 12 Bull 286. Action to establish preferred claim, 2 C. C. 381 is appealable, 3 C. C. 446. Conflicting liens, 6 C. C. 68. Costs and attorney's fees, 9 C. C. 256. Jurisdiction not dependent on this section, and probate court may determine priority of liens. "Liens" in this section comprehend all claims on the fund, 50 O. S. 528, 537. Priority of liens to be determined as to liens existing at time assignment took effect, 26 O. S. 63.

§ 6351a. Procedure when petition seeks to have land laid out into town lots. When any assignee or trustee shall commence a civil action under the provisions of section 6351 of the Revised Statutes in the common pleas court or probate court of the proper county, making all persons in interest, parties to such proceedings; and at the time appointed for the hearing of the petition, and the court being satisfied that all of the parties in interest have been duly notified of the pendency of said petition according to law, and

that such real estate ought to be sold; and if such petition seeks to have the land or any part thereof laid out into town lots, and the court finds it will be to the advantage of all parties in interest to have the same done, the court shall also authorize the survey and platting of the land described in the petition, and if the court approve the survey and plat made for that purpose, the court shall also authorize the assignee or trustee, on behalf of all the parties in interest, to sign, seal, and acknowledge the plat in that behalf for record according to law. [92 v. 324.]

§ 6352. Presentation of claims—their allowance or rejection—limitation of suit on rejected claims—report of assignee, etc. Creditors shall present their claims within six months after the publication of the notice hereinbefore provided for, unless further time is allowed by the court to the assignee or trustee for allowance, and the assignee or trustee shall indorse his allowance or rejection thereon, and claimants whose claims are rejected, shall be required to bring suit against the assignee or trustee, to enforce such claims within thirty days after the same shall have been rejected, in which, if they recover, the judgment shall be against the assignee or trustee, that he allow the same in settlement of his trusts, with or without the costs, as the court shall think right; and immediately after the expiration of said six months, the assignee or trustee shall file in the court a report of all claims presented to him for allowance, their several amounts, and the date from which, and the rate at which the several claims are entitled to interest, specifying what claims have been allowed, and what ones rejected, with the date of allowance or rejection; and what, if any, claims are held under advisement; and the post-office address of every creditor whose claim is either allowed or rejected. [57 v. 118, § 6.]

See § 6097. Effect of creditor subjecting collaterals and applying proceeds on account of claim, 1 N. P. 29. Creditors failing to present claims in six months can have their share of funds remaining, 4 W. L. M. 382; 33 O. S. 439; 41 O. S. 296; 12 Bull. 286; 1 N. P. 382. Limitation of thirty days does not apply to action by mortgagee against assignee for proceeds of mortgage property, 40 O. S. 602. 12 C. C. 130. Conditional al-

lowance insufficient, 33 O. S. 439. Amount of recovery in action by creditor whose claim has been allowed, on assignee's bond for failure to account for property assigned, 32 O. S. 590. If assignee allows claim as a valid one *quare* whether action will lie in common pleas to compel him to allow it as preferred claim against certain fund in his hands, 2 C. C. R. 882. Notice of demand and non-payment to assignee of indorser of note insufficient, it should be given to indorser, 43 O. S. 346, 355. Unless the liability of the indorser be fixed by demand and notice of non-payment the indorsed note can not be proved as a claim against the estate in insolvency, *Id.*, see 33 O. S. 295. The failure of the holder of a note to present the same to the assignee for allowance will not exonerate the surety from liability thereon, 21 O. S. 86; and such assignment will not bar a creditor whose claim has not been presented to or rejected by the trustee from bringing a suit against the assignor on such claim while the trust remains unexecuted, 18 O. S. 210. A creditor may come in at any time for his equitable share of the assets unadministered or not lawfully disposed of at the time he presents or prosecutes his claim for allowance in the mode prescribed by statute, 33 O. S. 439. An action against an assignee to enforce the allowance of a claim is appealable, 3 C. C. 438, 446; 11 C. C. 81. Such action not triable by jury, *Id.* Loss on contract with assignor, 13 C. C. 576. This section does not authorize the determination of any question, except whether the claim should be allowed or not, 50 O. S. 528, 534.

§ 6353. When claim shall be disallowed on application of assignor or creditor and proceedings in such case. If the assignor or any creditor shall file in the court a written requisition on the assignee or trustee to disallow any claim or claims presented, which he has not reported as disallowed, and shall enter into bond to the assignee or trustee in such amount and with such sureties as the court shall approve, conditioned to pay all the costs and expenses of contesting the same, such claim or claims shall be, by the order of the court, disallowed, although the same may have before been allowed by the assignee or trustee; and the assignee or trustee shall forthwith give written notice of such disallowance to the creditor or creditors, or his or their attorneys, whose claim or claims are so disallowed; and thereupon the same proceedings shall be had as required in other cases of disallowance, by the preceding section. [56 v. 231, § 8.]

Forms of bond, requisition and entry may be adapted from forms under § 6098. This section does not authorize determining priorities between conflicting claims, 50 O. S. 528, 534. See generally, 3 C. C. 42.

§ 6354. Affidavit to be filed with claim before allowance or payment, and right of surety to prove. Every person presenting and filing a claim against the estate of the debtor, and before the same shall be allowed or any payments made thereon, shall make and file an affidavit setting forth that the said claim is just and lawful, and the consideration thereof, and what, if any, set-offs or counter-claims exist thereto; what collateral or personal security, if any, the claimant holds for the same, or that he has no security whatever, and the assignee, or trustee, or any creditor shall have the right to examine the claimant under oath touching any such collateral or other security, or any other matter relating to said claim, within such time and under such regulations as shall be prescribed by the probate judge; any surety of, or person jointly liable with, the assignor, may be allowed to present and prove the claim on which he is so bound; but the dividend thereon shall be payable to the party holding the claim; and if the latter prove such claim, then the allowance and dividend shall be on the claim, as proved by him, only. [56 v. 231, § 13.]

Form of affidavit.—State of Ohio—county, ss. Before me personally appeared A. B., who being duly sworn says he is one of the firm of A. B. & Co., the owners of the claim hereto attached; that said claim is just and lawful; that the consideration therefor is goods sold and delivered to C. D.; that there is now due and unpaid on said claim the sum of ——dollars with interest thereon at the rate of six per cent. per annum from ——day of ——18—; that there are no set-offs, nor counterclaims whatever against the same; that said owners have [here state what collateral or personal security the claimants hold, or if none say] no security whatever for the same to the best of affiant's knowledge and belief. A. B.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this—
day of ——188—.

Notes.—To the creditors who have their claims allowed pursuant to this section must be devoted all the property covered by the assignment to the exclusion of those who do not present their claims for allowance, 32 O. S. 590. See § 6352 n. The failure of the holder of a note to present the same to the assignee for allowance will not exonerate the surety from liability thereon, 21 O. S. 86; and such assignment will not bar a creditor whose claim has not been presented to or rejected by the trustee from bringing a suit against the assignor on such claim while the trust remains unexecuted, 18 O. S. 310.

§ 6355. Preferred claims. All taxes of every description assessed against the assignor, upon any personal property held by him before his assignment, shall be paid by the assignee or trustee out of the proceeds of the property assigned, in preference to any other claims against the assignor; and every person who shall have performed any labor as an operative in the service of the assignor, shall be entitled to receive out of the trust funds, before the payment of the other creditors, the full amount of the wages due to such persons for such labor, performed within twelve months preceding the assignment, not exceeding three hundred dollars. But the foregoing provisions shall not prejudice or in any way affect securities given, or liens obtained in good faith, for value, but judgments by confession on warrants of attorney rendered within two months prior to such assignment, or securities given within such time to create a preference among creditors, or to secure a pre-existing debt other than upon real estate for the purchase money thereof, shall be of no force or validity as against such claims for labor to the extent above provided, in case of assignment. [86 v. 202.]

Taxes can not be levied on personal property in hands of assignee, 4 N. P. 243. Assignee not required to pay taxes not demanded of him, 4 N. P. 246. Preference of claims for labor, 1 Goebel 90; 4 N. P. 294. Subrogation of one who pays them, 14 Bull. 109; 8 N. P. 168. Can not charge commission on moneys not belonging to trust fund, 3 N. P. 193. And in all cases where the property of an employer is placed in the hands of an assignee, claims due for labor performed within the period of three months prior to the time such assignee is appointed, shall be first paid out of the trust fund in preference to all other claims against such employer, except claims for taxes and the cost of administering the trust, § 3206a, R. S. Secretary of incorporated manufacturing company is not entitled to the preference over general creditors provided for in this section, though performing manual labor in packing for the concern, 6 C. C. 351. Costs and attorney's fees, 9 C. C. 255; 13 C. C. 229; 11 Id. 563. Operative, 1 N. P. 110; 2 Id. 78; 37 Bull. 181, 287. Treasurer need not file claim for taxes, 37 Bull. 405. This section does not entitle surety to dividends if he has not paid any part of the debt, 2 O. D. 466. Priorities between lien for wages and chattel mortgages, 11 C. C. 563. Section to be construed with § 6348, 49 O. S. 548, 570.

§ 6356. Reports and settlements of assignee—The declaring and payment of dividends. At the expiration

of eight months from the appointment and qualification of the assignee or trustee, and as often thereafter as the court may order, an account shall be filed with said court, by such assignee or trustee, containing a full exhibit of all his doings as such, up to the time of the filing thereof, together with the amount of all claims remaining uncollected and the amount thereof, which in his opinion may thereafter be collected, to which said accounts exceptions may be filed by parties interested, in the same manner that exceptions are or may be filed to the accounts of administrators, executors, or guardians, and such accounts shall be examined, and the exceptions thereto heard by the court, in the manner provided by law for the settlement of the estates of deceased persons; upon the filing of such accounts, the court shall fix a time for the hearing, and publish notice thereof as in the case of the filing of the account of an executor or administrator. Whenever, on settlement, the same shall show a balance remaining in the hands of said assignee or trustee, subject to distribution among the general creditors, a dividend shall be declared by the probate judge, payable out of such balance, equally among all creditors entitled, in proportion to the amount of their respective claims, against the assignor, including those disallowed, as to which the claimant has begun proceedings to establish, the same as hereinbefore required, and claims held under advisement; of the making of which dividend, and of the time and place of payment thereof, notice shall be given by advertisement once, in a newspaper published and of general circulation in the county in which such trust is being administered, and in such other way as the court may order; of the payment of which dividends and those remaining uncalled for and unpaid at that time, report shall be made within sixty days after the day fixed for the payment of the same; the court shall then cause a new notice to be given to the owners of the unpaid dividends, in such way as the court may direct; and if the same are not demanded within twelve months thereafter, the same shall be divided *pro rata* among the other creditors, until they are paid in full, and the remainder, if any, to

the assignor or his legal representatives. The dividends reserved for claims disallowed, or held under advisement, when the proceedings to enforce their allowance have been commenced, as to claims disallowed, shall be held until said proceedings have terminated, when they shall be paid, if the allowance of the claim has been ordered, on the same; otherwise they shall be distributed *pro rata* among other creditors not paid in full, or refunded to the assignor, as the case may require. [73 v. 146, 210.]

See § 682 n.

An assignee delaying unreasonably to file his account as required by law will be charged with interest from the date his account became due, 15 Bull 311; 1 Goebel, 169. Probate court may order re-assignment at request of all parties interested, 46 O. S. 56; can adjudicate after the trust ends, Id. Sureties bound by settlement, Id.; 45 O. S. 149. Judgment against a party who is trustee of an insolvent "as trustee" is in his representative capacity and execution will not issue for more than the amount of dividends allowed by the probate court, 12 Bull. 306; see 50 O. S. 528.

**26357. Commissions of assignee. Further allowance
Counsel fees, etc.** Before any dividend is declared, the assignee or trustee may be allowed the following commission upon the amount of the personal estate collected and accounted for by him, and of the proceeds of the real estate sold under an order of court for the payment of debts, which shall be received in full compensation of all his ordinary services, that is to say: For the first thousand dollars, at the rate of six per centum: For all above that sum, and not exceeding five thousand dollars, at the rate of four per centum: And for all above five thousand dollars, at the rate of two per centum. And in all cases, such further allowance shall be made as by the court shall be considered just and reasonable for his actual and necessary expenses, and for any extraordinary expenses, and for any extraordinary services net required of an assignee in the common course of his duty, also such reasonable counsel fees as may be necessary for the proper administration of said assignment, whether performed by the assignee or trustee as attorney, or such other as may be employed by him, but that no such further allowance, extraordinary expenses, or services, or attorney fees, shall be allowed by the court unless a bill of items be filed, showing such actual and necessary or extraordinary

expenses and services, or attorney fees, together with the affidavit of the person incurring such expenses or performing such services, showing that the same were performed for and were necessary to the assignment, and that the amount charged therefor is reasonable, and not more than is usually paid for such services; and when such services shall have been performed by persons other than the assignee or trustee, the assignee or trustee shall also file an affidavit, stating that such services were necessary for the proper administration of the assignment, that they were performed under his direction, that the charges for the same are fair and reasonable, and that the full amount thereof has been paid to the party performing such services. [71 v. 28, §11.]

Reasonable attorney's fees allowed, 37 O. S. 218; 6 C. C. 41; not until prior liens discharged, 3 Bull. 427; 1 *Id.* 183; 9 C. C. 255; see 1 N. P. 58. No allowance to assignee for expense of employing auctioneer unless court directing sale is of opinion his services were necessary, 37 O. S. 218. Assignee not allowed more than executor (see § 6188) or guardian for similar services, 35 N. Y. 187; 9 Paige 398. Assignee maladministering not entitled to compensation, 15 Bull 311. Attorney rendering services to assignee has no right of action against estate though services were such that if the assignee paid for them he would be entitled to a credit for such payment in his account as assignee in the probate court, 19 Bull 119; see 5 C. C. 112. Not entitled to commissions on purchase money for land sold which was not "actually collected and accounted for by him," but retained by purchaser and applied in part payment of claim, 6 C. C. 41. Traveling expenses made by the assignee to see creditors to secure his retention as assignee, are not a proper charge against the estate, 7 C. C. 384. When and out of what fund expenses incurred by an assignee in resisting an attachment proceeding and in preserving and selling the attached property should be paid, 37 O. S. 660. Out of what fund expenses incurred in selling mortgaged property should be paid, *Id.* 37 Bull. 246. See generally, 29 Bull. 126; 1 Goebel 47. Assignee paying tax can be allowed for it as an expense, 51 O. S. 260. Duty of succeeding trustee to pay counsel fee, 12 C. C. 128. When question of allowance not *res adjudicata*, *Id.* When not entitled to poundage on purchase price of mortgage land, 12 C. C. 294.

§ 6358. Fees of probate judge. The probate judge shall be entitled to the following fees for services

performed under the preceding sections of this chapter: For hearing and deciding each application, two dollars; for appointing or removing any assignee or trustee, one dollar; for filing assignment, inventory, and schedule, each, ten cents; and for filing all other papers, each, five cents; and for all other services, the same compensation as may be provided for like services, in the settlement of the estates of deceased persons. [56 v. 231, § 20.]

ASSIGNMENTS TO AVOID ARREST.

§ 6359. Commissioner of insolvents—His appointment, bond and term. The probate court in each county shall appoint a commissioner of insolvents, who shall give bond to the state in a sum fixed by the court, not less than one thousand dollars, and with sureties to be approved by the court, and conditioned for the faithful discharge of his duties, and hold his office for three years, unless sooner removed by the court. [29 v. 329, §§ 1, 2, 3, 4.]

To entitle creditor to maintain an action against a commissioner of insolvents and the sureties upon his official bond it is not necessary that the creditor established his debt against the insolvent by judgment, 3 O. 507.

§ 6360. Where office kept and vacancy how filled. The commissioner shall keep his office at the county seat; and the court appointing him may, at any time, remove him, or accept his resignation, [and on a vacancy occurring by death, resignation,] removal, expiration of term or otherwise, the court shall appoint a successor, who, upon qualifying, shall be entitled to demand and receive all books, papers and assets of every kind appertaining to the office, or in the possession of his predecessor, as commissioner, and who shall proceed with the business of the office as if no change had been made. [29 v. 329, §§ 4, 5, 49.]

See 51 O. S. 81.

§ 6361. Application of person arrested and schedules to be made. When any person, whether a resident in this state or not, shall be arrested, or be in custody of any sheriff, or other officer, on *mesne* or final pro-

cess, in any civil action, the officer having such person in custody, if requested by him, shall go with such person before the commissioner of insolvents of the county where such person shall be arrested, or in custody; whose duty it shall be, if required, to make out for such person in custody, and under his direction, an accurate schedule in writing of all debts by him owing, specifying the names of the persons to whom owing, and the original consideration thereof, and whether the same are by bond, note, or other contract in writing, or by book account, or otherwise, and also an accurate schedule in writing of all debts and demands owing to him with a pertinent description of all contracts in which he is in any way interested, and of all property of every kind, real and personal, in possession, remainder, or reversion, to which he has any claim; and such applicant shall surrender to the commissioner all written evidences of title and of claims and his books of account: provided, however, that nothing herein shall be construed to deprive any person of any right he may have to hold property exempt from the payment of his debts, or to require him to assign or surrender any such property or rights in action to the commissioner; but a separate schedule shall be made of the exempted property, and the commissioner shall decide all questions as to the value of any property selected by the debtor as exempt, and all other questions in that behalf: and any person who may be imprisoned under any process for any fine, penalty, or costs, in any criminal proceeding, shall be entitled to the benefit of this section, at any time after he shall have been imprisoned under such process for the period of sixty days, unless the judgment in the case requires imprisonment till the fine, penalty, or costs be paid; but this provision shall not extend to any person confined in any workhouse established by any municipal corporation. [29 v. 329, §§ 7, 8, 9, 10, 48.]

Mandamus lies to compel officer to take prisoner before commissioner, 19 O. S. 581. Sheriff is not bound to support prisoner, 6 O. 438. See § 1028.

§ 6362. Assignment of his property—Form—Effect—Suits by commissioner—Pending suits. Before any person making application as aforesaid, shall be entitled to a certificate from the commissioner, as hereinafter provided, he shall make and deliver to the commissioner an assignment, in writing, of all his property, rights and credits of every kind and description, except only exempted property or rights; but no particular form of words shall be necessary to the validity of said assignment; and the same, when made and delivered to the commissioner, shall operate as a conveyance of all the property of such applicant, and shall vest in the commissioner all the rights, legal and equitable, which such applicant had in or to any property, rights, and credits, whether the same be mentioned or described in such schedules and inventory or not, except as aforesaid; and it shall be lawful for the commissioner to commence and prosecute suits and actions in his own name, in the same manner that the applicant could have done before such assignment: provided, that suits pending at the time of such assignment shall not abate, but may be prosecuted and defended, by the commissioner, in the name of the applicant, to final judgment, as though such assignment had not been made. [29 v. 329, § 11.]

The choses in action of an insolvent debtor, and the legal interest in them vest in the commissioner of insolvents and he alone, can maintain an action thereon, 6 O. 271.

§ 6363. Any other transfer of property after the arrest void. Every assignment, transfer, or conveyance of property, either real, personal or mixed, made or executed by the applicant after his arrest, and before his examination before the commissioner, as herein provided, shall be utterly void and of no effect. [29 v. 329, § 12.]

§ 6364. Oath of the applicant. When any person shall make application to the commissioner, he shall, at the time of making such application, make and subscribe an oath before the commissioner, in the following form, viz: I, A. B., do swear that I was not arrested, nor am I now in custody of an officer,

at the suit of _____, by any collusion or combination with the said _____, or with any other person; that I have delivered up and assigned to the commissioner of insolvents of the county of _____, all the property that I have, or claim any title to, or interest in; that the schedules and inventory of any property, rights and credits by me made, contain, as far as I know or believe, a full description of all my property, rights, credits, and claims, in possession, remainder, or reversion (property exempted from execution excepted); and also all my bonds, notes, contracts in writing, and other contracts, in which I am beneficially interested, and that I have delivered the same to the commissioner; and also my books of account and all written evidences of my right or title to any property whatsoever: and that I have not, directly or indirectly, at any time, sold, conveyed, or disposed of, for the use of any person, any money, property, debt, right or claim, or intrusted the same to or with any person, thereby to defraud my creditors, or any of them, or to secure the same so that I, or my heirs, or any other person, shall receive or expect any profit or advantage therefrom. [29 v. 329, § 15.]

§ 6365. Examination of applicant before the commissioner to be reduced to writing and subscribed. When any person shall apply to the commissioner, as aforesaid, he shall, at the time of making oath, as aforesaid, answer such questions as shall be put to him by the commissioner, or any creditor, his agent, or attorney, relative to his circumstances and the situation of his property, and the causes which occasioned his insolvency: all which questions, together with the answers of the applicant, shall be reduced to writing, and subscribed by him; and such answers shall be considered as made under the oath administered as aforesaid. [29 v. 329, § 16.]

§ 6366. Bond required of non-resident, and resident, unless, etc.—may be required in any case—when may be dispensed with. Any applicant who is a non-resident of the State, shall give bond to the commissioner, with surety to his acceptance, in a sum not less than

two hundred dollars, conditioned that such applicant shall appear in the probate court of the county on the third Monday thereafter, and that he shall then and there file his petition, and submit to a further examination, pay the costs, and in all respects comply with the requisitions of the court; and a resident applicant shall be required to give a like bond, unless the commissioner is satisfied that the applicant has committed no fraud by disposing of property, and that the application is not made to enable him to remove his body out of the State; and in any case, the commissioner may, in his discretion, require the applicant to give such bond in any sum not exceeding the amount of the debt or demand for which such applicant is in custody; or if, in any case, whether applicant be resident or not, the commissioner is satisfied that the applicant has no property not exempt, and that he has not committed any fraud by disposing of property, and he has no intention of removing his body out of the State, he may dispense with the giving of bond. [29 v. 329, § 14, 17; 42 v. 29, § 2, 3.]

If the condition of the bond is substantially as required by law, it will be sufficient, 7 O. (pt. 1) 235. See 8 O. 104; 8 O. 43.

§ 6367. Certificate of commissioner to applicant—effect. When court may require a recognizance, etc. from applicant. When any person shall apply to the commissioner, and shall have complied with the foregoing provisions, the commissioner shall give to the applicant a certificate of his having so complied; and the certificate of the commissioner shall protect the person of the applicant from arrest or imprisonment, for any debt or demand in any civil action, at the suit of any person named in his schedule, and from any fine or penalty therein named, and for which he has been imprisoned sixty days or more, until the day his application is finally disposed of by the probate court; and if such applicant shall appear in said court, and file his petition, as required, said certificate shall protect such applicant from arrest, as aforesaid, until said petition shall be finally disposed of by the court; provided, that the court may, for sufficient cause shown, require such applicant, when his peti-

tion is continued for more than ten days at one continuance, to enter into a recognizance to the State of Ohio, for the benefit of his creditors, with surety to be approved by the court, conditioned that said petitioner shall appear and prosecute his said petition, and abide the order of the court thereon. [29 v. 329, § 20, 21; 51 v. 323, § 1.]

There is no other difference between the commissioner's certificate and the final discharge, except that the former discharges for a limited time, and the latter forever from all debts named in the schedule. The discharge in either case is a legal one, 9 O. 100.

§ 6368. Suit on bond when forfeited—distribution of proceeds. If any applicant for relief, shall fail to appear in court, and comply with the condition of his bond, the same shall be forfeited, and suit may be brought thereon, in the name of the commissioner, for the use of the creditors of the applicant; and the sum collected therefrom shall be distributed amongst the creditors, as the proceeds of the effects of the applicant are distributed. [29 v. 329, § 19.]

In an action on the bond of an insolvent where he failed to prosecute his application to a final discharge, the sureties can not show in mitigation of damages that the person who gave the bond was wholly insolvent, and had no property to assign, 4 O. 172.

§ 6369. Commissioner to keep a record of his proceedings open to inspection. The commissioner shall keep a book, in which he shall enter each application made to him under this chapter, and briefly note all the proceedings had before him, in each case, severally; which record shall be open at all reasonable times, to the inspection of any person interested; said book shall be furnished to the commissioner by the county auditor, on order of the probate court, at the expense of the county. [29 v. 329, § 23.]

§ 6370. Notice of application. Immediately after granting a certificate to an applicant, as aforesaid, the commissioner shall give notice of the application by advertisement, published once in some newspaper published and of general circulation in the county, specifying the day when the applicant is required to appear in the probate court and file his petition. [29 v. 329, § 25.]

Where the debtor gives bond and the commissioner fails to give notice within the time that return must be made to the court but afterwards causes such notice to be published and at the time therein specified the creditor appears in good faith and is discharged this is a sufficient compliance with the condition of the bond, 3 O. 104.

§ 6371. Return of bond, copies of schedules, etc., to court. Case to be docketed, etc. The commissioner shall, before the third Monday after a certificate is granted by him, return to the probate court the original bond (if any) given to him, and also copies of the schedules and inventories made by said applicant, and also of the examination of such applicant, and of the record of the proceedings of the commissioner, properly certified; and the court shall enter the case on its docket, and file said papers together, for the inspection of any person interested. [29 v. 329, §§ 26, 27.]

§ 6372. When petition of applicant to be filed in court. If no creditor appear and notice, etc., given, final certificate granted. On the said third Monday, or the next day, or any day prior thereto, the applicant shall file his petition in the said court, setting forth his said application to the commissioner, and praying to be released from liability to arrest for any debt or claim named in his schedule of debts; and the court shall thereupon, on the said third Monday, or the next day, or any subsequent day after the filing of the petition, cause the creditors of the applicant to be called, and if no creditor shall appear, in person or by attorney, to resist said petition, the court may, without further examination of the petitioner, grant to him a certificate of his having complied with the provisions of law in that behalf, and obtained the relief prayed for, as aforesaid, or said petitioner may be further examined by the court: provided, that it shall first be made to appear to the court that the notice required by this chapter has been given: provided, also, that the court may, for sufficient cause shown, permit said applicant to file his petition, as aforesaid, on any day after the time above limited, not exceeding thirty days thereafter. [29 v. 329, § 28.]

Foreign discharge of foreign debtor valid, 1 O. 236; 7 O. (pt. 3) 170.

of eight months from the appointment and qualification of the assignee or trustee, and as often thereafter as the court may order, an account shall be filed with said court, by such assignee or trustee, containing a full exhibit of all his doings as such, up to the time of the filing thereof, together with the amount of all claims remaining uncollected and the amount thereof, which in his opinion may thereafter be collected, to which said accounts exceptions may be filed by parties interested, in the same manner that exceptions are or may be filed to the accounts of administrators, executors, or guardians, and such accounts shall be examined, and the exceptions thereto heard by the court, in the manner provided by law for the settlement of the estates of deceased persons; upon the filing of such accounts, the court shall fix a time for the hearing, and publish notice thereof as in the case of the filing of the account of an executor or administrator. Whenever, on settlement, the same shall show a balance remaining in the hands of said assignee or trustee, subject to distribution among the general creditors, a dividend shall be declared by the probate judge, payable out of such balance, equally among all creditors entitled, in proportion to the amount of their respective claims, against the assignor, including those disallowed, as to which the claimant has begun proceedings to establish, the same as hereinbefore required, and claims held under advisement; of the making of which dividend, and of the time and place of payment thereof, notice shall be given by advertisement once, in a newspaper published and of general circulation in the county in which such trust is being administered, and in such other way as the court may order; of the payment of which dividends and those remaining uncalled for and unpaid at that time, report shall be made within sixty days after the day fixed for the payment of the same; the court shall then cause a new notice to be given to the owners of the unpaid dividends, in such way as the court may direct; and if the same are not demanded within twelve months thereafter, the same shall be divided *pro rata* among the other creditors, until they are paid in full, and the remainder, if any, to

the assignor or his legal representatives. The dividends reserved for claims disallowed, or held under advisement, when the proceedings to enforce their allowance have been commenced, as to claims disallowed, shall be held until said proceedings have terminated, when they shall be paid, if the allowance of the claim has been ordered, on the same; otherwise they shall be distributed *pro rata* among other creditors not paid in full, or refunded to the assignor, as the case may require. [73 v. 146, § 10.]

See § 6352 n.

An assignee delaying unreasonably to file his account as required by law will be charged with interest from the date his account became due, 15 Bull 311; 1 Goebel, 169. Probate court may order re-assignment at request of all parties interested, 46 O. S. 56; can adjudicate after the trust ends, *Id.* Sureties bound by settlement, *Id.*; 45 O. S. 149. Judgment against a party who is trustee of an insolvent "as trustee" is in his representative capacity and execution will not issue for more than the amount of dividends allowed by the probate court, 12 Bull. 306; see 50 O. S. 528.

§ 6357. Commissions of assignee. Further allowance Counsel fees, etc. Before any dividend is declared, the assignee or trustee may be allowed the following commission upon the amount of the personal estate collected and accounted for by him, and of the proceeds of the real estate sold under an order of court for the payment of debts, which shall be received in full compensation of all his ordinary services, that is to say: For the first thousand dollars, at the rate of six per centum: For all above that sum, and not exceeding five thousand dollars, at the rate of four per centum: And for all above five thousand dollars, at the rate of two per centum. And in all cases, such further allowance shall be made as by the court shall be considered just and reasonable for his actual and necessary expenses, and for any extraordinary expenses, and for any extraordinary services *net required* of an assignee in the common course of his duty, also such reasonable counsel fees as may be necessary for the proper administration of said assignment, whether performed by the assignee or trustee as attorney, or such other as may be employed by him, but that no such further allowance, extraordinary expenses, or services, or attorney fees, shall be allowed by the court unless a bill of items be filed, showing such actual and necessary or extraordinary

the schedule of his debts, made before the commissioner, as hereinbefore provided, or any fine or penalty for which he shall have been imprisoned sixty days or more; but neither certificate shall protect him from arrest or imprisonment for any debt or demand for money or property received while acting in any fiduciary capacity; and if any sheriff or other officer shall arrest any person having been so discharged by the court, such officer having knowledge of such discharge, and that the person so arrested has a certificate, so granted to him by the court, or shall refuse to discharge the person so arrested out of his custody, as soon as such certificate shall be produced and shown to him, the officer so offending shall be liable to be prosecuted in the court of common pleas, in an action for false imprisonment, at the suit of the party injured; and if judgment shall be rendered against such officer for any sum whatever, in damages, the plaintiff shall recover full costs. [29 v. 329, §§ 22, 36; 51 v. 323, § 1; 41 v. 15, § 1.]

A discharge under the insolvent law on process from a state court discharges from imprisonment on process from the United States Circuit Court, 7 O. (pt. 1) 196. The act discharging insolvents from fines is constitutional, 19 O. S. 581.

§ 6380. Commissioners may administer oaths. The commissioner may administer all oaths required in matters connected with his duties. [29 v. 329, § 46.]

§ 6381. The sections of this chapter relating to voluntary assignment to govern the administration of the trust. The sections of this chapter relating to voluntary assignments shall be applied and govern the action of the court and the commissioner, as to the presentation and allowance or rejection of claims, the appraisement and conversion of assets into money, the making and paying dividends, and the fees of the probate judge, and in all other respects in the administration of the trust, except as otherwise herein provided. [29 v. 329, §§ 6, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45; 32 v. 23, §§ 1, 2; 33 v. 50, §§ 1, 2; 44 v. 50, § 1.]

§ 6382. Fees of commissioner—to be paid in advance—other fees fixed by court. The commissioner shall be entitled to the following fees: For writing the application and bond, if any, each, twenty-five cents; for the inventories, schedules, and assignments, and for the examination at the time of application, and for all copies thereof, ten cents per hundred words; for publishing notice, twenty-five cents, in addition to the amount paid to the printer; all which he shall have a right to receive before he shall be required to give a certificate to the applicant; and for all other services he shall be entitled to receive a reasonable compensation, to be fixed by the court. [29 v. 329, § 52, 53.]

§ 6383. Who to act in absence of commissioner. Whenever the office of commissioner of insolvents shall be vacant, or in case of the death, absence, or inability of said commissioner, the duties of commissioner shall temporarily be discharged by a master commissioner, but as soon as there is a commissioner to act, all unfinished business shall be turned over to him. [44 v. 50, § 2.]

CHAPTER V.

MARRIAGES.

§ 6384. Who may contract matrimony. Male persons of the age of eighteen years, and female persons of the age of sixteen years, not nearer of kin than second cousins, and not having a husband or wife living, may be joined in marriage: provided, always, that male persons under the age of twenty-one years, and female persons under the age of eighteen years, shall first obtain the consent of their fathers, respectively, or in case of the death or incapacity of their fathers, then of their mothers or guardians. [67 v. 6, § 1.]

Mutual promises and cohabitation are not a marriage, 10 O. S. 181. Solemnization without a license, followed by cohabitation is, 13 O. S. 558. Marriage by minor invalid unless confirmed by cohabitation after majority, 20 O. I.; 42 O. S. 23. 12 Bull 237. Marriage contract of imbecile declared a nullity, 22 O. S. 271; see 28 Bull 227. Marriage of female minor resident of Ohio, entered into Kentucky, valid unless avoided on or before reaching majority, 26 Bull 309. No action lies for breach of contract of marriage made in Ohio where parties are first cousins, 49 O. S. 654. Infancy, when pleaded, is a valid defense to an action for the breach of a marriage promise, 31 O. S. 521. A marriage solemnized in due form is presumed to be lawful until some enactment which annuls it is produced and proved by those who deny its validity, 32 O. S. 163. Where coverture is relied on to save an action from the bar of the statute of limitations the marriage may be shown by a proof of cohabitation as husband and wife, 35 O. S. 94. In an action by one as surviving husband against the heir of a deceased wife to recover an estate by the courtesy where the marriage is put in issue a marriage in fact may be proved by showing that they lived together and cohabited as man and wife, 39 O. S. 478. Where a marriage was contracted by slaves in a slave state before the emancipation proclamation, it was held not to be unlawful for the husband to afterwards marry another woman, 39 O. S. 563. As to age of majority, see § 3136. Marriage of person under guardianship, 6 C. C. 481.

§ 6385. Who may solemnize marriage. It shall be lawful for any ordained minister of any religious society or congregation, within this state, who has or may hereafter obtain a license for that purpose, as hereinafter provided, or for any justice of the peace in his county, or for the mayor of any city or incorporated village in any county in which such city or village may wholly or partly lie, or for the several religious societies, agreeably to the rules and regulations of their respective churches, to join together as

husband and wife, all persons not prohibited by law.
[26 v. 208.]

§ 6386. How ministers may obtain license to marry. Any minister of the gospel, upon producing to the judge of the probate court of any county within this state in which he officiates, credentials of his being a regular ordained minister of any religious society or congregation, shall be entitled to receive from said court a license, authorizing him to solemnize marriages within this state, so long as he shall continue a regular minister in such society or congregation. [29 v. 429, § 3.]

§ 6387. Minister to produce to judge of county in which he solemnizes marriage, his license—record thereof—no charge. It shall be the duty of every minister, who is now or hereafter shall be licensed to solemnize marriages, as aforesaid, to produce to the judge of the said court, in every county in which he shall solemnize any marriage, his license so obtained; and the said judge shall thereupon enter the name of such minister upon record, as a minister of the gospel duly authorized to solemnize marriages within this state, and shall note the county from which such license issued; for which service no charge shall be made by such judge. [29 v. 429, § 4.]

§ 6388. Record or certificate evidence. When the name of any such minister is so entered upon the record, by the judge aforesaid, such record, or the certificate thereof, by the said judge, under the seal of his court, shall be good evidence that the said minister was duly authorized to solemnize marriages. [29 v. 429, § 5.]

§ 6389. Before marriage, bans to be published and how, or license to be procured, where. Previous to persons being joined in marriage, notice thereof shall be published (in the presence of the congregation), on two different days of public worship; the first publication to be at least ten days previous to such marriage, within the county where the female resides; or, a license shall be obtained for that purpose from the probate judge in the county where such female may reside. [29 v. 429, § 6.]

§ 6390. License how obtained—consent of parent or guardian of minor how given—fees for license—for recording certificate of marriage—penalty for improperly issuing license. The probate judge, as aforesaid may inquire of the party applying for a marriage license, as aforesaid, upon oath, relative to the legality of such contemplated marriage; and if the judge shall be satisfied there is no legal impediment thereto, then he shall grant such marriage license; and if any of the persons intending to marry shall be under age, and shall not have had a former wife or husband, the consent of the parents or guardians shall be personally given before the judge, or certified under the hand of such parent or guardian, attested by two witnesses, one of whom shall appear before said judge, and make oath that he saw the parent or guardian, whose name is annexed to such certificate, subscribe, or heard him or her acknowledge the same; and the judge is hereby authorized to administer such oath, and thereupon issue and sign such license, and affix thereto the seal of the court; the judge shall be entitled to receive as his fee, for administering the oath and granting license, with the seal affixed thereto, recording the certificate of marriage, and filing the necessary papers, the sum of seventy-five cents; and if any judge shall, in any other manner, issue or sign any marriage license, he shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding one thousand dollars, to and for the use of the party aggrieved, provided that should the person then qualified and acting as probate judge be himself the party applying, he shall make the application to the judge of the court of common pleas, within and for the same county, and if there be no legal impediment thereto, said common pleas judge shall grant said probate judge a marriage license and shall thereupon certify said application, and his action thereon, to the probate court of said county for record, as in other cases. [82 v. 202.]

Affidavit for license.—State of Ohio, _____ county, ss: Personally appeared before me, the undersigned Judge of the Probate court, within and for the county of _____, A. B., who being duly sworn deposes and says that he is more than twenty-one years of age and has no lawful wife living. And that C. D. is more than eighteen years of age and has no lawful

husband living; that she is a resident of the county of _____ aforesaid. And the said A. B. further says that C. D. and affiant are not of nearer relation to each other than that of second cousin, and that he knows of no legal objection to the marriage contemplated between them. A. B.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this _____ day of _____ 188-,
_____, Probate Judge.

Marriage return.—Married on the _____ day of _____ 188-,
A. B. and C. D., by me, a minister of the Gospel, E. F.

In an action for damages by a father for the wrongful issuing of license for the marriage of his daughter, evidence of the bad character of the husband may be received and considered by the jury in aggravation of damages, 14 O. I. A deputy clerk of the probate court has authority to administer oaths to parties making application for marriage licenses touching the merits of such applications and perjury may be assigned upon such oaths, 25 O. S. 21. An application to the probate court for a marriage license is a "matter ** depending" before said court within the meaning of § 9 of the crimes act [S. & C. 405] and the applicant may be indicted for perjury for false swearing although the applicant is not one of the parties thereto, 20 O. S. 330.

§ 6391. Certificate of marriage may be transmitted to probate judge and recorded—penalty. A certificate of every marriage hereafter solemnized, whether authorized by publication of bans in the congregation or by license issued by a probate judge, or after notice given to the congregation signed by the justice, mayor or minister solemnizing the same, or the clerk of the monthly meeting, shall be transmitted to the probate judge in the county wherein the marriage license was issued, or the congregation wherein said bans were published is situated or marriage was celebrated, within three months thereafter, and recorded by such probate judge; every justice, mayor, or minister or clerk of the monthly meeting, failing to transmit such certificate to the probate judge in due time, shall forfeit and pay fifty dollars, and if the probate judge shall neglect to make such record, he shall forfeit and pay fifty dollars to and for the use of the county. [86 v. 208.]

§ 6392. Penalty against minister or justice for solemnizing marriages contrary to the intent of this chapter, or for unauthorized person to solemnize a marriage. If any justice, minister or mayor, by this chapter authorized to join persons in marriage, solemnize the same without bans having been published, or a license obtained as required by section sixty-three hundred and eighty-

nine, the person so offending shall, upon conviction thereof, forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding one thousand dollars, to and for the use of the county wherein such offense was committed, and be imprisoned not more than six months or both; and if any person not legally authorized shall attempt to solemnize the marriage contract, such person shall, upon conviction thereof, forfeit and pay five hundred dollars to and for the use of the county wherein such offense was committed, and be imprisoned not more than six months or both. [90 v. 47.]

§ 6393. Duty of minister solemnizing marriage of minors. It shall be the duty of every minister, mayor or justice of the peace, before he shall solemnize any marriage between the parties, either of whom is required, by § 6384 to obtain the consent of his or her parent or guardian (except in cases where license shall have been obtained from the judge of the probate court), to be satisfied that the intention of marriage between such parties has been duly published, and also that the consent of such parent or guardian has been obtained, either by acknowledgment in presence of such minister, mayor or justice of the peace, or by a certificate under the signature of such parent or guardian, and attested by one or more credible witnesses, who shall be present for the purpose of satisfying such minister, mayor or justice of the peace that such certificate was actually signed by the parent or guardian, for the purpose aforesaid. [86 v. 209.]

§ 6394. Fines, etc., how recovered. Any fine or forfeiture arising to the county, in consequence of the breach of this chapter, shall be recovered by a civil action, with costs of suit, in any court of record having cognizance of the same. [29 v. 429, § 11.]

CHAPTER VI.

STATISTICS OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

§ 6395. Probate judge shall keep a record of births and deaths. The probate judge shall keep a record of the births and deaths reported to him as hereinafter provided; the births shall be numbered, recorded, and alphabetically indexed in the order in which they are received, and the record shall state in separate columns the date of making the record, the date and place of birth, the name, sex and color of the child, the maiden name of the mother, and the name of the father of the child, and the residence of the parents, as fully as the same are reported; the deaths shall be likewise numbered, recorded and indexed, and the record thereof shall state in separate columns, so far as the same is reported, the date and place of death, name and surname of the deceased, condition (whether single, married or widowed), age, place of birth, occupation, names of parents (when an infant without name), cause of death, color, and last place [of residence] of such deceased person, and the date of making the record; and it shall further be the duty of the probate judge, when satisfied as to the required fact by the sworn testimony of two or more competent witnesses, to make record of births and deaths which have been omitted or hereafter may be omitted and are not of record. [90 v. 53; 66 v. 69.]

§ 6396. Duties of assessors, of physicians and midwives in certain cities, of clergymen and sextons. It shall be the duty of the assessors of the several townships and wards of each county of this state, to obtain, annually, the foregoing statistics, at the time each assessor shall make the assessment of his respective township or ward for the year ending the last of March, preceding each annual assessment, and report the same to the probate judge of his county, at the time of his regular report to the [county] auditor; and at the time of submitting his report to the pro-

bate judge, he shall state upon oath that he has made diligent inquiry in order to obtain the number of births and deaths, and other information required by this chapter, in his township or ward, respectively; and if any assessor in this state shall fail or refuse to make such report, or to make and file the affidavit required by this title, the auditor of his county shall withhold his order until the law has been complied with, to the satisfaction of the probate judge, except in counties containing cities of the first class, having a population of one hundred and fifty thousand and over, in which counties it shall be the duty of the physicians and professional midwives to keep a registry of the several births in which they have assisted professionally, which shall contain, as near as the same can be ascertained, the time of such birth, sex, color of the child, the names and residence of the parents; and physicians who have attended deceased persons in their last illness, clergymen who have officiated at the funeral, and sextons who have buried deceased persons, shall keep a registry of the name, age, and residence of such deceased persons at the time of their death; it shall be the duty of the physicians and professional midwives to report fully the births registered by them, as required by this chapter, to the judge of the probate court of the county every three months, viz., on or before the second Monday of the months of January, April, July, and October of each year; in case there is no physician or midwife in attendance at any birth, then the parents shall be required to report to the probate judge within one month; and physicians, clergymen, and sextons shall likewise report fully the deaths registered by them, as required by this chapter, to the judge of the probate court of the county, every three months, as above designated; and any person who shall neglect or refuse to comply with, or violate the provisions of this chapter, shall forfeit and pay for each offense the sum of ten dollars, to be sued for and recovered in the name of the state of Ohio, and the penalty, when recovered, shall be paid over, one-half to the school fund, and one-half to the party making complaint thereof. [68 v. 40, § 2.]

§ 6397. Duty of probate judge as to blanks for statistics. It shall be the duty of the probate judge to furnish to each assessor of the several townships or wards of his county, annually, and to other persons making such report, a sufficient number of properly ruled blanks, which shall be paid for out of the county treasury, upon which to make such report to said probate judge. [66 v. 69, § 3.]

§ 6398. Probate judge to keep record and transmit abstract to Secretary of State. It shall be the duty of the probate judge, receiving the reports as above specified, within fifteen days after the receipt thereof, to record the same in a book to be provided by the county commissioners for that purpose, and to transmit an abstract thereof, on or before the first Monday of August, every year, to the secretary of state, in such form as shall be prescribed by that officer, who shall file the same in his office, to be used by him in his annual report to the legislature. [73 v. 203, § 3.]

§ 6399. Original entries and copies, etc., evidence. Records open to public inspection. Every original entry, made as above described, and a copy of such entry duly certified over the seal of said court, shall be received in all courts and places as *prima facie* evidence of the facts therein stated, and said records shall be open to the inspection of the public at all proper hours. [66 v. 69, § 5.]

CHAPTER VII.

GENERAL PROVISIONS.

§ 6400. Probate judge to determine all questions, except, etc. All questions, except those arising in criminal actions and proceedings, unless otherwise provided by law, shall be determined by the probate judge, unless, in his discretion, he shall order the same to be tried by a jury, or referred, as provided for references in the court of common pleas. [51 v. 167, § 28.]

49 O. S. 596; 48 Id. 856.

§ 6401. Bonds, etc., to be approved and filed. All undertakings and bonds, required or authorized by law to be given in the probate court, shall be, on being accepted and approved by the probate judge, filed in his office. [51 v. 167, § 26.]

§ 6402. Notice of filing accounts to be published. It shall be the duty of the probate judge to cause notice to be published in some newspaper of the county, of the filing of any accounts by executors, administrators, guardians, and trustees and assignees, trustees and commissioners of insolvents, specifying the time when such accounts will be heard, which shall not be less than three weeks after the publication of such notice, at which time it shall be competent for said probate judge, for cause, to allow further time to file exceptions to said accounts; and the costs of such notice shall be paid, if more than one account be specified in the same notice, in equal proportions by the executors, administrators, guardians, trustees and assignees, trustees or commissioners of insolvents, respectively. [51 v. 167, § 20.]

§ 6403. Examination of accountants under oath. The probate judge shall have full power and authority to examine under oath, all executors, administrators, guardians, and trustees, and assignees, trustees and commissioners of insolvents, touching their accounts; and if he shall think proper to do so, he may reduce such examination to writing, and require such executor, administrator, assignee, trustee or guardian, to sign the same, and such examination shall be filed with the papers in the case. [51 v. 167, § 21.]

§ 6404. **Depositions.** Depositions taken according to the provisions of law for taking depositions to be used on the trial of civil causes may be taken and used on the trial of any question before the probate court, where such testimony may be proper. [51 v. 167, § 19.]

§ 6405. **Fees of witnesses, jurors, officers, same as in common pleas.** The fees of witnesses, jurors, sheriffs, coroners, and constables, for all services rendered in the probate court, or by order of the probate judge, shall be the same as is provided by law for like services in the court of common pleas. [51 v. 167, § 29.]

§ 6406. **Notice of proceedings in probate court, how given.** When notice of any proceedings in a probate court shall be required by law, or be deemed necessary by the probate judge, and the manner of giving the same shall not be directed by statute, the probate judge shall order notice of such proceedings to be given to all persons interested therein, in such manner and for such length of time as he shall deem reasonable. [51 v. 167, § 27.]

The provisions of this section were not intended to apply to applications under § 5937, 3 C. C. 441. Such advertisements of general interest to tax payers as the probate judge may deem proper shall be published in two newspapers of opposite politics at the county seat if there be such published in the county seat, and in all counties having cities of 8,000 or more not the county seat, additional publication of such notices must be made in two newspapers of opposite politics in such city, § 4967. Proceeding to compel accounting against former guardian who has become non-resident, 13 C. C. 29.

§ 6407. **When appeals may be taken from probate court to court of common pleas.** In addition to cases specially provided for, appeals may be taken to the court of common pleas, from any order, decision or judgment of the probate court in settling the accounts of an executor, administrator, guardian and trustees, assignees, trustees and commissioners of insolvents; and in proceedings for the sale of real estate for the payment of debts; in proceedings to increase or diminish the allowance made by appraisers of any estate to any widow, or minor child, or children for their support one year; in proceedings against persons suspected of having concealed, embezzled, or conveyed away the property of deceased persons; in cases for the com-

pletion of real contracts and from order or decision in the administration of insolvents' estates by assignees, trustees, or commissioners; and in proceedings to appoint guardians or trustees for lunatics, idiots, imbeciles or drunkards, by any person against whom such order, decision or decree shall be made, or who may be affected thereby; and the cause so appealed shall be tried, heard, and decided in the court of common pleas, in the same manner as though the said court of common pleas had original jurisdiction thereof. [79 v. 127.]

Appeal lies in an action brought in the probate court by a guardian against the sureties on the bond of the former guardian, 16 O. S. 457; to compel assignee for creditors to allow claim, 3 C. C. 416; 4 C. C. 196; from order of probate court overruling motion of imbecile ward to terminate guardianship, etc., 45 O. S. 702; where the probate court in case of assignment and sale of personal property thereunder fixes the priority of lien holders and distributes the proceeds, 2 C. C. 73, 76; 45 O. S. 142. An appeal will not lie to the court of common pleas from an order of the probate court removing an administrator, 15 O. S. 484; or setting aside or refusing to confirm sale of assignee, 81 O. S. 201; 88 Bull. 240; or its approval of an assignee, 34 O. S. 280; or refusal to admit authenticated copy of foreign will to record, 2 C. C. 387; or refusal to alter allowance to widow, 12 Bull 284. No costs recoverable when appeal to common pleas dismissed for want of jurisdiction, *Id.* Sureties on an assignee's bond not having appealed or instituted proceedings in error, are concluded, as well as their principal by the decree of the probate court, 46 O. S. 56. The right of appeal given by this section relates to judgments where the probate court has jurisdiction to hear and determine a complaint with reference to §§ 6053-6059; 42 O. S. 825. The general rule has been to allow but one appeal; no further right of appeal to circuit court, 6 Bull 754. It does not seem essential that a person required to give an undertaking for appeal under this section should also give notice of his intention to do so, by causing an entry of such intention to be made upon the journal of the probate court, 6 C. C. 649. A person who is not required by the terms of this section to give an undertaking for appeal, must give written notice to the court of his intention to appeal within the time limited for giving bond, *Id.*; see 50 O. S. 528. Common pleas may inquire whether appellant was a creditor or had an interest entitling him to appeal, 8 C. C. 160, 161.

§ 6408. Bond on appeal—when not required. The person desiring to take an appeal, as provided in the preceding section, shall, within twenty days after the making of the order, decision, or decree from which he desires to appeal, give a written undertaking, executed on the part of the person appealing, to the adverse party, with one or more sufficient sureties, to be approved by the probate judge, and conditioned that

the party appealing shall abide and perform the order, judgment, or decree of the appellate court, and shall pay all moneys, costs, and damages, which may be required of or awarded against said party, by such court; when the order, decision, or decree, from which the appeal is taken, directs the payment of money, the undertaking shall be in double the amount thereof, and in other cases, in such amount as shall be prescribed by the probate court; but when the person appealing, from any judgment or order in any court, or before any tribunal, is a party in a fiduciary capacity, in which he has given bond within the State, for the faithful discharge of his duties, and appeals in the interest of the trust, he shall not be required to give bond, but shall be allowed the appeal, by giving written notice to the court of his intention to appeal within the time limited for giving bond. [52 v. 103, § 4, 6; 38 v. 146, § 243.]

[Form.]—Know all men by these presents that we, A. B., C. D. and E. F., of _____ county and State of Ohio, are held and firmly bound unto G. A., the plaintiff in said cause, in the sum of _____ dollars, for the payment whereof well and truly to be made, we do hereby jointly and severally bind ourselves, our heirs, executors and administrators. Whereas, on the _____ day of _____, A. D. 188_____, the Probate court of _____ county, Ohio, made an order [*here state the nature of the order, decision or decree.*] And whereas the above named A. B., having given notice of appeal to the court of common pleas of said county. Now, therefore, the condition of the above obligation is such, that if the said A. B. shall abide by and perform the order, judgment or decree of the appellate court and shall pay all moneys, costs and damages which may be required of or awarded against him by such court, then this obligation to be void, otherwise to remain in full force.

Signed, etc., this _____ day of _____, 188_____,

Executed in presence of

Notes.—Bond must be given unless appeal is in the interest of a trust, 2 C. C. R. 61-62. When assignee appeals probate court must fix bond at double amount of balance found in his hands, 1 C. C. R. 550-551. Probate court may fix priorities subject to appeal to common pleas court, 2 C. C. R. 73, 76; 45 O. S. 142. Assignee having given bond for the faithful performance of his duties, need not give bond, on appeal from Justice, 18 Bull 568. In such case where the assignor files his transcript in the common pleas within ten days, the appeal held good though no written notice of the intention to appeal was given to Justice, *Id.* A party in any trust capacity who has given sufficient bond in this state is not required to give bond on appeal to circuit court, § 5238. If he has not given official bond he can not prosecute an appeal without giving an appeal bond, 29 O. S. 433; W. 697; and the court in such case can not dispense with it. 29 O. S.

433. Power of court to allow amendment of defective bond, 31 O. S. 137. An assignee of an insolvent estate having a personal claim against the estate can not appeal from a judgment against him in the probate court without giving bond, 1 C. C. R. 61. Undertaking given to the state of Ohio does not comply with statute, and on motion appeal may be dismissed unless mistake corrected. Effect of giving such undertaking on review of case, 7 C. C. 348. Flexibility of statute requiring that bond must be double the amount where money is ordered to be paid, 28 Bull 286. A decree under the assignment laws allowing a claim and ordering distribution is not such an order for the payment of money as under this section requires the bond on appeal by an unpaid claimant to be in double the amount thereof, 29 Bull. 226. Section applies to appeals from justices, 52 O. S. 200. A finding that an administrator owes the estate a sum certain and ordering him to pay it to his successor is a judgment for money and an appeal bond must be in double the amount, but if a lesser bond is given the error is correctible, 8 N. P. 307. Entry on journal of intention to appeal equivalent to written notice, 12 C. C. 291. See 28 Bull. 221.

§ 6409. Transcript—when to be filed. The probate judge shall, upon the giving of the undertaking, or notice, as aforesaid, make out an authenticated transcript of the docket or journal entries, and of the order, decision, or decree appealed from, which shall be filed with the clerk of the court of common pleas, on or before the second day of the term of said court, next after an undertaking or notice is given, as hereinbefore provided, by the person appealing, and the appeal shall thereupon be considered perfected; the original papers pertaining to the cause may be used upon the trial or hearing in the court of common pleas. [52 v. 103, § 5.]

Where the assignee of an insolvent estate having a personal claim against the estate, executed a bond for an appeal from a judgment against him in the probate court but died without filing a transcript, it was held that his successor in the trust had no right of recovery and hence acted without authority when he filed the transcript, 2 C. C. 61.

§ 6410. Proceedings in common pleas—certifying same back. Upon the decision of any cause, appealed to the court of common pleas, the clerk of said court shall make out an authenticated transcript of the order, judgment, and proceedings of said court therein, and shall file the same with the probate judge, who shall record the same, and the proceedings thereafter shall be the same as if such order, judgment, and proceedings had been had in the probate court. [52 v. 103, § 7.]

Judgment of common pleas must be certified to probate court, 7 C. C. 384. See generally, 28 O. S. 173.

§ 6411. Code of civil procedure governs when. The provisions of law governing civil proceedings in the court of common pleas shall, so far as applicable, govern like proceedings in the probate court, where there is no provision on the subject in this title.

See 45 O. S. 149; 48 O. S. 356; 4 C. C. 9; applies to § 5205, 12 C. C. 128, 183. A jury may be impaneled under the powers of this section, 49 O. S. 588, 597.

§ 6412. Affidavit before private sale confirmed. Before the court shall confirm a sale by an executor, administrator, guardian, assignee, or trustee, made under an order allowing such officer to make private sale, the court shall require such officer to make and file an affidavit that such private sale has been made after diligent endeavor to obtain the best price for the property, and that the sale reported, is for the highest price that he could get for the property.

See form under § 6086.

§ 6413. How executors, etc., guardians and trustees may invest funds. Executors, administrators, guardians, and trustees, may, when they have funds belonging to the trust which are to be invested, invest the same in the certificates of the indebtedness of this State or of the United States, or in such other securities as may be approved by the court having control of the administration of the trust, and whenever money coming into the hands of an executor, administrator, trustee, agent, assignee, attorney, or officer, shall be stopped therein by reason of litigation or other lawful cause, and the same will probably be so detained for more than six months, such executor, administrator, trustee, agent, assignee, attorney, or officer, may invest the same during such detention in the same manner that trust funds are now authorized by law to be invested, or in such other manner as the probate or other court having jurisdiction of the pending litigation, or person aforesaid, may direct. [60 v. 20, § 1; 65 v. 80, § 1; 76 v. 17, § 1.]

See § 5981, 5984, *nn* 6289. Executor directed to keep funds invested may when a profitable investment offers itself larger in amount than assets of the estate supplement them with funds obtained from other parties, 98 N. Y. 300. That a trustee made imprudent investments of the trust fund upon the advice of the husband of the *cestui que* trust will not excuse him, 10 Bull 285. Trustee can not delegate to another discretion to change investments with which she was vested by the terms of the will, 19 Bull 198.

CHAPTER VIII.

APPROPRIATION OF PROPERTY BY CORPORATIONS.

§ 6414. Appropriations of private property by corporations must be made according to the provisions of this chapter. [69 v. 88, § 1.]

Abandonment.—§ 6484. Compensation not enforceable after, 17 O. S. 103. Rights of owners when canal abandoned, 12 O. S. 629; 17 O. S. 23, see 40 O. S. 847. When surplus land is sold by condemning company to another company, 43 O. S. 229. Change of use does not work an abandonment, 18 O. S. 93; 28 O. S. 648; see 34 O. S. 541.

Benefits.—“Compensation shall be assessed by a jury without deduction for benefits to any property of the owner.” Const. 1851, Art. I, § 19. See § 6427; 4 O. S. 167; 808; 30 O. S. 108; R. R. Co’s. § 3281. But where a local incidental benefit to the residue of the land is blended or connected either in locality or subject matter with a local incidental injury to such residue of the land, the benefit may be considered in fixing the compensation to be paid to the owner, not by way of deduction from the compensation, but of showing the extent of the injury done the value of the residue of the land, 5 O. S. 568. Benefits could be set-off under the constitution of 1803, 5 O. S. 140; 251; 14 O. 541, not general prospective benefits, 5 O. S. 40. No allowance for general benefits in assessing damages for incidental injury to other lands of owner, 6 O. S. 182. See 2 N. P. 317.

Change of grade of street.—When the grade of streets is first established the consequential injury to adjoining property does not constitute a taking of property; but when the grade has once been established, and the adjoining property improved with reference to the existing grade, a change in grade causing damage would entitle the abutting owner to compensation, 15 O. 474 S. C. 18 O. 229; 7 O. S. 458, and where buildings erected before a grade was established were injured by the subsequent establishment of an unreasonable grade, 34 O. S. 328. Rule of damages, 12 Bull 247.

Change of use.—See Compensation. What constitutes a taking. Land once appropriated, etc. *intra.*

Compensation, etc.—The owner is entitled to receive the fair market value of the land at the time it is taken—as much as he might fairly expect to be able to sell it to others for, if it was not taken—and this amount is not to be increased from the necessity of the public or the corporation to have it, on the one hand, nor diminished from any necessity of the owner to dispose of it, on the other. It is to be valued precisely as it would

be appraised for sale upon execution, or by an executor or guardian; and without any regard to the external causes that may have contributed to make up its present value. The jury are not required to consider how much, nor permitted to make any use of the fact that it may have increased in value by the proposal or construction of the work for which it is taken. Ranney J. in 4 O. S. 808, 882.

Where land is valued the limits of compensation may be comprehended in the following: First, the abstract value of the quantity of ground taken; Second, the value arising from the relative situation of the land taken, in connection with the residue of the owners land from which it is severed, and Third, the effect upon the residue of the owners land arising from the uses for which the appropriation is made, 5 O. S. 568, 575.

Compensation—Special benefits can be considered so far as to offset damages to property remaining, 9 Bull 233. When considering how much less valuable the remaining lands were with the appropriation than without, the jury may consider special benefits resulting thereto, 29 Bull 260.

The jury should assess the compensation due the owner of the land sought to be appropriated irrespective of benefits and also the damage resulting from the diminished value of the remainder of the tract in consequence of such appropriation; and in ascertaining these amounts the jury are to take into consideration the real value of the land taken and the diminished value of the remainder, and may for that purpose, not only take into account the purposes to which the land is or has been applied, but any other beneficial purpose to which it may be applied which would effect the amount of compensation or damages, 30 O. S. 108.

Compensation—time and manner of payment.—Compensation must be made in money. Const. 1851. Art. I., § 19. An assessment of damages in "the sum of \$150, with wagonway and stop for cattle" is not therefore constitutional, 7 O. S. 220. Giving bond for damages occasioned by laying out road is not compensation in money, 5 O. S. 109. Appeal bond without deposit of damages is not payment in money, 4 Neb. 439, nor is payment in other land, 2 Dall. 304, or in benefits, 42 Ala. 89; 8 Bush 681; 36 Miss. 300, or in bonds of company, 1 Md. Ch. 107. Judgment is not compensation, 64 Ia. 281; 57 Mo. 256. Payment must precede possession, 37 O. S. 147, 151, Const. Art. I. § 19. By allowing entry to be made without compensation the owner may waive this right, 70 Ga. 164; 33 Minn. 419; 33 Vt. 311; 68 Wis. 327, but not his ultimate right to damages, for that would depend upon the statutory period of limitations, 69 Ill. 818, see 34 O. S. 541, 550; 32 O. S. 275, 294.

Id. Canal property taken for Railroad.—Where land once taken for canal purposes is appropriated from the canal by a railroad, its value is not what the property is worth for canal purposes alone, or for any other particular use, but what it was worth generally for any and all uses for which it might be suitable, 18 O. S. 169.

Id. Land taken for one public use and transferred to another.—Where land originally taken for one public use is transferred to another, the measure of compensation to

the owner is compensation for such additional burden and inconvenience, not common to the general public, as accrues to him and his entire tract on which the easement is imposed by reason of the change of uses to which the lands appropriated have been subjected, 18 O. S. 92. Where a strip of land was used in common by a canal and turnpike and it is taken by a railroad, and a track constructed thereon, the measure of damages to the turnpike company is the diminution of the productive value of its property caused by reason of the change of the canal to a railroad excluding however, all diminution arising merely from competition between the two roads as means of transportation and travel, 18 O. S. 417.

Id. Exposure to fire.—Damages may be recovered on account of increased danger from exposure of buildings to fire by reason of the construction of a railroad, 105 Mass. 199; 60 Me. 290, but not unless the proximity of the buildings to the railroad is such as to render the danger imminent and appreciable, 18 O. S. 92.

Id. Injury to remaining land.—The effect upon the residue of the owner's land arising from the uses for which the appropriation is made must be considered, 5 O. S. 568, 575, and the jury are to assess damages on account of the diminished value of the remainder of the tract in consequence of the appropriation, 80 O. S. 108, as impairment of access from one portion of the tract to another when the entire tract is cut asunder, 18 O. S. 92, but the damages should be estimated in relation to the entire tract and not separate tracts, 136 Mass. 398; 50 Mich. 506, unless the tracts are used as one property or business and are necessary to its enjoyment, 31 Minn. 137; 33 Wis. 639 *contra* 34 Ia. 353; generally 10 C. C. 334.

Id. Machinery and business.—If the construction of a railroad necessitates the removal of the business and machinery, the difference between the value of the machinery in connection with the business conducted on the property and its value if removed and applied to the same or other use is a proper element of damage, 17 Bull 404. Injury caused by change of grade of street, see 12 Bull 247.

Id. "Market" value, 20 Bull 8; 17 Bull 323.

Id. Noise—smoke, etc.—No right of recovery for injury by, when railroad authorized by law is lawfully operated, 10 O. S. 624. But in an action by the owner of property abutting on a public street of a municipal corporation which is occupied by a railroad track under an agreement with the municipal authorities by virtue of § 8288 R. S., to recover against the railroad company for injury to such property by the laying of the track it is competent to take into consideration evidence of substantial injury and loss to the property (not common to the community at large) caused by smoke, noises, and sparks of fire occasioned by running of locomotives and cars in front of the property, 45 O. S. 309. See 6 C. C. 354.

Id. Probable rents, etc.—Compensation not specific remuneration is guaranteed by the law for land taken and for the damage occasioned thereby to the remainder of the premises. The difference in the value of the owner's property with the appropriation and that without it is the rule of compensa-

tion. This difference must be ascertained with reference to the value of the property in view of its present character, situation and surroundings. It can not be enhanced by proving facts of a contingent and prospective character such as the probable rents that may be derived from the property or its special value as a prospective monopoly of a roadway to the adjoining land of other persons, 33 O. S. 429.

Id. Railway crossing.—In proceeding under the statute to appropriate a right of way across the track of an existing railroad, to be used in common as a railroad crossing, the owner of such track is entitled to compensation for the property or interest therein actually appropriated, and for such consequential damages not provided for by the act of 1860 as are the direct and proximate consequence of such appropriation. But the jury in estimating these consequential damages can not include the additional expenses provided for by said act, nor take into account detention of trains, loss of future business nor additional expenses incident to the future exercise of their corporate powers, 30 O. S. 604. No damages recoverable for delay, danger, inconvenience and impairment of hauling capacity of engines stopping before crossing petitioners track, 105 Ill. 110; 888; 44 Am. Rep. 799.

Id. Street slopes.—Where the part of an abutting lot is covered by the slope of a fill made in the improvement of a street, the owner is entitled to compensation for the use of such part of his lot, the measure of which compensation would not be the full value of the fee, but the difference in the land without the easement and its full value as burdened with the easement, 3 Bull 560, affirmed, 34 O. S. 276.

Id. Street railway.—Measure of damages in proceeding by one street railway company to appropriate right to use and occupy a portion of the tracks of another company, 6 C. C. 362.

Constitutional provisions.—Our constitution provides that "Private property shall ever be held inviolate but subservient to the public welfare. When taken in time of war or other public exigency imperatively requiring its immediate seizure or for the purpose of making or repairing roads, which shall be open to the public, without charge, a compensation shall be made to the owner in money, and in all other cases, where private property shall be taken for public use, a compensation therefor shall first be made in money, or first secured by a deposit of money; and such compensation shall be assessed by a jury, without deduction for benefits to any property of the owner." Const. 1851. Art. I. § 19. "No right of way shall be appropriated to the use of any corporation until full compensation therefor be first made in money, or first secured by a deposit of money, to the owner, irrespective of any benefit from any improvement proposed by such corporation; which compensation shall be ascertained by a jury of twelve men in a court of record as shall be prescribed by law." Const. 1851. Art. XIII § 5. The constitution of 1802 provided that "Private property ought and shall ever be held inviolate, but always subservient to the public welfare, provided a compensation in money be made to the owner." Art. VIII. § 4.

Under the constitution of 1802, a jury was not necessary, 5 O. 140; 7 O. (pt. 2) 111 and prepayment was not required for prop-

erty taken for repair of public works, 5 O. 115. No damage was secured for alteration of streets, but the legislature had power to award damages, 8 O. 543. Benefits might be set-off, 14 O. 541; 5 O. S. 140; 251. The state took a fee in canal lands, 34 O. S. 541.

Contracts for right of way may be by parol, 6 Wend. 461, include all damages resulting from proper construction of improvement, 58 Barb. 456; 9 Met. 553; 28 Vt. 99; 111 Ill. 383, enforceable by action for damages on the contract, 63 Mo. 68; 34 N. J. Eq. 55; 2 Cush. 586 or specific performance, 65 Ia. 677; 20 N. Y. 184, not by ejectment after entry and occupation, 20 O. S. 81.

Corporate existence.—Organization and right to condemn must be proven, 15 O. S. 21; 38 O. S. 429. Organization must be proven by certificate of public record, 5 O. S. 276. See 1 C. C. R. 426.

Definition.—Eminent domain is the "right of the sovereign without the consent of the owner, when necessary, to make private property "subservient to the public welfare" per Ranney J. 4 O. S. 308, 324. Eminent domain is the right of the government to appropriate otherwise than by taxation and its police authority private property for public use on payment of proper compensation, see Dillon Mun. Corp. 3d. ed. § 584. Eminent domain is distinguishable from taxation in that the latter operates upon the community or upon a class of persons in a community and by some rule of apportionment, while the former operates upon an individual and without reference to the amount or value exacted from any other individual or class of individuals, 4 N. Y. 419; 424; 32 Conn. 118; 8 Mich. 274. Under the power of eminent domain private property can be taken only on the condition of providing compensation therefor, but in the exercise of the police power of the state, private property may be taken or its use controlled without payment of compensation, see 7 Bush. 53, 84.

Description, sufficiency of, 18 O. S. 373. It is not sufficiently definite to place one terminus of a right of way at a point, not designated, on the Ohio and Pennsylvania State line in the county of Trumbull and the other at a point, not designated on the Ohio river in either the county of Brown or Adams, 5 O. S. 276, 279. From a point *near* the north-east corner to a point near the south-west corner, insufficient, 54 Ind. 191. The residence of a person too indefinite a description of a terminus to authorize the location of a highway, 58 Ind. 64. Defective certificate of description, after record, and after company organized and acted under it held not void for uncertainty, 11 O. S. 516. Presumption of opening of road where surveyed and located, 18 O. S. 373, 381.

Election.—To maintain ejectment or compel condemnation on unlawful entry, 5 Bull 648, to recover compensation and damages under § 6448-6450 or land itself in case of unlawful appropriation, 35 O. S. 531. See § 2260 n.

Entry.—To survey without compensation, constitutional, 10 W. L. J. 265. Entry without appropriation. Owner may recover compensation and damages, 35 O. S. 531.

Error.—Proceedings in § 6437.

Estoppel.—Owner can not recover value of the land if he has a right to recover the land, 35 O. S. 531, *vice versa* 2 Bull. 5, 18.

But can tender deed of land and recover its value when unlawfully appropriated for a street, 48 O. S. 657. On entry under void proceedings, delay of owner no estoppel against ejectment, 37 O. S. 147. Estoppel by delay or acquiescence to enjoin use of land by railroad after completion or large expenditures made, 18 O. S. 169. When owner not estopped from showing company appropriated more land than necessary, 43 O. S. 229. Generally 3 C. C. R. 315.

Evidence as to amount of damages, etc. The owner is a competent witness to testify in his own behalf, but the opinion of a witness as to the amount of damages is not evidence, 4 O. S. 583; 5 O. S. 568; 45 O. S. 309; but he can describe the manner in which the property is affected, and state his opinion as to the value of the property, *Id.*; and may show that prior to the commencement of proceedings and without knowledge that the land would be sought for that purpose he had laid some of it out in lots, streets and alleys and had caused a plat thereof to be made ready for record. He may also show that the land when subdivided is more valuable than when sold by the acre or for other purposes, and in that connection an unrecorded plat showing the manner in which such land has been divided and how such subdivision is affected by the appropriation is admissible as evidence not as a valid town plat but as a scheme or plan for sale affecting the value of the property, 30 O. S. 108.

There seems to be a growing tendency to allow a witness to give an opinion on the amount of damages, *Mills on Eminent Domain* § 185, citing 67 Pa. St. 415; 47 *Id.* 28; 19 Minn. 464; 111 Ill. 418; 24 Ala. 180; 59 Wis. 364. But on the trial of an action against a railroad company by an abutting owner to recover damages for injury to his property by the laying of its track, it was held error to permit witnesses against objection to testify how much less per year was received as rent for the property affected since, than before the track was laid in front of it; to give their opinions concerning the amount of damages sustained, and also their opinion as to the "difference in value of the property" with the track in the street, and if it was some other place, 18 Bull 296; 45 O. S. 309.

Id. Expert testimony not necessary. The value of real estate may be proved by other than expert witnesses. Persons living in the neighborhood who have bought and sold property and those who know the land, its availability, fertility, and situation, and the character of similar property may testify to its value, 17 Bull 260; see 20 Bull 8, 17 Bull 81, 328.

Id. Rental value, 20 Bull 8.

Id. Sales of neighboring property are not competent on direct examination, at least unless they are of precisely similar property very near and very recent, and perhaps not even then, but on cross-examination they may be inquired into to test the witnesses' knowledge, *Ham. Co. Dist. Ct.* cited in *Peck's Mun. Corp.* 255; referring to, 17 O. 16, 24; see 20 Bull 8. That evidence of such sales is not admissible, 58 Ga. 178; 81 Pa. St. 414; 36 Cal. 247; 19 Minn. 464.

That it is, 5 Md. 814; 6 Allen 115; 60 N. H. 522, when the property is of precisely similar character and the sales recent, 59 Wis. 364; see 68 Ia. 397; 118 Mass. 263; 44 Ark. 268; 108 Mass. 365.

Id. View by jury.—Where a view of the premises was had by a jury in such proceeding the result of the view was held competent evidence for them to consider, and from this evidence they might rightfully fix the value and damages even though their findings might differ from the amount testified to and from the weight of the testimony, 14 N. E. Rep. 19; cited in, 19 Bull 258.

Id. Miscellaneous.—The owner may show that prior to the commencement of proceedings and without knowledge that the land would be sought for that purpose he had laid some of it out in lots, streets and alleys, and had caused a plat thereof to be made ready for record. He may also show that the land when subdivided is more valuable when sold by the acre or for other purposes, and in that connection an unrecorded plat or diagram showing the manner in which such land has been divided, and how such subdivision is affected by the appropriation, is admissible as evidence, not as a valid town plat, but as a scheme or plan for sale affecting the value of the property, 30 O. S. 108.

Account books of persons not parties to proceedings not admissible to prove value of property affected by the appropriation and quantity of products transported over it from the lands of other parties, 33 O. S. 429. Where a civil engineer testified that he had computed the quantity contained in each of the lots described in the application for the appropriation, and had noted the square feet contained in each lot on a copy of the plat contained in the application, which paper the court permitted to be given to the jury as a memorandum of the quantity of land contained in each one of the lots, as testified to by the witness, this was held not to be error, 33 O. S. 215. Statement in application sufficient evidence of line of road, 33 O. S. 429.

Where compensation is claimed for the location and construction of a railroad between coal mines and a navigable river on the land owner's premises whereby the conveniences of the river transportation for the coal to market was injured or cut-off it is competent for the railroad company to show that the river transportation in connection with the coal banks had ceased to be valuable or became of less value by means of the facilities for coal transportation afforded by the railroad for the purpose of reducing damages, 5 O. S. 568. It may be shown that the property is mining property with a prospective value as mining property though no ore has yet been produced, 17 Bull 260.

If proper question is rejected on objection by plaintiff in error, similar testimony already given by him may also be struck out, 33 O. S. 429.

Tax assessors valuation not admissible, 44 Ark. 258; 5 Gray 35.

Fences.—Agreement to withdraw from jury claims for fences not within statute of frauds, 21 O. S. 238. Railroad may use owner's partition fence, 26 O. S. 214. Owner can not maintain ejectment on failure of company to put up fence according to agreement, 20 O. S. 81.

How much may be taken.—Only so much property may be taken as will answer the public wants, and this can be held only so long as it is used by the public, and can not be diverted to any other purpose, 4 O. S. 308. See § 2223; 5 O. S. 891.

Improvements made during unlawful occupation belong to owner and must be paid for on subsequent condemnation, 36 Ind. 468; 39 Ia. 340; 6 N. Y. Sup. Ct. 298; 47 Cal. 515; unless the owner acquiesced in their construction, 26 Minn. 66; 75 Ill. 176; 100 Ind. 409. Other authorities hold that the land owner is not entitled to compensation for such improvements, 63 Miss. 880; 111 Ill. 278; 18 Alb. L. J. 171; 87 Pa. St. 28; as the corporation still has the right to acquire the land under legal proceedings and can not therefore be considered as a trespasser at common law; see 10 Cent. L. Jour. 101, 815.

Inability to agree must be shown, 38 O. S. 429; appear of record, 32 Mich. 288; 79 N. Y. 69; 61 Mo. 88; should be according to the statutes of some states alleged in the petition, 28 Cal. 663; 101 Ill. 333. The burden of proving inability to agree is on the condemning company, 5 N. Y. 484. Inability to agree means that the owner must be either unwilling to sell at all or willing to sell only at a price so large as in the good judgment of the agents of the corporation to be considered excessive, 67 N. Y. 871; see 32 Conn. 452; 34 Id. 78. Agreement in respect to different part of property no defense, 2 Bull 187.

Infjunction.—Owner can not stipulate to be entitled to in case of failure of company to fulfil its contracts after entry has been made, 10 O. S. 372. A change of use from a canal to a railroad if acquiesced in by the owner, can not give such owner a right to an injunction to prevent the operation of the road, the remedy must be at law, 18 O. S. 169. Generally, § 6450.

Interest.—Where the condemning company pays into court the damages assessed and takes possession of the property, and upon petition in error the assessment is set aside, and a new assessment awarded, it is competent for the jury in making the latter assessment to allow and include in their verdict interest from and after the time when possession was taken, and while the money was retained by the court, 21 O. S. 384. Interest not allowable where possession not taken, see 5 Bull 780; 9 Rec. 310. See § 2260 n. In an action to assess damages resulting to property owners from a proposed improvement under §§ 2317, 2319, R. S. the judgment will bear interest from the time the work is begun, 9 Bull 243. Interest on compensation from and after actual change of established grade, 47 O. S. 196.

Jurisdiction.—Act 1852 giving probate court jurisdiction constitutional, 4 O. S. 308. Probate court's jurisdiction special and limited, 11 O. S. 497. The whole proceeding is substantially *in rem* and jurisdiction of the person of the parties unnecessary, 19 O. S. 173.

Land once appropriated may be condemned for public use, 18 O. S. 92; 23 O. S. 510; 7 W. L. J. 251, 265. Must not be inconsistent with first use, 4 Bull 201; unless such appears by express words or by necessary implication to be the legislative intent, 23 O. S. 510. Such implication arises only when requisite to the enjoyment of the powers expressly granted and can be extended no further than such necessity requires, *Id.* 523. Right to use another track, compensation prescribed by city council, 36 O. S. 289.

License to enter without damages may be revoked before being acted on, 22 Pick. 38; not after, 5 N. Y. 568; see 40 Pa. St. 53; 45 Ga. 581; 32 L. J. (Exch.) 288; 30 L. J. (Q. B.) 486.

Limitation.—Second condemnation, § 2260. Costs and expenses, § 6435. Petition in error, § 6437.

Mandamus refused to compel payment of verdict, 17 O. S. 108; 22 O. S. 584. Officer compelled by to draw proper vouchers, 26 O. S. 109.

Necessity for appropriation.—The legislature determines this question, 5 Paige Ch. 187 (28 Am. Doc. 416); 30 Cal. 487; 16 Kas. 117; 6 Allen 853; 98 N. Y. 189; but it may delegate the power of determining this question to the courts, 2 Bull 187 (Act 1875); or to the individuals or corporations who are authorized to appropriate the property, 21 N. Y. 595; 33 Pa. St. 169; 71 Ill. 388; the quantity of ground required, 19 O. S. 299. Necessity of appropriation presumed no abuse being shown, 2 Bull 142.

Notice of application to condemn must contain a copy of the application, 11 O. S. 219. The rule of strict construction applied, *Id.* If notice is defective there is no jurisdiction, 46 Mich. 190. Where proceedings are void for want of notice, the owner is not required to proceed to reverse the proceedings on error, but may bring his action for damages against the company, 1 D. 316. Personal notice to owner of land sought to be taken for a ditch not indispensable, 19 O. S. 178. Owners of unrecorded conveyances, etc., can not complain of want of notice, 98 Mass. 491; 42 Ia. 178. Mortgagee whose mortgage is recorded entitled to notice under § 2237; 1 C. C. R. 49. Waiver of, by appearance, 65 N. Y. 452; 46 N. H. 64; 16 Pick. 217; without objecting to sufficiency of, 9 Barb. 449; 3 Pick. 490; 11 N. H. 298; by taking an appeal, 81 Minn. 289; from award of commissioners, 28 Kas. 470; objection to notice can not be made for first time on appeal, 24 Ind. 454. Appearance and objection to juror, 13 N. Y. 190; or in answer to subpoena to appear as witness, 20 Wend. 186; held not a waiver.

Parties.—Trustees of Southern Railway may institute proceedings to condemn, though land leased to another corporation, 9 Bull 82. Lessee held not necessary party in proceedings to condemn right of way over lessor company, 16 Bull 109.

Parties entitled to compensation.—*Vendor and vendee.*—Vendee pending proceedings takes subject to award, not entitled to notice of subsequent proceedings, 49 Wis. 449; but may intervene and object to irregularities, 15 Ark. 48. Damages for taking and injury belong to owner at time of injury and do not pass to subsequent vendee, 54 Ga. 298; 100 Ind. 400; 77 Pa. St. 392; 65 Me. 591; 11 Bull 288; 15 S. C. 476; 1 C. C. R. 426.

Id. Heirs.—Revivor in name of, 29 O. S. 688. When land is taken before death of owner administrator entitled to damages, 36 Barb. 600; 61 Me. 298; though before filing petition for damages, 8 Cushing. 274; the heir, if taken after owners' death, 4 Cushing. 467; unless administrator had right to sell for payment of debts, *Id.*; 41 Vt. 579; 25 N. H. 458.

Id. Mortgagee.—An owner entitled to notice under § 2237; 1 C. C. R. 49, 54. Some cases hold damages should be paid to mortgagee, 44 N. Y. 192; 5 Wend. 608. Others to mortgagor, 5 Gray 470; 7 Serg. & R. 411; 126 Mass. 437; changed by statute in Massachusetts. See 1 C. C. R. 49, 54.

Id. Rights of lessee protected. 10 Md. 76; 25 Pa. St. 229; 66 Id. 425; 3 Jones & S. 461. Liability to pay rent subsists notwithstanding appropriation of leasehold, 11 O. 408; see 34 Bull. 141; and eviction under condemnation proceedings is no defense to an action for rent, 2 Bull. 96. Landlord and tenant considered as one owner under statute allowing separate trials to each owner, 91 U. S. 867; but see § 6422. Lessee from

year to year an owner, 11 R. I. 258, 372. Lessee of land at time of passage of order to take it to widen a street entitled to damages though his lease terminated before the actual taking, 108 Mass. 535. Rent apportioned when part of land condemned, 15 Wend. 464, 23 Mo. 597; 38 Id. 148. Other cases hold rent not apportioned but lessee may claim damages in amount equal to rent 20 Pick. 159; 23 Id. 425; 11 O. 406; 66 Pa. St. 425.

Id., Dower rights, 19 Wend. 679; 36 N. J. L. 558; 46 Miss. 1. Inchoate dower may be taken during life of husband on paying him full compensation. 8 N. Y. 110. See 8 O. 24.

Id., Life tenant and remainderman may join, 2 Head. 171; 18 Pa. St. 497. Remainderman can not maintain ejectment during existence of life estate though damages have not been paid, 15 Vt. 215.

Id., Judgment creditor.—It has been held that payment of compensation to owner passes title free of judgment liens, 47 N. Y. 157; 59 Ind. 446.

Pleading.—Where a petition stated only that a railroad company in locating and constructing its road on and through the plaintiff's land appropriated about two acres of the land to its own use and located its road through the land in a diagonal manner so as to greatly injure the same and committed other acts and trespasses upon the land to the plaintiff's damage of \$150, it was held that it did not state facts sufficient to constitute a cause of action, 10 O. S. 568. Petition should disclose use for which lands outside of railway are appropriated, 34 O. S. 114. Petition for condemnation by railroad under Act 1848 must describe the entire tract of land and not the part taken only and must fix the grade so as to show the extent of damage, 7 W. L. J. 357; contra, *Id.* 274. Plea averring payment before commencement of suit for trespass bad. Averment should be of payment before entry on the land, 10 W. L. J. 365 (Act 1848.) *Quare* whether rules of code pleading applicable. Judgment will not be reversed for failure to strictly observe such rules, 6 C. C. 362. See as to petition, 10 C. C. 384.

Power strictly construed.—The power of eminent domain must be strictly construed and if there is a reasonable doubt whether the legislature intended to grant the power claimed, the doubt is to be resolved against the power; and this power should never be taken to be delegated by doubtful implication, 16 O. S. 390, 398; 20 O. S. 496; 17 O. 340, 353; 2 O. S. 236; 11 O. S. 228; 43 O. S. 228. Railroad company can not condemn on changed route, *Id.*; unless authorized, 15 O. S. 21, can not condemn temporary right of way while constructing main track, 11 O. S. 228. Notice, see 11 O. S. 219.

Public use—The power can only be exercised in behalf of a public use, 5 O. 391; 7 O. (pt. 1) 217. The question as to what is a public use is always one of law, 34 Ala. 311; 51 Cal. 269; 35 Mich. 333; 66 N. Y. 569.

The judgment of the legislature will, however, be respected by the courts, though it is not conclusive, Dillon Mun. Corp. 2600

Land taken for a toll bridge is taken for a public use, 5 O. 485; township road, 4 O. S. 494; 5 O. S. 109; township ditches and drains, 20 O. S. 349; by railroad for depot, 4 O. S. 308; or side tracks, 16 O. S. 390; by State for canal, 4 O. 253; or by private corporation, 7 O. (pt. 2) 111. Not for toll house without line of road, 11 O. 392. Toll house may be erected within line,

6 O. S. 15. Railroad can not condemn for wharf, 19 O. S. 299. (Act 1848.) Land could not under Act 1856 be condemned to construct railroad from mine to another railroad, 19 O. S. 560. Statutes authorizing the construction of such roads have been upheld when the roads were open to the public.

Right of eminent domain may be exercised for transportation of natural gas, oil or water, § 3878; to condemn avenues belonging to avenue companies within corporate limits, § 3898; a R. R. Co's., § 3281; Cemetery Co's., § 3878; Hydraulic Co's., § 3868; Magnetic Telegraph Co's., § 3456; limitation, § 3457; Plank road Co's., § 3475; St. R. R. Co's., § 3440.

Railroad in street or highway.—Owner of fee in highway can compel company to appropriate its right of way, 35 O. S. 168. Horse railroad in street changing grade an additional burden entitling abutting owner to compensation, 14 O. S. 523; steam road, 40 O. S. 496. Construction of steam railroad in street enjoined until right acquired under condemnation proceedings. Immaterial in such case whether fee is vested in city or abutting owners, 38 O. S. 41. Right to erect electric railway poles, 3 C. C. R. 425 (reversing 20 Bull 420); 5 C. C. 124; see 26 Bull 212, 242; 22 Id. 67; 28 Id. 172. Proceeding by one street railway company to condemn right to use street appropriated by another company, 26 Bull 172; see 6 C. C. 362; 2 N. P. 317.

Reversal of condemnation, after possession taken, owner may recover land, 37 O. S. 147. Delay without proof of knowledge or acquiescence no bar, *Id.* Re-trial of question of compensation on reversal notwithstanding payment of first award, 17 Bull 819. Case must be remanded on reversal, 8 Bull 965. § 6438 provides that if common pleas reverse judgment of probate court, it shall retain the cause for trial, etc.

Revivor must be in name of heirs or devisees and not administrator of deceased, 29 O. S. 633.

Second condemnation.—Allowed after six month's failure to pay and take possession, 43 O. S. 289; see § 2260.

Separate trial.—§ 6422.

Statutory remedy exclusive.—8 O. S. 38, 39; 4 O. S. 685; 8 O. S. 590; 18 O. S. 229, excludes actions of trespass or for damages. *Id.*

Surplus land can not be sold by condemning road to another company, and the latter must pay the land owner for it when used, 48 O. S. 228.

Telegraph, telephone lines, etc.—“Rights of abutting property owners to additional compensation for the use of streets for telegraphic, telephonic, and other electrical appliances;” see 23 Bull 305. Erecting telegraph poles, 2 C. C. 259; electric light poles, 9 Bull 65; see 23 Bull 137, 329. Erection of electric street railroad poles not an additional servitude, 3 C. C. 425; reversing, 20 Bull 420; see 22 Bull 67. Telephone company can not enjoin operation of single trolley electric railway on the ground that it disturbs the working of the telephone system, 48 O. S. 390.

What interest in land can be taken.—The city acquires a fee in land appropriated, 2 Bull 5, 18. Under the constitution of 1802, the state took a fee in canal lands, 34 O. S. 541. The appropriation act of 1848 gave but an easement, 48 O. S. 228. The legislature may provide for the quantity of interest to be taken, 34 O. S. 541; 28 O. S. 643. In any case, however, an easement

would be taken, unless the statute plainly contemplated and provided for the appropriation of a larger interest. Cooleys Const. Lim. 698, citing 6 Pet. 496; 6 Mass. 90; 25 Vt. 180; 15 Johns 447.

What property may be taken.—Legal and equitable rights of every description, excepting money “or that which in ordinary use passes as such, and which the government may reach by taxation, and also rights in action which can only be available when made to produce money,” Cooley’s Const. Lim. pp. 682, 8.

What constitutes a taking.—Changing established grade of street, 15 O. 474, s. c. 18 O. 229; 7 O. S. 459; laying horse railroad in street, altering existing grade and impairing access to buildings thereby, 14 O. S. 523; laying gas pipes in street, 16 Bull 121; erecting telegraph, 2 C. C. R. 269, (cf. 3 Id. 425), or electric light poles in street, 9 Bull 65; electric street railroad poles, 3 C. C. 425 (Reversing 20 Bull 420); changing highway to plank road is not, 2 O. S. 419; nor state canal to public highway, 28 O. S. 648; nor motive power of street railway from horses to electricity, 22 Bull 67.

§ 6415. When appropriations can be made. Appropriations can only be made when the corporation is unable to agree with the owner, or his guardian or trustee, as to the compensation to be paid for the property, or easement or interest therein, sought to be appropriated, or when the owner is incapable of contracting in person or by agent, and has no guardian or trustee, or is unknown, or his residence is beyond the state, or unknown. [88 v. 554.]

See § 6414 n. *Inability to agree, etc.* This section authorizes the guardian in certain cases to agree with the corporation seeking to appropriate the land of the ward as to the amount of compensation but not to convey without order of court, 89 O. S. 62.

§ 6415 a. Appropriation of property of minor, idiot, imbecile, or insane person. Whenever under this chapter the property of any minor, idiot, imbecile, or insane person, or any easement or interest therein, is sought to be appropriated by a corporation and there is a legally appointed guardian of the person and estate or of the estates or a trustee of such minor, idiot, imbecile or insane person, and the said guardian has agreed with said corporation upon the amount of compensation to be paid for such property, easement, or interest therein, he may file with the probate court of the county wherein said property is situated, a written application for authority to convey to said corporation the said property or interest; which said

application shall fully describe the property, right, easement or interest therein, sought to be conveyed, and shall fully set out the price agreed to be paid for the same, the probate judge shall order said guardian to give such notice as said judge shall deem reasonable, to the said ward, of the filing of said application and of the time set for the hearing of the same. At the time set for the hearing of said application, if the judge shall find that notice was given as ordered of the time set for the hearing of the same, and that the price to be paid is reasonable and just, and that the said conveyance would be to the best interest of said ward, he shall order the said guardian to make and execute a deed to said corporation for said property or interest upon the payment of the said price agreed upon by said guardian and said corporation. [88 v. 555.]

§ 6416. Petition for appropriation filed in probate court. In any such case the corporation may file with the probate judge a petition, verified as in a civil action, containing a specific description of each parcel of property, interest, or right, within the county, sought to be appropriated, the work, if any, intended to be constructed thereon, the use to which the same is to be applied, the necessity for the appropriation, the name of the owner of each parcel, if known, or if not known, a statement of that fact, the names of all persons having or claiming an interest, legal or equitable, in the property, so far as the same can be ascertained, and a prayer for the appropriation of the property. [69 v. 88, § 2, 19.]

Form of petition for appropriation.—State of Ohio, — county: The C., R. & B. Company, a corporation under the laws of Ohio and Kentucky, Plaintiff vs. A., B., C. & D. and the C., R. & O. company, Defendants.

To the Honorable —, Judge of the Probate Court of — county, Ohio.

The plaintiff, The C. R. & B. Company, states that it is a corporation duly authorized under and in pursuance of the laws of the states of Ohio and Kentucky, for the purpose of constructing and maintaining a bridge, with the necessary approaches and appurtenances, over the Ohio river between the city of —, — county, Ohio, and the city of —, — county, Kentucky. That said company is engaged in constructing the bridge so authorized, and for the purpose of constructing and maintaining of masonry and iron a suitable approach for said bridge and the

appurtenances thereto on the Ohio side of said river it is necessary, and plaintiff's directory has so declared such necessity, to appropriate for its use the right to construct and perpetually maintain its said bridge and the approach and appurtenances thereto on the said Ohio side, as aforesaid, pursuant to law on and over the following described real estate, viz: [describe it.] Said real estate is shown upon the plat hereto attached and made part of this application, the part sought to be appropriated being embraced within the lines on said plat. And plaintiff states that the defendants A., B., C. and D., trustees and executors of J. A., deceased, and the C. R. O. Company, a corporation under the laws of Ohio, own or claim to own or have some interest in or title to the said described real estate. Plaintiff states that it has endeavored to agree with said defendants upon the sum of money to be paid them by way of compensation for said property but has been at all times and is still unable to so agree. Wherefore plaintiff prays, that a jury be impaneled according to law, for an inquiry and assessment of the compensation to be paid by plaintiff for said property sought to be appropriated as above set forth, and that upon payment into court, or to the proper owners, defendants herein, of an amount equal to the compensation so assessed, the appropriation of such property may be allowed and possession awarded it, according to law; that the court may divide the sum so paid or order its distribution among the several claimants in respect to their interests in said property.

—, —, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

[Verification.]

[Prestige] To the Clerk.—Please issue summons for defendants in above case, returnable in ten (10) days to the sheriff of — county, Ohio, notifying said defendants of the application for the appropriation herein according to law.

—, —, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

Notes. — See section 6414. *Corporate existence — Jurisdiction* — Where a written statement has been filed by plaintiff specifically describing the property sought to be appropriated it is all that is necessary for the recorded evidence of the line of the road, 33 O. S. 429. Where land adjoining is sought for the purpose of obtaining material, petition must disclose the use for which it is wanted, 34 O. S. 114. See generally, 1 C. C. 51; 4 C. C. 193, 402; 5 C. C. 213; 10 C. C. 334.

§ 6417. *Petition may include one or more parcels* — In what county to be filed. The petition may include one or more of the parcels of property, rights or interests in the county in which it is filed; and when any such parcel, right or interest is situated in two or more counties, the petition may be filed in either of the counties in which an owner is resident, and if no owner is resident therein, it may be filed in either. [72 v. 71, § 1.]

Proceedings may be instituted jointly against all the owners of property lying in the county and sought to be appropriated, but after the return of the jury from the view, each owner of

distinct property is entitled to a separate trial, 4 O. S. 308; see § 6422.

§ 6418. Summons, its command and service thereof—
Alias summons. Upon the filing of a precipe therefor, the probate judge shall issue summons for the owners, and persons named in the petition as residents of the state and having an interest, which may be directed to the sheriff of any county, and shall command him to notify the persons named therein of the filing of the petition, and to appear thereto at a time to be fixed by the judge, and named therein, not less than five nor more than fifteen days from the date thereof, and which shall be served and returned as in a civil action. When a writ is returned "not summoned," other writs may be issued, until the parties are duly summoned. [72 v. 71, § 1.]

The whole proceeding is substantially *in rem*, and jurisdiction of the persons of the parties is not necessary, 19 O. S. 173. See generally, 1 C. C. 51.

§ 6419. Service by publication, how proved. When a person having an interest is unknown, or his residence is beyond the state, or unknown, the corporation may make service by publication against him, by publishing in a newspaper of general circulation in the county where the petition is filed, for four consecutive weeks, a notice containing a summary statement of the object and prayer of the petition, so far as it relates to the property of the person thus to be notified, the court in which it is filed, and the time when such person is to appear thereto, not less than ten nor more than twenty days after the last publication; and the fact of publication may be proved by the affidavit of any person knowing the same. [72 v. 71, § 1.]

§ 6420. Jurisdictional questions—when to be heard and determined—burden of proof. On the day named in any summons first served, or publication first completed, the probate judge shall hear and determine the questions of the existence of the corporation, its right to make the appropriation, its inability to agree with the owner, and the necessity for the appropriation. Upon these questions the burden of proof shall be upon the corporation, and any interested person shall be heard. [72 v. 71, § 1.]

§ 6414 n. *Corporate existence.* The judgment of the probate court that such corporation has the legal right to make such appropriation is not a bar to an action in the name of the state to determine the right of such corporation to the exercise of the powers of eminent domain although this section requires the court to determine that question in the affirmative before the appropriation can be made, 5 C. C. 58. Railway company must prove corporate existence that enables it to condemn and that it is unable to agree with the owner of property, 33 O. S. 429. See generally, 5 C. C. 213, 214; 6 Id. 521, 526, 536; 53 O. S. 436, 444.

§ 6421. *Jurors to be drawn from box and venire issued.* If the judge determine these questions for the corporation, as to any or all of the property, and persons interested therein, he shall issue an order to the clerk and sheriff to draw sixteen names from the jury box, as in other cases, and within two days after the receipt of the same, they shall execute the order, and the clerk shall forthwith return it to the probate judge, with a list of the names drawn indorsed thereon; and the judge shall issue to the sheriff a venire for the jurors so drawn to attend at his office, at a time to be fixed by him, and named in the writ, not exceeding ten days from the date thereof, which shall be served and returned as in other cases. [72 v. 71, § 3, 4.]

Entry finding in favor of corporation, etc. [Title.] This cause having been continued from —, 189—, being the day heretofore fixed by the court for the hearing of this cause, until —, 189—, the date of this entry, thereupon this day came the plaintiff by its attorneys, and the defendants having been duly and legally served with process herein and appeared by their attorneys, the trustees and executors of the estate of J. A. having also filed their answer herein, whereupon this cause came on to be heard upon the questions of the existence of the corporation, its rights to make the appropriation, its inability to agree with the owners of the property, and the necessity for the appropriation, and the court having heard the evidence and arguments of counsel, and being fully advised in the premises, do find that the plaintiff is a corporation and has a legal right to make the appropriation of the property described in the petition as prayed for; that the plaintiff is unable to agree with the owners of the property as to the amount of compensation to be paid therefor, and that there is a necessity for such appropriation as prayed for in the petition; and the court proceeding as directed by statute orders and directs that a jury be drawn as required by law, returnable at a time to be hereafter fixed by the court [or on the — day of —, at — o'clock A. M.]

Entry, impaneling jury, etc. [Title.] This cause having been continued until this time, the court orders that a jury be drawn as required by law, the clerk and sheriff being hereby directed to draw sixteen names from the jury box, as in other cases, and within two days after the receipt of this order, they shall exe-

cute the same, and the clerk shall forthwith return it to the court, with a list of the names drawn indorsed thereon; and a venire shall thereupon be issued to the sheriff for the jurors so drawn, returnable on the — day of —, 189—, at — o'clock, A. M., at which time the jury shall be impaneled and the trial of this cause commenced.

See 6 C. C. 521, 526.

§ 6422. Separate owners entitled to separate trial—they hold the affirmative on trial. The owners of each separate parcel, right, or interest, shall be entitled to a separate trial by jury, verdict, and judgment. They shall hold the affirmative on the trial, which shall be conducted, and evidence shall be admitted, and bills of exception may be taken, as provided in civil actions. [69 v. 88, § 8, 12, 23; 72 v. 71, § 1, 3.]

The word "jury" in § 19, Art. I of the constitution as well as where it occurs in other places in that instrument means a jury of twelve men, 4 O. S. 167. Each owner of distinct property is entitled to a separate trial, 4 O. S. 308; but each owner of an estate or interest in each parcel was not, 91 U. S. 367 (69 v. 91), see § 2247a. Municipal corporations. Right of additional counsel to appear after jury sworn, 19 Bull 268; see as to number of counsel, § 2245. See generally, 32 O. S. 219; 1 C. C. 51; 6 Id. 621, 527, 531.

§ 6423. Amendments allowed. The court may amend any defect or informality in any of the proceedings authorized or required by this chapter, or cause new parties to be added, and direct such further notice to be given to any party in interest as it deems proper. [69 v. 88, § 17.]

§ 6424. Time of trials—adjournments, discharge of juries. The court may direct the order and fix the time of the several trials; may adjourn or continue any trial for the purpose of obtaining proper service upon any property owner, or when deemed necessary for the proper and convenient trial of the several cases; and may discharge any jury, and cause other juries to be impaneled, as provided in this chapter. [72 v. 72, § 3.]

§ 6425. How panel to be filled: jurors to be interrogated by court. When, by reason of non-attendance, sickness, or other cause, any of the sixteen persons are not present and in condition to serve as jurors, the judge shall order the sheriff to fill the vacancies with talesmen; and when the list of sixteen is full, the judge shall call upon each separately, beginning with the first named on the list, to take his

place in the jury box, and shall personally inquire of each, as called, whether he is interested in any way in any of the property, rights, or interests sought to be appropriated, or in the corporation which filed the petition, either as owner, stockholder, agent, attorney, or otherwise; and if such person answer in the affirmative, or if it be shown to the judge, by satisfactory evidence, that he is so interested, he shall be excused from serving on the jury, and the next person on the list shall be called, and interrogated in like manner; and if the list of sixteen be exhausted before a proper jury of twelve men is taken and accepted therefrom, the judge shall order the sheriff to fill the remaining vacancies in the jury box required to make up the number of twelve, with talesmen, who shall be interrogated as herein above provided. [72 v. 73, § 4.]

§ 6426. Challenge to jurors and how vacancies filled. When the jury box is filled with twelve disinterested jurors, the owners of the property which is the subject of the trial, jointly, and the petitioner, shall each have the right to two peremptory challenges, and to challenge for cause; and all vacancies arising in the jury from challenge, or otherwise, shall be filled by talesmen having the qualifications prescribed in the last section, to be ascertained as therein provided. [72 v. 73, § 4.]

§ 6427. Oath to be administered to jury. When the jury is filled, the probate judge shall administer to them the following oath: "You, and each of you, do solemnly swear that you will justly and impartially assess, according to your best judgment, the amount of compensation due to the proper owners in the cases which will be brought before you in this proceeding, by reason of the appropriation of their property described in the petition, to the use of [here name the corporation], in the proceeding now pending, irrespective of any benefit from any improvement proposed by such corporation; and you do further swear that you will, in assessing any damages that may occur to such property owners, by reason of the appropriation, other than the compensation, further ascertain how much less valuable the remaining portion of said property will be in consequence of such

appropriation; this you swear as you shall answer to God." [72 v. 73, § 5.]

See § 6414 n *Benefits*.

§ 6428. The form of writ to sheriff. The probate judge may, upon motion of either party, issue the following writ to the sheriff, to wit: "To the sheriff of —— county: You are hereby commanded to conduct the twelve jurors named in the panel to this writ annexed, to view the property or premises sought to be appropriated by [here state the name of the corporation], and owned by [here state the name of the owner or owners], on ——, the —— day of ——, then and there to view the premises or property aforesaid, [in the presence of A. B. on the part of the corporation aforesaid], and C. D. on the part of the owner, appointed by this court, and you shall make return of the manner you have executed this writ to this court, on the —— day of ——, A. D. ——." The writ shall be signed by the probate judge, and certified under his seal of office. [69 v. 88, § 9.]

19 Bull. 258; § 6414 n. *Evidence*.

§ 6429. Judge must deliver to sheriff description of property—may appoint persons to be present at view—certificate of sheriff—expense of view—no evidence given thereon. The judge shall also deliver to the sheriff a copy of that part of the petition containing a separate description of each parcel of property, and rights or interests sought to be appropriated within the county, which the jury is required to view; he may appoint, to be present at the view, the two persons named in the writ; and the sheriff who is to execute the writ shall, by a special return upon the same, certify under his hand that the view has been made according to the command thereof. The expenses of taking the view shall be taxed in the bill of costs, and no evidence shall be given on either side at the taking thereof. [69 v. 88, § 9.]

§ 6430. Witnesses may be examined before jury. Witnesses may be examined before the jury after its return to the court; but if more than three witnesses be examined by either party, on the same

point in the same case, the judge may tax the costs of such additional witnesses to the party calling them. [69 v. 88, § 9.]

See § 6414 n. *Evidence.* 8 C. C. 261.

§ 6431. When a structure is partly on land sought to be appropriated. When a building or other structure is situated partly upon land sought to be appropriated, and partly upon adjoining land, and such structure can not be divided upon the line between such two tracts of land without manifest injury, the jury, in assessing the compensation to any owner of the lands, shall assess the value of the same exclusive of the structure, and make a separate estimate of the value of the structure; the owner of the structure may elect to retain the ownership of the same, and to remove it, or accept the value thereof as estimated by the jury; if he fail to make such election within ten days from the date of the report of the jury, or within ten days from the termination of the cause in any higher court to which it may be taken, he shall be deemed to have elected to retain and remove the structure; but if he elect to accept the value of the structure, the title thereto shall vest in the corporation making the appropriation, which shall have the right to enter upon the land for the purpose of removing the structure therefrom. [73 v. 210, § 1.]

See § 6414, *Compensation, etc. Special benefits,* 9 Bull. 253.

§ 6432. Verdict—Motion for new trial—Confirmation of verdict. The jury shall render its verdict in writing, signed by the foreman, to the judge, who shall cause it to be entered of record; and unless for good cause shown, upon motion to be filed within ten days after the verdict is rendered, a new trial be granted, the judge shall enter a judgment confirming such verdict. [72 v. 71, § 10.]

Form of verdict. [Title.] We, the jury impaneled and sworn in this proceeding do find and assess compensation and damages to be paid by the C. R. and B. company plaintiff, by reason of the appropriation of said property to its use, and in the case submitted to us as follows: We find the fair market value of the land and improvement as described in the petition to be \$—. To the owners of the real estate described in the petition we

assess compensation for land taken \$—. For buildings and improvements thereon, \$—. To the lessees for their interest in the unexpired lease the sum \$—, said sum having been deducted from the gross sum which we find to be the value for the land and improvements thereon. To the lessees for diminution in value of fixtures when removed \$—. We make said assessments, irrespective of any benefit to the owner from any improvement proposed by said corporation.

_____, Foreman.
_____.
_____.

Entry confirming verdict and overruling motion for new trial.
[Title.] This day came the parties by their attorneys, and the jury having assessed the total compensation to be paid by the plaintiff as appears of record herein, and the defendant, —, having elected to take the valuation fixed by the jury for the structure, to wit: \$—, thereupon this cause came on to be heard upon the motion of the defendant, —, to set aside the verdict of the jury and for a new trial herein, and was argued by counsel. On consideration whereof the court find that said motion is not well taken and the same is hereby overruled, to which decision of the court and overruling of said motion the said — excepted and his exceptions are entered of record. And the court having examined the proceedings herein and the same being in all respects regular and proper, it is ordered by the court that judgment be entered upon said verdict as required by law. It is therefore ordered and adjudged that said proceedings and the verdict be and the same are hereby approved and confirmed and that said plaintiff corporation, upon payment within thirty days from the entry hereof of the said sum of \$—, the amount of said verdict, and costs herein taxed at \$—, to the owners of said property as hereinafter described, or deposit of the same with the court for the use of said owners, shall be entitled to take possession of and hold and use the property, rights and interests of the defendants and each of them so appropriated for the uses and purposes for which the appropriation was sought, as set forth in the petition, said property being described as follows, namely: [describe it.] And upon such payment or deposit an order may issue to the sheriff of — county to put the plaintiff in possession of said premises. And it is considered by the court that the plaintiff pay the costs of this proceeding taxed at \$— [or, if necessary, proceed as follows: It being made to appear that — and —, defendants herein, have each waived the issuing of summons and entered their appearance herein and filed their answer and cross-petition setting forth their mortgage lien against said premises, and the city of — has filed its cross-petition herein setting forth its lien for the improvement of said — street, it is ordered that this cause be continued for further hearing upon the rights of the several parties hereto upon distribution of the money paid into court as aforesaid. To all of which findings, orders and judgment of the court, the said — excepts, and thereupon the said — filed his motion to vacate and set aside the same and to set aside this entire order and judgment, which motion was submitted to the court, upon consideration whereof the court overrule said motion. To all of which the said — excepts.]

Notes.—There must be judgment on the verdict before possession can be taken, § 8 O. S. 32. A judgment entered confirming the verdict under this section after the overruling of a motion for a new trial is the final judgment mentioned in § 6437 and proceedings in error may be prosecuted to reverse the same before the amount of the verdict has been paid or deposited under § 6433, 4 C. C. 49; 6 C. C. 362. See 6 C. C. 521.

§ 6433. When and how corporation may have possession. Upon payment to the party entitled thereto, or deposit with the probate judge, of the amount of the verdict and such costs as have lawfully accrued in the case up to the time against the corporation, the corporation shall be entitled to take possession of, and shall hold, the property, rights or interests so appropriated, for the uses and purposes for which the appropriation was sought, as set forth in the petition, and the judge shall enter of record an order to that effect, and if necessary, proper process shall be issued to place the corporation in possession thereof. [72 v. 71, § 10.]

Entry of payment of amount of verdict, etc. [Title.] This day came the plaintiff, the C. R. & B. Company, a corporation under the laws of Ohio and Kentucky, by its attorney, and pays into court and deposits with the judge of this court the sum of — dollars, the amount of the verdict of the jury herein and pays the costs of this action, and thereupon it is considered ordered and adjudged that the plaintiff, the C. R. & B. Company, be entitled to the possession of and to hold, use and enjoy, the real estate, property, rights and interests of the defendants and each of them in and to the real estate, property and rights appropriated herein to the uses of plaintiff as set forth in the petition and described as follows: [describe it,] and a writ or order may issue on the application of plaintiff directed to the sheriff of — county, Ohio, to put the plaintiff in possession of said premises. [To all of which the defendants —, excepts.]

Order of distribution. [Title.] This proceeding came on this day to be heard upon the application of — for distribution of the deposit of \$ — made by the plaintiff, and the court being fully advised in the premises, find that there is due to — and — upon their mortgage described in their answer and cross-petition, including interest thereon at five per cent. per annum from —, 189 —, to —, 189 —, the date of the entry hereof, the sum of \$ —, which is the first and best lien upon said premises and said fund, after paying the assessment to the city of —, and the court further find that there is due to the city of —, for the unpaid assessment on all the premises fronting on — street, the sum of \$ —, which is the first and best lien upon said premises and said fund, and the court find that the residue of said fund, viz: \$ —, belongs to the defendant, —. It is therefore considered and ordered by the court, that the clerk of this court pay out of said fund of \$ —, 1st. To the city of —, or its solicitors the sum of \$ —. 2d. To the defendants —, and —.

upon their cancelling the mortgage held by them, the sum of \$_____, and 3d. To _____, or his attorneys of record therein; the residue of said fund, viz: \$_____.

After such deposit the title passes, and no refusal on the part of the owner or protest will constitute the condemning party a trespasser, 4 O. S. 686. Rights of lessee to compensation where a municipal corporation did not take possession until the lease expired, 41 O. S. 600; see 88 O. S. 32; 6 C. C. 362, 407.

§ 6434. When and how corporation may abandon proceeding. The corporation may abandon any case or proceeding after paying into the court the amount of the defendant's costs, expenses, and attorney fees, as found by the court. If the corporation fail in any case to make payment or deposit, as provided in the preceding section, within thirty days after confirmation of the verdict, the probate judge, on motion of the party entitled to such payment, to be filed within ten days after the expiration of said thirty days, shall enter an order directing the corporation to make such payment or deposit within thirty days after the date of such order; and unless such corporation, within said thirty days, make such payment or deposit, it shall be held and considered to have thereby abandoned the property, rights or interests so appropriated, and all claims thereon under its proceeding, and the judge shall issue an order to that effect; the judge shall also enter a judgment against the corporation, and in favor of the party entitled to such payment, for such amount of expenses, including time spent, and attorney fees incurred by him in the proceeding, as the court, upon the evidence offered in that behalf, deems just and reasonable, for which execution may be issued against the corporation, and the directors of the corporation, individually, shall be liable upon such judgment, and may be made parties thereto by action. [72 v. 71, § 10.]

See § 6414, n.

§ 6435. When action may be brought for costs and expenses. If such judgment be not satisfied within thirty days after the rendition thereof, or if the party entitled thereto be not satisfied with the amount thereof, such party shall have a right [of action] against the petitioner for his expenses afore-

said, including time spent, and attorney fees, and also for his expenses, including reasonable attorney fees, incurred in prosecuting such action; but the action shall be brought within six months after the rendition of the judgment in the probate court. [72 v. 71, § 10.]

§ 6436. New trial. Proceedings thereon. Costs. A new trial shall be granted for cause only, shall take place in the same court where the first trial was had, and shall be conducted in accordance with the provisions of this chapter for the first trial, so far as they are applicable; and upon the granting of the motion for a new trial, if the amount of the first verdict has been paid into court, the probate judge shall retain the same until the final termination of the second trial; but if, upon the new trial, the verdict of the jury exceed the amount of the first verdict, the corporation shall pay the amount of the first verdict, together with the excess, to the owner of the property, and if the verdict upon the second trial be less than that of the first, the probate judge shall repay to the corporation the difference. If a new trial be granted at the instance of the owner of the property, and the verdict of the jury be the same or less in amount than that first rendered, the owner shall pay the whole costs of the second trial; and if it be more than that first rendered, the costs of the second trial shall be paid by the corporation. [69 v. 88, § 11.]

§ 6437. Petition in error may be filed by either party in common pleas, when. When corporation may enter on land notwithstanding. Either party may file a petition in error in the court of common pleas of the proper county, within thirty days from the rendition of the final judgment in the probate court, and the proceedings in error shall be conducted as in civil actions; but the corporation may, on the rendition of the final judgment in the probate court, pay into said court the amount of the judgment for compensation and costs therein rendered, and proceed to enter upon and appropriate the property, notwithstanding the pendency of the proceedings in error. [69 v. 88, § 12.]

Limitation of thirty days applies to proceedings by or against the owner and need not be pleaded, 35 O. S. 247; see 19

O. S. 279. Limitation, (15 days, Act 1852) is not by implication superseded by § 6723. 10 O. S. 25. Common pleas can not render final judgment on error from probate court, 35 O. S. 247. Under § 6437-8 cause may be retained for trial and final judgment, 39 O. S. 170. Probate judge can not pending proceedings in error retain condemnation money, if possession has been taken by company, 28 O. S. 627. Petition in error can not be prosecuted until after verdict of jury and judgment under § 6432 confirming it has been entered, 6 C. C. 521. The judgment provided for in § 6432 is the final judgment referred to in this section, 4 C. C. 49; 6 Id. 362. Interest from time possession taken when assessment set aside and new one awarded, 21 O. S. 334. See *Reversal, etc.,* § 6414 n.

§ 6438. Proceedings in common pleas on error. Costs. If the court of common pleas, upon the hearing of the cause, affirm the judgment of the probate court, all the costs in the court of common pleas shall be paid by the plaintiff in error; and if it reverse such judgment, it shall retain the cause for trial and final judgment, as in other cases, which trial shall be had at the term of reversal of the judgment, unless for good cause shown by either party the court grant a continuance; and on the trial of the cause in the court of common pleas, the same inquiry shall be made as to the interest of the jurors, and the same oath shall be administered to the jury as is provided for in § 6425, 6427. [69 v. 88, § 13.]

See *Reversal, etc.,* § 6414 n.

§ 6439. School lands, how appropriated. When a railroad company, incorporated in this state, has located its railroad through any part of reserved sections twenty-nine or sixteen, or through any part of sections granted by congress in lieu of section sixteen, for school purposes, and such lands remain unsold, or through any town lot or parcel of ground used for or devoted to school purposes, it may appropriate so much of such land or lots as may be necessary for the purposes aforesaid; and service of the summons made on such trustees or school officers as have possession or control of the lands, shall have the same force and effect as service in any other case on owners of land sought to be appropriated. The money arising from such appropriation shall be disposed of by such trustees or school officers in accordance with law. [69 v. 88, § 14.]

See § 6448. As the state held in many cases as a trustee sections 29, 16 and lands granted in lieu of section 16 for ministerial and school purposes, express authority was given by this section to appropriate a right of way through these lands, 37 O. S. 171.

§ 6440. When probate judge interested, proceedings to be commenced in common pleas. Special term of. When the probate judge is interested, either as stockholder, director or otherwise, in a corporation seeking to appropriate private property to its use, or if before filing the petition, it is made to appear to the satisfaction of a judge of the court of common pleas of the county wherein the action is sought to be brought, that such probate judge is interested either as owner or otherwise in the property sought to be appropriated, or by reason of sickness, absence or other incapacity is and will be unable to preside at the trial, the proceedings authorized by this chapter may be commenced in the court of common pleas of the county; and in that case the proceedings shall conform in all respects, so far as applicable, to the provisions of this chapter, and all the powers conferred and duties imposed thereby upon the probate court shall devolve upon the court of common pleas; and said court may make such orders and direct such proceedings to be had as may be necessary to do full justice between the parties according to the true spirit and intent of this chapter; and after final judgment the corporation may, on depositing the amount of the judgment and costs assessed in said court with the clerk thereof, be entitled to enter into possession of the property sought to be appropriated. In case such court is not in session when the proceedings are commenced therein, nor on the day fixed for the inquiry and assessment of compensation, a special term thereof shall be held in the same manner as provided in § 2239 of said statute. [88 v. 281; 80 v. 218.]

39 O. S. 52, 38.

§ 6441. Court to appoint attorney for party absent or under disability. When a party in interest is unknown, or his residence is unknown, and when service has been made by publication, and the party has not appeared in the proceedings by agent or attorney, or when such party in interest is under any legal disability, and has no legal guardian, or trustee, within

the county where the action is brought, the court shall appoint some competent attorney to attend upon the proceedings, and protect the rights and interests of such party; and the court shall fix the amount of the fees of the attorney for such service, which shall be payable out of any money paid on the judgment rendered in such case for property appropriated. [69 v. 88, § 16.]

§ 6442. Conflicting claims not to be passed upon. When there are diverse or conflicting claims, legal or equitable, to the real estate, or any interest therein, sought to be appropriated under the provisions of this chapter, the jury or court shall not pass upon the same in the proceedings for appropriation, but such claims shall be reserved for adjudication as hereinafter provided. [69 v. 88, § 18.]

Action brought, issue joined, neither party being in possession is triable by court without jury, 41 O. S. 606; and either party may appeal from adverse final judgment of common pleas, *Id.* Rights of remainderman, 4 O. C. 298, 402. Court may determine title when neither party demand jury, 48 O. S. 354.

§ 6443. Conflicting claims adjudicated in common pleas—petition therefor—disposition of fund. Upon the payment of the money into court by the corporation, a party claiming a legal or equitable interest in the property, or the money arising therefrom by such appropriation, may file his petition in the court of common pleas of the proper county, making the other claimants to the property or money parties thereto, setting forth the facts on which the claim is founded, the fact of the appropriation of the property, the amount of money so paid in therefor, and such other facts as are proper to enable the court to hear and determine the matter between the claimants; and the court shall forthwith appoint some master of the court, or other suitable person selected by the parties, to hold and safely keep such fund, or invest the same in the manner the court shall direct, after hearing the parties; and such fund shall thenceforth represent the land, and the interests therein, and be subject to the control of the court having jurisdiction of the case, by orders entered in the action, according to the rights of the parties to the land or fund, as from time to time the court may determine. [69 v. 88, § 19.]

§ 6444. Such proceeding a civil action. Such proceeding in the court of common pleas, shall be considered and held to be a civil action ; and the conflicting claims of parties to the fund aforesaid shall be determined by the court, or by a jury trial, according as the claim is equitable or legal, in the same manner as if the land had not been converted into money. [69 v. 88, § 20.]

§ 6445. Unfinished road bed of railroad company may be condemned. Proceedings therein—answer of defendant company—service by publication. Any railroad corporation of this state may condemn and appropriate to its own use the interest and easement in and quiet title to any unfinished road bed, or part thereof, lying within the state, and on the line of its proposed road, owned or claimed by any other railroad company or companies, person or persons, partnership or corporation, when such road bed, or part thereof has remained, or shall hereafter remain, in an unfinished condition, and without having the ties and iron placed, and continued thereon for the period of five years or more, immediately preceding the commencement of proceedings to condemn or appropriate the same as herein authorized, and every such company or companies, person or persons, partnership or corporation shall be made a party defendant to such proceedings to condemn or appropriate the same, and shall be required to answer therein setting forth fully its or their title to or interest in such road bed, or part thereof so sought to be appropriated or condemned, if any, it or they may claim, to which answer the plaintiff shall plead issuably, unless it admit the validity of the defendants claim ; and in such case if such defendant be a non-resident of this state, or a foreign corporation, service of summons may be made by publication under subdivision 3 of § 5048 of the Revised statutes of Ohio, and that the terms company or companies, as used in this chapter, shall be held to embrace also person or persons, partnership or corporation as used in this section. [79 v. 65.]

This last amendment was passed April 5, 1882, and took effect May 5, 1882. This section does not apply to ordinary appropriations by railroad company, 4 C. C. 198.

§ 6446. Judgment and costs in such case—when jury to determine amount of compensation. When it is determined by the court, upon issue of law, or by the jury upon issue of fact, or by the admission of the pleadings, or by reason of failure to plead that any such company asserting such ownership or claim is not entitled thereto, judgment, including costs, shall be rendered accordingly; but when it in like manner is determined that any such company has an interest in such road-bed, or part thereof, so sought to be appropriated, the jury shall determine and state the amount of compensation due to such company, according to law, on account of the appropriation of such interest. [72 v. 71, § 9.]

§ 6447. In what courts such proceedings may be commenced and how conducted—case may be taken out of its order: proceedings in error—provisions as to viewers not to apply—sworn statement of president of intention to complete road—25 per cent. of cost of completion to be expended within a year—words "road-bed" include what. Proceedings under this act may be commenced in the probate court, the court of common pleas or the superior court of any county in this State in which such road-bed or part thereof so sought to be appropriated or condemned may be situated; all or part only of such road-bed, within this State may be included in one proceeding, and when, such proceeding is commenced in the court of common pleas or superior court, the same proceeding shall be had as is prescribed in this chapter for the conduct of the same in the probate court, so far as the same may be applicable to such common pleas or superior court, and not excepted in this section, and the case shall, on motion, be taken out of its order by the court or by any reviewing court and determined without any unnecessary delay; and proceedings in error to such common pleas or superior courts, may be commenced directly in the supreme court, but the provisions of this chapter as to viewers shall not apply to appropriations authorized by such sections, and when any railroad corporation shall commence proceedings under this act, the president of said corporation shall make, subscribe and file in the court where any such proceed-

ing is had, a statement under oath, declaring that it is the *bona fide* intention of said corporation to complete and operate a railroad on the road-bed so sought to be appropriated; and if said corporation shall for a period of one year after it shall have acquired right to occupy the road-bed, fail to expend in and about the completion of a railroad thereon a sum equal to twenty-five per centum of the total cost of completing the same, to be estimated by the commissioner of railroads and telegraphs, then and in such case the said road-bed shall be open to appropriation and condemnation under this act by any other railroad corporation. The words road-bed used in this act shall be held to include right of way, depot grounds and other easements connected therewith, and it shall be sufficient in the petition and proceedings under this act to designate the road-bed as the road-bed of the railroad corporation by which the route of the road was located and established with the terminal points within which appropriation is sought. [79 v. 65.]

This last amendment was passed April 5, 1882, and took effect May 5, 1882.

§ 6448. When land owners or school officers may notify corporation to institute proceedings; petition on failure of corporation to act. When a corporation, authorized by law to make appropriation of private property or the land named in § 6439 of this chapter, has taken possession of, and is occupying or using the land of any person, or the land mentioned in said § 6439 for any purpose, and the land so occupied or used has not been appropriated and paid for by the corporation, or is not held by any agreement in writing with the owner thereof, or the trustees or school officers, having possession or control of the lands named in said § 6439, such owner or owners, or either of them, or said trustees or school officers, may serve notice, in writing, upon the corporation in the manner provided for the service of summons against a corporation, to proceed under this chapter to appropriate the lands, and on failure of such corporation for ten days so to proceed, said owner or owners, or said trustees or school officers may file a petition in the probate court of the proper county setting forth the fact

of such use or occupation by the corporation, that the corporation has no right, legal or equitable, thereto, and in cases of reserved sections sixteen (16) and twenty-nine (29), or any part of sections granted by congress in lieu of section 16, for school purposes, named in § 6439, no right, legal or equitable derived from the trustees and officers named therein, that the notice provided in this section has been duly served, that the time of limitation under the notice has elapsed, and such other facts, including a pertinent description of the land so used or occupied, as may be proper to a full understanding of the facts. Such owner or owners, or such trustees or school officers, intending to institute said proceeding, may demand, in writing, from the president or chief officer of such corporation a specific description of each parcel of land so used or occupied without appropriation by it, of the work, if any, constructed or intended to be constructed thereon, and the use to which the same is to be applied, and upon failure of said corporation for ten days to furnish the same, as fully and completely as would be required of it in proceeding under § 6416, the fact of such demand and failure may be alleged in the petition in such proceeding, and on notice to the corporation and proof thereof being made to the probate judge having jurisdiction of such appropriation, he shall restrain said corporation from the use and occupation of said land until said demand has been complied with, or such owner or owners, or said trustees or school officers may cause the necessary surveys to be made therefor, and the costs thereof shall be taxed to said corporation in said proceeding. [80 v. 114.]

Form of petition. [Title.] Plaintiff says that he is the owner of the following described real estate situated in ____ county, Ohio, to wit: [Describe it.] that the defendant has taken possession of and is using said land and the same has not been appropriated or paid for by said corporation nor is the same held by any agreement in writing with plaintiff. Plaintiff says that on the ____ day of ___, 189____, he caused notice to be served on defendant in writing notifying it to proceed under the statute to appropriate said land (a copy of said notice is hereto attached and made part hereof); that more than ten days have elapsed since the service of said notice and said defendant has failed to appropriate said lands [or plaintiff says that on the ____ day of ____ he demanded from said corporation a description of the land so occupied by it and owned by him as required by law: but

said defendant failed to furnish such description though more than ten days have elapsed since such demand.] Plaintiff prays that such steps may be taken as are authorized by law to appropriate said land to the use of said corporation and to compensate plaintiff therefor [and that said corporation may be restrained from the use or occupation of said land until his demand for a description thereof be complied with.]

Notes.—The word "land" in this section includes the interest of the owner in a lot in the street upon which such lot is situated, 4 C. C. 187; 35 Bull. 2. Where a railway company occupies a public highway for its track without appropriating or otherwise acquiring the right to do so an owner of abutting property having the fee in the lands covered by the highway may proceed under this section to compel the company to appropriate the right of way for its road, 35 O. S. 168. The owner has his election to proceed under §§ 6448-6450 to recover the compensation and damages to which he is entitled under the constitution or by action for the unlawful entry and possession to recover the possession and damages for use and occupation, 35 O. S. 540. Where land is taken by a railway company for a right of way and its road built thereon with the consent of the owner the company is in possession under an equitable title and can not be compelled to legally appropriate the land under this section although no price is agreed upon. The remedy of the land owner is by suit to recover possession which is a chose in action belonging to such owner and does not pass to a subsequent vendee by warranty deed of the tract of land, 1 C. C. 428. If the owner dies the right to this remedy descends to the heir and not the administrator, 50 O. S. 667, 678; it does not pass to a grantee of the land, 51 O. S. 328, 330.

This section is not a violation of article 14 of the Constitution of the United States, 5 C. C. 207. Under this section one of the jurisdictional facts to be averred in the petition and proven is that the corporation "has no right legal or equitable in the premises," otherwise the court has no jurisdiction to impanel a jury to assess damages, *Id.* In a proceeding under sections 6448 and 6449 by the owner of land wrongfully occupied by railway company to compel it to appropriate and pay for the land the measure of compensation is the value of the land at the time it is assessed in the proceeding, 49 O. S. 326. In a proceeding by the owners to compel a corporation to appropriate land, the filing of a petition in error and the giving of an undertaking does not prevent the court from enjoining the corporation from using or occupying the premises after sixty days from the date of the rendition of the judgment; but in such case the court has no jurisdiction to enjoin before the expiration of the sixty days, 5 C. C. 207, 219. The right to compel appropriation is not barred by the lapse of less than twenty-one years from the time of such occupation by the company. The limitation of two years contained in § 2283 applies only to incidental injuries and does not include the remedy for injuries to or the taking of, the land itself, 48 O. S. 343. Either party is entitled to a jury trial on an issue of fact, as to the ownership of the land, but where no demand is made the question may be heard and determined by the court, *Id.* In such proceeding the jurisdiction of the probate court is not defeated.

by a denial of the title of the plaintiff, *Id.* Owner has no lien different from other judgment creditors, 37 Bull. 210. Possession of land by railroad company, verbal contract with owner as to compensation, failure of promise, remedy of landowner, statute of limitation, 37 Bull. 229; 14 C. C. 55. No preliminary finding as under § 6420 is necessary under this section, 53 O. S. 436, 444. See generally 26 Bull. 172, 212, 242.

§ 6449. Summons in such case; judgment and execution. A summons shall issue, and be served upon the corporation, and thereafter the proceedings in said court shall be conducted to final judgment, in all respects, as provided in this chapter; and if the corporation fail to pay the judgment and costs awarded against it in the proceeding, the same may be collected by execution as in other cases; but this section shall not be construed to impair or lessen, in any manner, the right the owner or owners or the trustees or school officers named in § 6439 of this chapter may have to proceed against the corporation as in all other cases of the unlawful entry upon lands. [80 v. 115; 69 v. 88, § 21.]

See 5 C. C. 214; 49 O. S. 326.

§ 6450. When corporation may be enjoined from occupying the land. If execution issued as provided in the last section be returned unsatisfied, in whole or in part, with the indorsement that no goods or chattels, lands or tenements, can be found whereon to levy, or if the judgment remain unsatisfied for more than sixty days from the rendition thereof, the court may, by injunction, restrain the corporation from using or occupying the lands until the judgment and costs are fully paid. [69 v. 88, § 22.]

An injunction issued by virtue of this section without the giving of an undertaking is not authorized by law, 5 C. C. 207.

§ 6451. Fees of witnesses, officers, probate judge—how costs taxed. The jurors summoned, and attending or serving, in accordance with the provisions of this chapter, shall each receive the same fees per day as are provided by law for jurors in the court of common pleas, and also five cents per mile for each mile of the distance they are compelled to travel in the discharge of their duties; the witnesses shall be allowed the same fees and mileage as are allowed for attendance at the court of common pleas; the sheriff shall be entitled to such fees as he is allowed by law for similar services in other cases, but he shall not be

allowed anything in the way of poundage, except on money made on execution; the clerk shall be entitled to a fee of one dollar and fifty cents for drawing, and certifying to the probate judge, the list of jurors; the probate judge shall be allowed to enter a charge of five dollars in the cost bill for each day occupied in the trial of a cause, in addition to his other fees provided by law; and the whole costs so taxed shall be adjudged against and paid by the corporation, except as provided in the next section. [69 v. 88, § 24.]

§ 6452. When costs may be apportioned. A corporation, by its proper officer, agent, or attorney, may, at the time of filing the petition with the probate judge, deposit with such judge such sum of money, for each separate parcel of property as it deems a just and equitable compensation for the property, rights, and interests described in the petition, and sought to be appropriated; and when the final verdict of the jury as to any parcel of property does not exceed the amount so deposited, and the owner has refused, after notice of such deposit, to accept the same, the whole costs of the proceeding as to such parcel shall be equally divided between the corporation and the owner or owners of the property; and when the final verdict as to any parcel or parcels exceeds, and as to other parcel or parcels does not exceed, the amount deposited, the probate judge shall apportion the costs in such manner as he may deem equitable and just. [69 v. 88, § 24.]

§ 6453. To what proceedings this chapter shall not apply. The provisions of this chapter shall not apply to proceedings by state, county, township, district, or municipal authorities, to appropriate private property for public uses, or for roads or ditches; and in all such cases it shall be optional with such authorities to pay the judgment rendered against them according to § 6432, or to pay the costs and decline to take the property sought to be appropriated. [69 v. 88, § 24.]

The provisions of this chapter are applicable to Avenue companies § 3822, Bridge companies § 3537, Cemetery Association § 3573, Mine owner for outlet § 207, Hydraulic companies § 3563, Ohio River Bridge Company § 3542, Pipe Line companies § 3878, Railroad companies §§ 3278, 3281, 3365, Telegraph companies §§ 3456, 3460, 3468, Turnpike or Plank Road companies § 3476, County commissioners for turnpikes § 4761.

CHAPTER IX.

CRIMINAL.

§ 6454. Concurrent jurisdiction of probate court. The probate court shall have concurrent jurisdiction with the court of common pleas in all misdemeanors and all proceedings to prevent crime in the following counties: Adams, Allen, Ashland, Ashtabula, Athens, Belmont, Brown, Butler, Carroll, Clermont, Clinton, Columbiana, Coshocton, Crawford, Darke, Defiance, Delaware, Erie, Fayette, Gallia, Geauga, Greene, Guernsey, Hancock, Hardin, Harrison, Henry, Highland, Hocking, Holmes, Huron, Jackson, Jefferson, Knox, Lake Lawrence, Licking, Logan, Lorain, Lucas, Madison, Mahoning Marion, Medina, Meigs, Miami, Monroe, Montgomery, Morgan, Morrow, Muskingum, Noble, Ottawa, Paulding, Perry, Pickaway, Pike, Portage, Preble, Richland, Ross, Sandusky, Scioto, Seneca, Shelby, Stark, Summit, Trumbull, Tuscarawas, Union, Van Wert, Warren, Washington, Wayne, Williams, Wood and Wyandot. [91 v. 68.]

Misdemeanors § 6795.

§ 6454a. Transfer to probate court of criminal business in Cuyahoga county. Repealed, Feb. 19, 1894. [91 v. 34.]

§ 6455. Prosecution to be by information. In no prosecutions for crimes, offenses, and misdemeanors, of which said probate court shall have cognizance, shall an indictment by the grand jury be required, but in all criminal cases brought before said court, the prosecuting attorney shall immediately file with said probate court an information setting forth briefly, but distinctly, in plain and ordinary language, the charges against the accused person, and on which charges such person shall be tried.

Under the code of criminal procedure the accused may demur to an information when the facts stated therein do not constitute an offense punishable by the laws of this state, 32 O. S. 24.

§ 6456. Information shall not be quashed for error in original examination. It shall not be lawful for said

court to quash any information filed by the prosecuting attorney, because of any defect or error in the papers or proceeding of any justice of the peace, or mayor, before whom the original examination in the case was had; provided, that no information shall be filed by any such prosecuting attorney, before such judge, for any offense not specified in the transcript from the docket of such justice of the peace or mayor. [53 v. 137, § 1.]

§ 6457. Prosecution may begin in probate court. The prosecuting attorney of any such county may file his information originally in the probate court, without a preliminary hearing before an examining court, upon the proper affidavits being filed therein, and the judge shall issue his warrant for the arrest of the defendant, who, when arrested, shall be taken before said judge, and thereupon, if not discharged, be recognized to appear at the next term of said court, or in default thereof to be committed to the jail of the proper county. [53 v. 137, § 2.]

Information.—The state of Ohio, — county, ss: Probate court, — term, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and —: I, —, prosecuting attorney of the state of Ohio, in and for said county of —, now here in said probate court in and for said county, in the name, by the authority, and on behalf of the state of Ohio [the proper affidavit being filed herein, as required by law], information give that —, on the — day of, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and —, in the county and estate aforesaid, did [here charge the offense], contrary to the form of the statute in such case made and provided, and against the peace and dignity of the state of Ohio.
_____, Prosecuting Attorney, — county.

See 36 O. S. 140; 12 C. C. 458, 461.

§ 6458. Amendments. Informations may be amended at any time before or during trial, on such terms as said probate court may direct, and in all cases when such amendment is material, the defendant may elect to continue the cause. [55 v. 176, § 3; 55 v. 186, § 4]

§ 6459. Charges to be distinctly read. In all cases in which said probate court shall have criminal jurisdiction, when the defendant is brought before said court and after the defendant has had a reasonable time to examine the charge so preferred against him, the charge shall then be distinctly read to him, and he shall be required to plead thereto. [83 v. 26.]

§ 6460. Pleas. The defendant may plead—1. Guilty. 2. Not guilty. 3. A former judgment of con-

viction or acquittal of the offense charged, which may be pleaded either with or without the plea of not guilty. [55 v. 176, § 5.]

See § 7244-7256.

§ 6461. **Pleas, how entered and withdrawn.** Every plea shall be oral, and shall be entered on the minutes of the court, in substantially the following form: If the defendant pleads guilty, the defendant pleads guilty of the offense charged against him; if the defendant pleads not guilty, the defendant pleads that he is not guilty of the offense charged against him; if he pleads a former conviction or acquittal (as the case may be), the defendant pleads that he has already been convicted or acquitted (as the case may be), of the offense charged against him, by the judgment of the court_____, (naming it), at_____, (naming the place), the day of_____; said probate court may, at any time before judgment, upon a plea of guilty, permit it to be withdrawn, and a plea of not guilty substituted. [55 v. 176, § 6, 7.]

§ 6462. **Plea of not guilty—evidence.** A plea of not guilty shall be deemed a denial of every material allegation in the information; and all matters of defense tending to establish a defense, may be given in evidence under the plea of not guilty. [55 v. 176, § 8.]

§ 6463. **If defendant refuse to plead.** If the defendant refuse to answer the information, a plea of not guilty shall be entered. [55 v. 176, § 9; 55 v. 186, § 9.]

§ 6464. **Judge to try if jury not demanded.** Upon a plea, other than the plea of guilty, if the defendant do not demand a trial by jury, the judge of said probate court shall proceed to try said issue. [55 v. 176, § 10; 55 v. 186, § 9.]

This section is not unconstitutional, 4 O. S. 57. A record showing that the accused did not demand a jury sufficiently shows a waiver of the trial by jury, Id. The probate court before the act of April 26, 1854, had no power to impanel a jury of twelve in a criminal case. The constitution does not execute itself and no power can be derived from common law, 4 O. S. 489. Accused may waive jury, 5 O. S. 280.

§ 6465. **When jury may be demanded and trial by.** Before the court shall have received any testimony upon the trial, the defendant may demand a trial by jury, and upon such trial, the jury shall be subject to

the same challenges as jurors in like cases are now subject to in the court of common pleas. [55 v. 176, § 11.]

See § 7267-7282

§ 6466. How jury drawn and summoned. The jury for the trial of criminal cases in the probate court, shall be drawn as for the court of common pleas, before or during any term of the said probate court, as the said probate court may order, and a venire for such jury to attend either forthwith, or on a day named, shall be issued by the said probate court; which venire shall be served and returned in the same manner as a venire from the court of common pleas. [72 v. 9, § 13.]

§ 6467. Recognizances and transcripts, return of—in what court accused must appear. All recognizances which shall or may be taken by any justice of the peace in said counties, or other officers in said counties authorized to take the same, and all transcripts of criminal cases within the jurisdiction of said probate court, as defined by law, may be returned either to the probate court or the court of common pleas of said counties; and the same shall be returned to one or the other of said courts forthwith after the commitment of the person charged with the offense, or after the taking of a recognizance for his appearance before one or the other of said courts; and whichever of said courts the same may be returned to, or the accused may by the terms of the recognizance be required to appear in, the prosecuting attorney may, at his election, proceed in either of said courts with the prosecution, and the accused shall be bound to appear therein and answer to his recognizance; and on demand by the prosecuting attorney, the probate judge, or clerk of the court of common pleas, shall certify the recognizance and all other papers in the case, returned to his court by the justice or other officer, to the court in which the prosecuting attorney elects to proceed. [55 v. 176, § 12. 76 v. 110, § 14.]

This section does not authorize the prosecuting attorney to transfer to the probate court a prosecution filed in the common pleas, 12 C. C. 458.

§ 6468. Monthly terms. In the exercise of criminal jurisdiction, the probate judges shall be considered as holding monthly terms, commencing on the first Monday of each month: provided, that the county

commissioners in any county where such court has jurisdiction, may, by order entered on their journal and published for three successive weeks in some newspaper printed within the county, fix its terms at longer intervals and in like manner change such order. [55 v. 176, § 13.]

§ 6489. Effect of recognizance and when accused may be tried. If any justice of the peace or other officer authorized to examine and hold to bail any person, recognize such person to appear forthwith before such court, or in default of bail commit such person, and said court shall have adjourned before said recognizance shall have been entered into or commitment made, or before the same and a transcript of the proceedings shall have been filed in said probate court, said recognizance or commitment shall not thereby become void, but the defendant shall be made to answer at the next term of said court; and if said justice or other officer shall recognize or commit as aforesaid, any person to appear in said court at the next term thereof, said court being in session at the time said recognizance is entered into or commitment made and a transcript filed, said recognizance or commitment shall not thereby become void, but the defendant, appearing in said court, may, with the consent of the prosecuting attorney, be tried at the then present term of said court. [55 v. 176, § 14.]

§ 6470. Compensation of judge: fees and fines to be paid into county treasury. The judges of said probate courts shall be paid for their services in criminal cases such sums as the commissioners of said counties may allow, which sums shall be paid out of the county treasury of said counties, respectively, and said probate judges shall not receive any compensation by way of fees in any criminal business of which they have jurisdiction; but all costs, and all fines by said probate court imposed, including the fees of the judge, shall be collected in the same manner as fines and costs are now collected by the court of common pleas, and the same by said probate judges shall be paid into the county treasury. [55 v. 176 § 15.]

§ 6471. Bail for costs and judgment thereon. The prosecuting attorneys may, in all criminal cases pro-

secuted in said probate court, require the prosecuting witness to give bail for costs, and in all cases where the defendant or defendants are acquitted, the court shall render judgment against said prosecuting witness and his or her bail, unless the court shall be of the opinion that there was reasonable cause for instituting the prosecution. [86 v. 172.]

Parsing witness can not be held unless there is an acquittal, 4 O. S. 489.

§ 6472. Provisions for common pleas to govern in probate court, etc. The provisions governing criminal proceedings in the court of common pleas shall, so far as applicable, govern like proceedings in the probate court.

Evidence, § 7288-7290.

Trial, § 7300-7303.

Exceptions, § 7304-7308.

Acquittal without trial, § 7309-7311.

Verdict and judgment, etc., § 7312-7317.

Sentence, § 7318-7320. Execution of sentence suspended, § 7321-7325. Execution of sentence for misdemeanor, § 7326-7329. For felony, § 7330-7337. Of death sentence, § 7338-7344.

New trials, motions in arrest and error, § 7350-7367.

ARREST OF FUGITIVES FROM OTHER STATES.

§ 7156. Arrest of fugitives from other states. When an affidavit is filed before a judge of a court of common pleas, or a judge of probate or police court, or a justice of the peace, setting forth that a person charged with the commission of an offense against the laws of any other state, or of any of the territories of the United States, and which, if the act had been committed in this state, would, by the laws thereof, have been a crime, is, at the time of filing such affidavit, within the county where the same is filed, such judge or justice of the peace shall issue his warrant, directed to the sheriff or any constable of the county, commanding him to forthwith arrest and bring before him the person so charged. [68 v. 319, § 211.]

§ 7157. May be committed to jail. When a person is arrested in pursuance of the preceding section, and brought before the officer who issued the warrant, the

officer shall hear and examine such charge, and upon proof by him adjudged to be sufficient, commit such person to the jail of the county in which such examination is had or cause him to be delivered to a suitable person to be removed before any such judge or justice of the proper county in which to take such examination, who shall take the same, and proceed as if the warrant had been issued by him. [66 v. 319, § 212.]

§ 7158. **Notice to be given to judge or magistrate.** When a person is committed to jail by a judge or justice of the peace, under the preceding section, such judge or justice of the peace shall forthwith give notice, by letter or otherwise, to the sheriff of the county in which such offense was committed, or to the person injured by such offense; and no person so committed shall be detained longer in jail than is necessary to allow a reasonable time to the persons so notified, after they receive such notice, to apply for and obtain the proper requisition for the person so committed. [66 v. 319, § 213.]

ARREST, EXAMINATION, BAIL, ETC.

§ 7165. **Application to probate judge of prisoner in jail for discharge.** When any person is committed to jail, charged with the commission of an offense, and wishes to be discharged from such imprisonment, the sheriff or jailer shall forthwith give to the probate judge, clerk, and prosecuting attorney of the proper county, at least three days' notice of the time of holding an examining court, whose duty it shall be to attend, according to such notice, at the court-house; the judge, having examined the witnesses, including the person charged, if such person request an examination, shall discharge the accused, if he find there is no probable cause for holding him to answer, but otherwise he shall remit him to bail, or remand him to jail; and the judge may adjourn the examination from day to day, or for such longer period as he may deem necessary for the furtherance of justice, on

good cause shown by the state or the accused. [66 v. 294, § 48.]

This section does not apply to persons committed on indictment, 24 O. S. 196.

§ 7166. Proceedings when prisoner insane or idiot. If, at any time before the indictment of a person confined in jail, charged with an offense, notice in writing be given by any citizen to the sheriff or jailer, that such person was insane or an idiot at the time the offense was committed, or has since become insane, the sheriff or jailer shall forthwith give the notices, and an examining court shall be held, as provided in the preceding section; and if the judge find that such person was an idiot, when he committed the offense, or was then and still is insane, or afterwards became and still is insane, he shall, at his discretion, proceed as required by law after inquest held. [71 v. 49, § 1; 72 v. 80, § 1.]

§ 7167. Proceedings when prisoner held to bail. If the examining court adjudge that the prisoner ought to be held to bail, it shall order him to enter into a recognizance, in such sum and with such sureties as it deems sufficient, conditioned for his appearance at the next term of the court which has cognizance of the offense, and in default thereof he shall be remanded to jail; if the court to which the accused is recognized is in session, the recognizance shall require him to appear before it forthwith, and not depart without leave; in all cases where the prisoner is remanded, or held to bail, the court shall require the witnesses against him to enter into recognizance to appear at the proper court, as provided in this title; on taking the recognizance of witnesses, the clerk shall enter upon the journal the title of the case, the names of the witnesses recognized, the amount severally fixed as to each, the sureties, if any, and the time when such witnesses are required to appear; and such entry shall be a sufficient record of such recognizance. [69 v. 17, § 49.]

§ 7168. Duty of court when prisoner fails to give security. The examining court shall, if the prisoner fail to give security, order the clerk to enter on the journal of the court to which the defendant is recognized to appear, in what sum and in what sureties he may be

recognized; and at any time thereafter, upon the prisoner giving such security, any judge of the superior court, court of common pleas, or the probate judge, of the proper county, may discharge him. [66 v. 295, § 50.]

§ 7169. Proceedings to discharge prisoner on recognizance. When a person charged with the commission of a bailable offense, or a default of a recognizance to keep the peace, is confined in jail, whether committed by warrant under the hand of a judge or magistrate, or by the sheriff or coroner under a warrant upon indictment found, or otherwise, any judge of the supreme court, or of the court of common pleas within his district, or the probate judge of his county, may admit such person to bail, by taking his recognizance in such sum and with such sureties as to such judge may seem proper, conditioned for his appearance before the proper court to answer the offense wherewith he is charged; and for taking such bail the judge may, by his special warrant, under his hand, require the sheriff or jailer to bring such accused before him, at the court-house of the proper county, at such time as in such warrant the judge may direct; but in fixing the amount of bail the judge shall be governed, in the amount and quality of bail required, by the direction of the court of common pleas, in all cases in which said court has made any order or direction in that behalf. [66 v. 295, § 51.]

During the term at which an indictment charging a capital offense was set for trial, application was made by the accused for the court to hear testimony to show that the offense was in fact bailable: Held, that the application was properly refused. 24 O. S. 196. The warrant for bringing the prisoner before the judge is not essential for his jurisdiction; if the sheriff voluntarily produce the prisoner, the whole object of the statute is accomplished. 3 O. S. 509. No transcript need accompany a recognizance taken by a judge. The recognizance itself is a record, and a full one, if it is what the law requires, Id. When, and before whom, bail was to be given, under the acts of February 10, 1831, and March 7, 1831, respectively and the form of recognizance in such cases, Id. A writing, in the usual form of a recognizance, held not to be rendered invalid as a recognizance by the fact that it was signed by the prisoner and his sureties, 21 O. S. 635.

§ 7170. Deposit of recognizance and discharge of prisoner. In all cases when a judge or an examining court recognizes a prisoner under the provisions of this title, he shall forthwith deposit with the clerk of the proper

court the recognizance so taken, and also a warrant, directed to the jailer, requiring him to discharge the prisoner. [86 v. 295, §52.]

TREATMENT OF INSANE PRISONERS.

§7430. *When convicts insane at expiration of sentence.*
If a convict be insane at the time of the expiration of his sentence, the warden shall give notice, in writing, to the probate judge of the county from which he was sent, of the fact of such insanity, and such judge shall forthwith issue his warrant to the sheriff of such county, commanding him to remove such insane convict, and return him to such county; upon receipt of such warrant the sheriff shall execute the same forthwith, and make return thereof to the probate judge by whom it was issued; and thereupon the probate judge shall immediately order such insane person to be confined, or otherwise disposed of and provided for, as directed by law; and the sheriff shall receive the same compensation as for transferring a prisoner to the penitentiary, and the auditor of the county shall draw an order upon the county treasurer for the amount; if any probate judge, after having been so notified by the warden, neglect to issue his warrant, as herein provided, or if any sheriff neglect to remove such insane convict, as required by the provisions of this section, the warden shall cause such insane convict to be removed, and returned to the county from which he was sent, in charge of an officer of the penitentiary, or some other suitable person; and the cost of such removal shall be paid out of the county treasury, upon the warrant of the county auditor. [75 v. 17, §35.]

UNKNOWN BANKING DEPOSITORS.

§7650-1. *Annual report to probate judge of unknown banking depositors and deposits.* Every incorporated

bank or banking association located in this state, whether now or hereafter incorporated or organized under the laws of this state, or of the United States, and every company, association or person, who shall in this state keep an office or other place of business, and engage in the business of lending money, receiving money on deposit, buying and selling bullion, or bills of exchange, notes, bonds, stocks, or other evidence of indebtedness, with a view to profit, shall, annually, between the first and second Mondays of January, make out and return to the probate judge of the county in which said bank, office, or other place of business is located, under oath of the owner, or principal officer or manager thereof, a true and complete statement, setting forth, in alphabetical order, the names of all unknown depositors with said bank, company, association or person, together with the amount due to every such unknown depositor, including accrued interest and dividends. [85 v. 65, § 1.]

§7650-2. Who are to be deemed "unknown depositors." Every corporation, company, association, or person, in whose name a deposit of any money, bullion, bill of exchange, note, stock, bond or other evidence of indebtedness has been made with any bank, company, association, or person, designated in the first section hereof shall be deemed an unknown depositor within the meaning of this act, when the date of the last *bona fide* item of debt or credit to the account of such depositor on the books of said bank shall be more than seven years prior to the time fixed by the first section hereof for the filing of said statement with the probate court of the proper county; provided, that in fixing the date of the last item of credit to the account of any depositor, reference shall not be had to any item of credit for interest or dividends accrued on such deposit, unless the same shall be entered upon a pass-book, presented by and returned to the depositor, or unless the depositor be a minor. [85 v. 65, § 2.]

§7650-3. Record of unclaimed deposits to be kept by probate judge. The probate judge of each county shall on or before the third Monday of January, annually, cause to be recorded in a book kept for that purpose, entitled "record of unclaimed deposits in banks,

— county, Ohio," and which shall at all times be open to public inspection, all statements returned to him for the preceding year under the provisions of this act, and said probate judge shall designate in said book at the head of each statement recorded therein, the name of the bank, company, association or person by whom said statement is returned. The original statement returned to said probate judge shall be kept on file and preserved in his office. [85 v. 65, § 3.]

§ 7650-4. His fees for making such record; how paid. There shall be allowed and paid to the probate judge of each county, the sum of eight cents per hundred words, for all statements recorded by said probate judge under the provisions of this act; provided, that the cost of recording the names and amounts due to any depositors, by whom deposits shall be made as aforesaid after the passage of this act, and who shall thereafter become unknown within the meaning of this act, shall be paid to said probate judge by the bank, company, association, or person designated in section one hereof, at the time such annual statement is returned, and shall be by such bank, company, association, or person, deducted from the amount due such unknown depositor. [85 v. 65, § 4.]

§ 7650-5. Unknown deposits to be paid into county treasury; when. Whenever any corporation, company, association, or person, in whose name any deposit is hereafter made with any bank, company, association, or person designated in section one hereof, shall become unknown within the definition and meaning of this act, the amount due to such depositor shall be by such bank, company, association or person, paid to the treasurer of the county in which such bank, company or association is located, and shall be by said treasurer credited to the general fund of said county; provided, that such deposit shall not be paid to said treasurer until after the expiration of eight years from the date of the first statement, in which the name and amount due such unknown depositor shall be returned to the probate judge as hereinbefore provided; and the bank, corporation, association or person so making such payment shall thereby be re-

leased from any claim, demand or liability to pay the same or any part thereof to the depositor, his administrators, executors or assigns. [85 v. 65, § 5.]

§ 7650-6. How and by whom such deposits may be reclaimed. If at any time thereafter proof is made to the satisfaction of the probate court, or the county commissioners, of the right of any person or persons, by inheritance or otherwise, to said funds or any part of the same, or paid to the treasurer under the provisions of the preceding section, said court or commissioners shall certify the same to the county auditor, who shall thereupon draw a warrant on the treasurer of the county in favor of such claimant or claimants, or the legal representatives or duly authorized agent of such claimant or claimants for the sum so paid into the treasury: provided, if any such person or persons become aggrieved by the decision, finding or action of the probate court or the county commissioners, such person or persons may appeal to the court of common pleas, by virtue of the provisions of the Revised Statutes of 1883, § 896, 6407, 6408, 6409, and 6410, respectively, and all acts amendatory and supplementary thereto and said sections shall, so far as applicable, govern proceedings had under the provisions of this act. [85 v. 65, § 6.]

§ 7650-7. Penalty for bank's refusal or neglect to comply with this act. Every bank, company, association, or person designated in section one of this act, who shall neglect or refuse to comply with the provisions of this act, shall forfeit and pay five hundred dollars for every such offense. [85 v. 65, § 7.]

§ 7650-8. Recovery and disposition of penalties. The penalty imposed by this act shall be recovered by action in the name of the state of Ohio, before any court of competent jurisdiction; and all penalties incurred under this act, when collected, shall be paid to the treasurer of the county in which the judgment is recovered for the same, and one-half thereof shall be by said treasurer credited to the general fund of said county, and one-half thereof shall be by him held for the use of the state of Ohio. [85 v. 65, § 8.]

§ 7650-9. Who may sue; duty of prosecuting attorney. The action provided by the eighth section hereof, for the recovery of penalties incurred under the provisions of this act, may be instituted and prosecuted to judgment by any citizen of the state of Ohio; and it is hereby made the duty of the prosecuting attorney of such county to institute and prosecute such action against every bank, company, association or person designated in the first section hereof, and located in said county, who shall fail to comply with the provisions of this act. [85 v. 65, § 9.]

See §§ 528 as to probate judge and § 3817 as to reports required of other banks.

HIGHWAYS.

§ 8035-304. When county commissioners may condemn material for road purposes. Whenever the board of county commissioners of any county of this state are unable to purchase of or contract with the owner or owners of any gravel bank or gravel bed, or other deposit of gravel, or the owner or owners of any stone, timber, or other material in the judgment of such board of county commissioners necessary for the construction or repair of any road or highway within the said county, upon fair and equitable terms, or in case the owner or owners refuse to sell or contract with the county commissioners of any such county for the sale of such material, on such board of county commissioners agreeing to allow a reasonable [compensation] therefor, then such board of county commissioners are authorized and hereby empowered to condemn and appropriate for public use said material in such quantities as in the judgment of said board of commissioners the public needs may require, allowing the owners therefor a just and equitable compensation for the same. [86 v. 338.]

§ 8035-305. Findings may be appealed from. An appeal from the amount of compensation allowed by any such board of county commissioners, for the payment of any material condemned and appropriated

as aforesaid for public use, shall be allowed to the probate court of the county, which appeal shall be perfected and docketed in the mode prescribed in sections four thousand six hundred and eighty-nine and four thousand six hundred and ninety of the Revised Statutes of Ohio, except that the appellants shall be the plaintiff and the board of county commissioners the defendant. [86 v. 338.]

§ 8035-306. Proceedings in probate court. Upon such appeal, the probate court shall confine itself to the question of compensation presented by it, and shall forthwith, after the docketing thereof, cause a jury of twelve men to be selected and returned by the sheriff and clerk of the county, as provided by law, and shall issue a venire commanding them to appear in court on the day and hour named in the venire, which shall not be later than ten days from its date, and sworn as jurors upon the trial of such claim. [86 v. 338.]

§ 8035-307. How notice given. The probate court shall cause a notice to be served upon the appellant and upon the board of county commissioners to attend at the time and place designated for hearing such appeal, which notice shall be served by delivering to each person named therein a copy thereof, or by leaving such copy at his usual place of residence, and if any parties are non-residents of the county, and have an agent or attorney therein, service on such agent or attorney shall be sufficient, or such notice may be sent to another county for service upon any party residing or being therein; and if the appellant is a non-resident, when he perfects his appeal, he shall leave with the probate judge the name of any agent or attorney in the county upon whom service of such notice may be made; and if he fail to do so no service upon him shall be necessary; and service upon a guardian shall be sufficient service upon his ward; and all further proceedings upon such appeal, relating to challenges, selection of talesmen, oath of jurors and conduct of the trial shall be the same as is prescribed in sections four thousand seven hundred and two and four thousand seven hundred and three of the Revised Statutes of Ohio, in so far as such pro-

ceedings are applicable to the trial of the appeal herein provided for. [86 v. 338.]

HOME OF THE FRIENDLESS.

2(8071). Home of the friendless—Procedure when a girl is brought before probate court—Duty of probate court—Girls entitled to trial by jury. Whenever any girl above the age of seven, and under the age of sixteen years, shall be brought by any constable or police officer, or other inhabitant of the county, before the probate court of said county, upon the allegation or complaint that said girl has committed any offense known to the laws of this state, punishable by fine, or by fine and imprisonment other than imprisonment in the penitentiary, or that she is leading an idle, vagrant, or vicious life, or has been found without a home, in a state of want, suffering, abandonment, or beggary, it shall be the duty of said probate court to forthwith issue an order in writing, addressed to the father, mother, or guardian, or next friend, as the case may be, of such girl, if such father, mother, guardian, or next friend be a resident of or within said county, requiring such father, mother, guardian, or next friend, as the case may be, to appear before said court, at a time and place therein to be named, to show cause, if any there be, why said girl should not be committed to the home established in such county under this act, and upon the appearance of said party, or failure to appear at the time and place named in such order, said court shall proceed to hear such party, and such testimony as shall be offered; and should it appear to the satisfaction of said court, that said girl is a suitable subject for the said home, said court may commit said girl to the same, and for that purpose the said court shall issue its order to the sheriff of the county, or to some suitable person to be named in such order, commanding him to take charge of said girl, and to deliver her without delay to the superintendent of said home; and fees therefor shall be the same as for similar services under the laws now in force, and shall

be paid by the county in the same manner: provided, that nothing in this act shall be so construed as to prevent any girl arrested for crime from demanding a trial by jury; and when any such demand shall be made by or on behalf of such girl, the probate court is hereby authorized, after an examination of the case, in the discretion of the court, to discharge such girl, or require her to enter into recognizance for her appearance before the court of common pleas, as justices of the peace may recognize in such cases; and in default of recognizance, such probate court may commit to the jail as justices might in such case commit; and the probate judge shall forward to the clerk of the court of common pleas of the proper county, a transcript of the proceedings in the case before his court; and said probate court may recognize witnesses as justices of the peace could in such case.

INSANE PERSONS—TREATMENT OF.

§ 8092-2. Confinement of insane person in prison, asylum, etc. No insane person shall hereafter be kept or confined for any length of time exceeding forty-eight hours in any jail or prison in this state, nor shall they be kept or confined in any asylum, infirmary, or other place of detention, or public charity, unless regularly committed thereto as provided by law; and it is hereby made the duty of the sheriff, superintendent, or other principal officer of the institutions aforesaid, to report all such cases forthwith to the probate judge of their respective counties, as soon as the facts are made known to them.

§ 8092-3. Separate apartments for insane. All persons legally committed as insane shall be provided with suitable rooms or apartments especially set off for the insane, and no sane person shall be permitted to occupy such rooms or apartments, except the officers or employes of the institution, of the same sex, in the discharge of their duties.

§ 8092-4. Probate judge may send patient to city or county infirmary, etc. In all cases of insanity, where the

probate judge in his examination has reason to believe it a first attack of the disease, and in case he can not for any cause send the patient to a regular asylum for the insane, he shall order him sent to the city or county infirmary, or to such other place as may be provided with suitable accommodations adequate to carry into effect the requirements of this act, and shall immediately order such skilled medical treatment and proper attendance as he may deem vital for the patient, and his restoration to reason..

§ 8092-5. **Directors of infirmaries to provide separate apartment—medical treatment.** The board of directors of the county and city infirmaries of the State shall provide separate apartments and suitable attendance for all patients suffering from a first attack of insanity, and they shall furnish in each case such care and treatment as may be prescribed by the physician in charge, who may be either the regular physician of the infirmary or such other expert practitioner as the probate judge may select: provided, the family of such insane person may choose their own physician.

§ 8092-6. **Medical report to be made to probate judge.** The physician in charge shall report the condition of each patient under his treatment to the probate judge monthly, or oftener if required, giving statement of progress toward recovery, and such other information as may from time to time be asked or demanded of him, but nothing in this act shall forbid the transfer of any patient to any regular insane asylum of the State at any time whenever such transfer can be effected.

§ 8092-7. **Medical services—how paid.** The probate judge may allow for services of the physician a sum not exceeding two dollars for each visit, which amount and all other expenses for the care of patient as herein provided, shall when approved by the probate judge, be paid out of the poor or infirmary fund of the city or county, the same as in other cases. [§ 81 v. 102.]

DIRECT INHERITANCE TAX. (1)

§ 1. **Direct inheritance tax.** All property within the jurisdiction of this state, and any interest therein,

(1) This act was declared unconstitutional, 53 O. S. 314. Act to provide for refunding taxes paid under direct inheritance tax

whether belonging to inhabitants of this state or not, and whether tangible or intangible, including annuities, which shall pass by will or by the intestate laws of this state, or by deed, grant, sale or gift made or intended to take effect in possession or enjoyment after the death of the grantor, to the use of the father, mother, husband, wife, brother, sister, niece, nephew, lineal descendant, adopted child or person recognized as an adopted child and made a legal heir under the provisions of section 4182 of the Revised Statutes of Ohio, or the lineal descendant thereof, the lineal descendant of any adopted child, the wife or widow of a son, the husband of a daughter of decedent, or to any one in trust for such person or persons, shall be liable to a tax as follow, to wit: When the value of the entire property of such decedent exceeds the sum of twenty thousand dollars and does not exceed the sum of fifty thousand dollars, one per cent.; when it exceeds fifty thousand dollars and does not exceed one hundred thousand dollars, one and one-half per cent.; when it exceeds one hundred thousand dollars and does not exceed two hundred thousand dollars, two per cent.; when it exceeds two hundred thousand dollars and does not exceed three hundred thousand dollars, three per cent.; when it exceeds three hundred thousand dollars and does not exceed five hundred thousand dollars, three and one-half per cent.; when it exceeds five hundred thousand dollars and does not exceed one million dollars, four per cent.; and when it exceeds one million dollars, five per cent.; seventy-five per cent. of such tax to be for the use of the state, and twenty-five per cent. for the use of the county wherein the same is collected; and all administrators, executors and trustees, shall be liable for all such taxes, with lawful interest, as hereinafter provided, until the same shall have been paid as hereinafter directed. Such taxes shall become due and payable immediately upon the death of the decedent, and shall at once become a lien upon said property. [91 v. 168.]

§ 2. Payment; proceedings for collection. All taxes imposed by this act shall be paid into the county treasury of the county in which the court having juris-

diction of the estate or recounts is situated, by the executors, administrators or trustees, or other persons charged with the payment thereof, and if said taxes are not paid within one year after the death of said decedent, interest at the rate of eight per centum shall be thereafter charged and collected thereon; and if said taxes are not paid at the expiration of eighteen months after the death of said decedent, it shall be the duty of the prosecuting attorney of the county wherein said taxes remain unpaid, to institute the necessary proceedings to collect the same in the court of common pleas of such county, after first being duly notified in writing by the probate judge of said county of the non-payment of such taxes, and it is hereby made the duty of the probate judge to give such notice in writing; but if said taxes are paid before the expiration of one year after the death of said decedent, a discount at the rate of one per cent. per month for each full month that payment shall have been made prior to the expiration of said year, shall be allowed on the amount of taxes found to be due under the provisions of this act.

§ 3. Deduction or collection by administrator, executor or trustee. Any administrator, executor or trustee having in charge or trust any property subject to such tax, shall deduct the tax therefrom, or shall collect the tax thereon from the legatee or person entitled to said property, and he shall not deliver any specific legacy or property, subject to said tax, to any person until he has collected the tax thereon.

§ 4. Tax upon legacy payable out of real estate. Whenever any legacies subject to said tax shall be charged upon or payable out of any real estate, the heir or devisee, before paying the same, shall deduct said tax therefrom and pay it to the executor, administrator or trustee, and the same shall remain a lien upon said real estate until it is paid; and payment thereof shall be enforced by the executor, administrator or trustee, in the same manner as the payment of the legacy itself could be enforced.

§ 5. Sale of property for payment. All administrators, executors and trustees shall have power to sell so much of the estate of the deceased as will enable them to

pay said tax, in the same manner as they may be empowered to do for the payment of his debts.

§ 6. Proceedings after filing of inventory. Within ten days after the filing of the inventory of every estate subject to a tax under the provisions of this act, the judge or the court of probate in which such inventory is filed, shall make and deliver to the county auditor of any such county, a copy of such inventory, with the appraisal of said estate; the county auditor shall certify the value of said estate and the amount of taxes due therefrom to the county treasurer, who shall collect such taxes and thereupon place twenty-five per cent. thereof to the credit of the county expense fund of said county, and pay seventy-five per cent. thereof into the state treasury, to the credit of the general revenue fund, at the time of making his semi-annual settlement.

§ 7. Information to be furnished probate judge. Whenever any of the real estate of a decedent shall so pass to another person as to become subject to said tax, the executor, administrator or trustee of the decedent shall inform the probate judge thereof within six months after he has assumed the duties of his trust, or if the fact is not known to him within that time, then within one month from the time that it does become so known to him.

§ 8. Refundment. Whenever for any reason the devisee, legatee or heir who has paid any such tax shall refund any portion of the property on which it was paid, or it shall be judicially determined that the whole or any part of such tax ought not to have been paid, said tax, or the due proportional part of said tax, shall be paid back to him by the executor, administrator or trustee.

§ 9. Valuation of property subject to tax; fees of appraisers. The value of such property as may be subject to said tax shall be its actual market value as found by the court of probate; but the state, through the prosecuting attorney of the proper county, or any person interested in the succession of [to] said property, may apply to the court of probate having jurisdiction of the estate; and on such application the court shall

appoint three disinterested persons, who, being first sworn, shall view and appraise such property at its actual market value for the purposes of said tax, and shall make return thereof to said court, which return may be accepted by said court in the same manner as the original inventory of such estate is accepted, and if so accepted it shall be binding upon the person by whom this tax is to be paid, and upon the state. The fees of the appraisers shall be fixed by the judge of probate and paid out of the county treasury upon the warrant of the county auditor. In case of an annuity or life estate, the value thereof shall be determined by the so-called actuaries' combined experience tables and five per centum compound interest.

§ 10. Jurisdiction of probate court; prosecuting attorney to represent state. The court of probate, having either principal or auxiliary jurisdiction of the settlement of the estate of the decedent, shall have jurisdiction to hear and determine all questions in relation to said tax that may arise, affecting any devise, legacy or inheritance under this act, subject to appeal as in other cases, and the prosecuting attorney shall represent the interests of the state in any such proceedings.

§ 11. Semi-annual statements of probate judge; record of cases and proceedings. The judge of each probate court shall, as often as once in six months, render to the county auditor a statement of the property within the jurisdiction of his court that has become subject to said tax during such period, the number and amount of such taxes as will accrue during the next six months, so far as the same can be determined from the probate records, and the number and amount of such taxes are as due and unpaid, and each probate judge shall keep a separate record, in a book to be provided for that purpose, of all cases and proceedings arising under the provisions of this act.

§ 12. Fees of officers; costs chargeable to state. The fees of all officers having duties to perform under the provisions of this act, shall be paid by the county from the county expense fund thereof, and shall be the same as now allowed by law for similar services. In the calculation of amounts due the state, seventy-

five per cent. of the cost of collection, and other necessary and legitimate expenses incurred by the county in the collection of such taxes, shall be charged to the state and deducted from the amount of taxes to be paid into the state treasury.

§ 13. Acceptance or allowance of final settlement contingent upon payment. No final settlement of the account of any executor, administrator or trustee shall be accepted or allowed by the court of probate unless it shall show, and the judge of said court shall find, that all taxes imposed by the provisions of this act upon any property or interest therein belonging to the estate to be settled by said account shall have been paid; and the receipt of the county treasurer shall be the proper voucher for such payment.

This act, passed April 20, 1894, was held unconstitutional, 58 O. S. 314.

COLLATERAL INHERITANCE TAX.

§ 1. Collateral inheritance tax. That all property within the jurisdiction of this state, and any interest therein, whether belonging to inhabitants of this state or not, and whether tangible or intangible, which shall pass by will or by the intestate laws of this state, or by deed, grant, sale or gift made or intended to take effect in possession or enjoyment after the death of the grantor, to any person in trust or otherwise, other than to or for the use of the father, mother, husband, wife, brother, sister, niece, nephew, lineal descendant, adopted child, or person recognized as an adopted child and made a legal heir under the provisions of section 4182 of the Revised Statutes of Ohio, or the lineal descendant thereof, or the lineal descendant of any adopted child, the wife or widow of a son, the husband of the daughter of a decedent, shall be liable to a tax of five per centum of its value, above the sum of two hundred dollars, seventy-five per centum of such tax to be for the use of the state, and twenty-five per centum for the use of the county wherein the same is collected; and all administrators, executors and trustees, and any such grantees under a conveyance made during the grantor's life, shall be liable for all such taxes, with lawful interest as hereinafter provided, until the same shall have been paid as herein-

after directed. Such taxes shall become due and payable immediately upon the death of the decedent, and shall at once become a lien upon said property, and be and remain a lien until paid. [91 v. 169.]

The classification in the above section is constitutional, 12 C. C. 606; 55 O. S. 613. Personal property in state subject to tax independent of residence of owner, 4 N. P. 238.

§ 2. Appraisal and deduction of property not liable.

When any person shall bequeath or devise any property to or for the use of father, mother, husband, wife, brother, sister, niece, nephew, lineal descendant and adopted child, the lineal descendant of any adopted child, the wife or widow of a son, or the husband of a daughter, during life or for a term of years, and the remainder to a collateral heir, or to a stranger to the blood, the value of the prior estate shall, within sixty days after the death of the testator, be appraised in the manner hereinafter provided, and deducted, together with the sum of two hundred dollars, from the appraised value of such property. [91 v. 169.]

§ 3. Excess over reasonable compensation to executor, trustee or residuary legatee liable to tax. Whenever a decedent appoints one or more executors or trustees, and in lieu of their allowance makes a bequest or devise of property to them which would otherwise be liable to said tax, or appoints them his residuary legatees, and said bequests, devises, or residuary legacies exceed what would be a reasonable compensation for their services, such excess shall be liable to such tax, and the court of probate having jurisdiction of their accounts shall fix such compensation.

§ 4. Payment; proceedings or collection. All taxes imposed by this act shall be paid into the county treasury of the county in which the court having jurisdiction of the estate or accounts is situated, by the executors, administrators or trustees, or other persons charged with the payment thereof, and if said taxes are not paid within one year after the death of said decedent, interest at the rate of eight per centum shall be thereafter charged and collected thereon, and if said taxes are not paid at the expiration of eighteen months after the death of said decedent, it shall be the duty of the prosecuting attorney of the county wherein said taxes remain unpaid, to institute the necessary proceedings to collect the same in the court of common pleas of such county, after first being duly

notified in writing by the probate judge of said county of the non-payment of such taxes, and it is hereby made the duty of the probate judge to give such notice in writing; but if said taxes are paid before the expiration of one year after the death of said decedent, a discount at the rate of one per centum per month for each full month that payment shall have been made prior to the expiration of said year, shall be allowed on the amount of taxes found to be due under the provisions of this act. [91 v. 169.]

§ 5. Deduction or collection of tax by administrator, executor or trustee. Any administrator, executor, or trustee, having in charge or trust any property subject to such tax, shall deduct the tax therefrom, or shall collect the tax thereon from the legatee or person entitled to said property, and he shall not deliver any specific legacy or property subject to said tax to any person until he has collected the tax thereon.

§ 6. Deduction and payment of tax upon legacy payable out of real estate—enforcement of payment. Whenever any legacies subject to said tax shall be charged upon or payable out of any real estate, the heir or devisee, before paying the same, shall deduct said tax therefrom and pay it to the executor, administrator, or trustee, and the same shall remain a charge upon said real estate until it is paid; and payment thereof shall be enforced by the executor, administrator, or trustee, in the same manner as the payment of the legacy itself could be enforced.

§ 7. Retention or collection of tax upon legacy given for limited period. If any such legacy be given in money to any person for a limited period, such administrator, executor or trustee shall retain the tax on the whole amount; but if it be not in money, he shall make an application to the court having jurisdiction of his accounts to make an apportionment, if the case require it, of the sum to be paid into his hands by such legatee on account of said tax and for such further order as the case may require.

§ 8. Sale of property for payment of tax. All administrators, executors and trustees shall have power to sell

so much of the estate of the deceased as will enable them to pay said tax in the same manner as they may be empowered to do for the payment of his debts.

§ 9. Proceedings after filing of inventory. Within ten days after the filing of the inventory of every such estate, any part of which may be subject to a tax under the provisions of this act, the judge or the court of probate in which such inventory is filed, shall make and deliver to the county auditor of any such county, a copy of such inventory; or, if the same can be conveniently separated, a copy of such part of such estate, with the appraisal thereof; the county auditor shall certify the value of said estate, subject to taxation hereunder and the amount of taxes due therefrom, to the county treasurer, who shall collect such taxes, and thereupon place twenty-five per centum thereof to the credit of the county expense fund of said county, and pay seventy-five per centum thereof into the state treasury, to the credit of the general revenue fund, at the time of making his semi-annual settlement. [91 v. 169.]

§ 10. Information to be furnished probate judge by executor, administrator or trustee. Whenever any of the real estate of a decedent shall so pass to another person as to become subject to said tax, the executor, administrator or trustee of the decedent shall inform the probate judge thereof within six months after he has assumed the duties of his trust, or if the fact is not known to him within that time, then within one month from the time that it does become so known to him.

§ 11. Refundment of tax. Whenever for any reason the devisee, legatee, or heir who has paid any such tax shall refund any portion of the property on which it was paid, or it shall be judicially determined that the whole or any [part of] such tax ought not to have been paid, said tax, or the due proportional part of said tax, shall be paid back to him by the executor, administrator or trustee.

§ 12. Valuation of property subject to tax—fees of appraisers. The value of such property as may be subject to said tax shall be its actual market value as found

by the court of probate; but the state, through the prosecuting attorney of the proper county, or any person interested in the succession to said property, may apply to the court of probate having jurisdiction of the estate; and on such application the court shall appoint three disinterested persons, who, being first sworn, shall view and appraise such property at its actual market value for the purposes of said tax, and shall make return thereof to said court, which return may be accepted by said court in the same manner as the original inventory of such estate is accepted and if so accepted it shall be binding upon the person by whom this tax is to be paid, and upon the state. The fees of the appraisers shall be fixed by the judge of probate and paid out of the county treasury upon the warrant of the county auditor. In case of an annuity or life estate, the value thereof shall be determined by the so-called actuaries' combined experience tables and five per centum compound interest.

§13. Jurisdiction of probate court—prosecuting attorney to represent state. The court of probate, having either principal or auxiliary jurisdiction of the settlement of the estate of the decedent, shall have jurisdiction to hear and determine all questions in relation to said tax that may arise, affecting any devise, legacy, or inheritance under this act, subject to appeal as in other cases, and the prosecuting attorney shall represent the interests of the state in any such proceedings.

§14. Semi-annual statements of probate judge, record of cases and proceedings. The judge of each probate court shall, as often as once in six months, render to the county auditor a statement of the property within the jurisdiction of his court that has become subject to said tax during such period, the number and amount of such taxes as will accrue during the next six months, so far as the same can be determined from the probate records, and the number and amount of such taxes as are due and unpaid; and each probate judge shall keep a separate record, in a book to be provided for that purpose, of all cases arising under the provisions of this act.

§ 15. **Fees of officers, costs chargeable to state.** The fees of all officers having duties to perform under the provisions of this act, shall be paid by the county from the county expense fund thereof, and shall be the same as now allowed by law for similar services; in the calculation of amounts due the state, seventy-five per centum of the cost of collection and other necessary and legitimate expenses incurred by the county in the collection of such taxes, shall be charged to the state and deducted from the amount of taxes to be paid into the state treasury. [91 v. 169.]

§ 16. **Acceptance or allowance of final settlement of account contingent upon payment of tax—voucher for payment.** No final settlement of the account of any executor, administrator or trustee shall be accepted or allowed by the court of probate unless it shall show, and the judge of said court shall find, that all taxes imposed by the provisions of this act upon any property or interest therein, belonging to the estate to be settled by said account, shall have been paid; and the receipt of the county treasurer shall be the proper voucher for such payment.

§ 17. **"Person" and "property" construed.** In the foregoing act the word "person" shall be construed to include the plural as well as the singular, and artificial as well as natural persons; the word "property" shall be construed to include both real and personal estate, and any form of interest therein whatsoever, including annuities.

This act was passed and took effect January 27, 1893, and was amended April 20, 1894.

OHIO HOSPITAL FOR EPILEPTICS.

Admission of epileptics other than insane or dangerous. Expenses of clothing of patients. Fees, etc. In the case of epileptic persons, other than insane or dangerous epileptics, written application for admission shall first be made by such person, or his or her parent, guardian or representative, to the probate court of the county of which the epileptic is a resident. In case such epileptic has no parent, guardian or representative, any citizen may make application on his behalf to the probate judge for admission to the hospital. When such application is filed, the probate judge shall, on the

day fixed by him, which shall be not more than five days after the application has been filed, examine and inquire whether the alleged epileptic is a suitable person for admission into said hospital, and for such purpose may subpoena witnesses, and shall subpoena a reputable physician and may, if necessary, issue his warrant commanding the alleged epileptic to be brought before him; provided, that if it is deemed unsuitable to bring the alleged epileptic into the probate court, the probate judge shall personally visit said person and certify that he has so ascertained the condition of the person by actual inspection, and the other proceedings may then be had in the absence of such person. At the time appointed, unless for good cause the investigation is postponed, the judge shall proceed with the examination, and if he is satisfied that the person alleged is an epileptic and a suitable person for treatment at the hospital, he shall cause a certificate to be made out by the medical witness in attendance, setting forth the facts enumerated in section 5 hereof, and any other facts required in such statement by the board of trustees, and is free from any infectious or contagious disease and from vermin. The probate judge shall transmit the application, with the accompanying papers, including the certificate of the physician, to the manager of the hospital for epileptics, who shall advise the probate judge whether the patient can be received, and if so, at what time. If advised that the patient can be received, the probate judge shall see that the patient is supplied with the proper clothing, and if not otherwise furnished, he shall furnish such clothing, as provided in section seven hundred and six of the Revised Statutes, and shall take the necessary steps for the conveyance of the patient to the hospital, as provided in section seven hundred and five of the Revised Statutes; provided, that if the probate judge is satisfied that the patient can travel to the hospital alone, he may issue the warrant for conveyance direct to the patient, and such warrant, received, shall be returned by the manager through the mail; or, if the probate judge deems it proper to entrust the conveyance of the patient to his parent, guardian, representative or friend, he may issue the warrant to such parent, guardian,

representative or friend, instead of to the sheriff. The expenses of the clothing of patients, if not paid by themselves or those having them in charge, shall be paid by the counties, and, if furnished by the institution, may be collected from the counties, as provided in section six hundred and thirty-two of the Revised Statutes. The traveling and incidental expenses of the patient and also of the officer or other person or persons in charge of said patient, to and from said institution shall be paid by the institution. The fees of the probate judge, physician and other officers, witnesses and persons, growing out of the admission of a patient to the hospital, shall be paid to the same amount, and in the same manner as are similar fees when earned in connection with the commitment of an insane person to a state asylum. Provided that, if at any time it is desirable to transfer any patient from any state hospital to the Ohio hospital for epileptics, such patient may be transferred upon the order of the governor, upon the recommendation of the medical superintendent of such state hospital and the manager of the Ohio hospital for epileptics. [91 v. 98.]

Section 5 provides for an enumeration of epileptics by the trustees which shall include a listing of the age, sex, race, general mental and physical condition, residence, whether under charge of guardian, and where known, the cause and duration of the epileptic condition. §6 provides that the manager of the hospital shall, on the 15th of each month, inform the probate judge of the county of the quota of patients to which such county is entitled and the number in the hospital from said county. §7 provides that the laws regulating the treatment of inmate persons shall apply to the care, etc., of epileptics.

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE.

School attendance—refusal to excuse from—appeal. * * In case of refusal to excuse children from school attendance an appeal may be taken from the opinion of the superintendent of schools in city districts or the clerk of the board of education in districts not having a superintendent to the probate judge of the county upon the giving of a bond within ten days after such refusal to the approval of said judge to pay all the costs of the appeal and the decision of the probate judge in the matter shall be final. [90 v. 288, ¶1.]

Proceedings against juvenile disorderly persons. • •
When in cases of truancy complaint is made by the truant officer before any mayor or justice of the peace it shall be certified by such magistrates to the probate judge. The probate judge shall hear such complaint and if he determine that the child is a juvenile disorderly person he shall commit it if under ten years of age and eligible for admission thereto, to a children's home, or if not eligible then to a house of refuge if there be one in the county, or to the boys' industrial school or the girls' industrial home or to some other juvenile reformatory. No child over ten years of age shall be committed to a county children's home and any child committed to a children's home may on request of the trustees of such home and it being shown that it is vicious and incorrigible be transferred by the probate judge to the boys' industrial school or the girls' industrial home. A child committed to any juvenile reformatory under this section shall not be detained there beyond the age of sixteen years and may be discharged sooner by the trustees under the restrictions applicable to other inmates. Any order of commitment to a juvenile reformatory may be suspended, in the discretion of the probate judge for such time as the child may regularly attend school and properly conduct itself. The expense incurred in the transportation of the child to a juvenile reformatory and the costs in the case in which the order of commitment is made shall be paid by the county from which the child is committed after the manner provided in section 759 Revised Statutes. [90 v. 288, § 8.]

Id. Juvenile disorderly persons. Every child between the ages of eight and fourteen years, and every child between the ages of fourteen and sixteen years unable to read and write the English language, or not engaged in some regular employment, who is an habitual truant from school, or who absents itself habitually from school, or who, while in attendance at any public, private or parochial school, is incorrigible, vicious or immoral in conduct or who habitually wanders about the streets and public places during

school hours having no business or lawful occupation, shall be deemed a juvenile disorderly person, and be subject to the provisions of this act. [90 v. 288, § 4.]

Id. Application of provisions of act—report of truant officer—proceedings thereon. The provisions of this act shall apply to children entitled, under existing statutes, to attend school at the institution for the deaf and dumb or the institution for the blind, so far as the same are properly enforceable. Truant officers shall within sixty days after the passage of this act, (1) and annually between the first day of July and the first day of August, report to the probate judges of their respective counties the names, ages and residences of all such children between the ages of eight and eighteen years, with the names and postoffice address of their parents, guardians or the persons in charge of them; also a statement whether the parents, guardian or person in charge of each child is able to educate and is educating the child, or whether the interests of the child will be promoted by sending it to one of the state institutions mentioned. Upon information thus or otherwise obtained, the probate judge may fix a time when he will hear the question whether any such child shall be required to be sent for instruction to one of the state institutions mentioned, and he shall thereupon issue a warrant to the proper truant officer or some other suitable person, to bring the child before such judge at his office at the time fixed for the hearing; and shall also issue an order on the parents, guardian or person in charge of the child, to appear before him at such hearing, a copy of which order, in writing, shall be served personally on the proper person by the truant officer or other person ordered to bring the child before the judge. If, on the hearing, the probate judge is satisfied the child is not being properly educated at home, and will be benefited by attendance at one of the state institutions mentioned, and is a suitable person to receive instruction therein, he may send or commit such child to such institution. The cost of such hearing, and the transportation of the child to such institution shall be paid by the county after the manner provided, where a child is committed to a

state reformatory under section eight hereof; provided nothing in this section contained shall be construed to require the trustees of either of the state institutions mentioned, to receive any child not a suitable subject to be received and instructed therein, under the laws, rules and regulations governing such institutions. [90 v. 289, § 10.]

(1) April 26, 1868. The act is constitutional, 5 C. C. 688; (affirmed 27 Bull. 332).

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.

Commission from Governor. Each judge of the probate court shall receive from the governor a commission to fill such office, upon producing to the proper officer a legal certificate of his being duly elected or appointed. [92 v. 211.]

Conditional pardon, duties of probate judge on violation of. A violation of the conditions of a pardon shall be held to be a forfeiture of the pardon, and shall render the person pardoned liable to recommitment to the penitentiary, there to serve the remainder of his sentence, as though he had not been pardoned, and in any such case of violation, the prosecuting attorney of the county in which the same occurred shall, upon the written request of the Governor, file an information thereof in the office of the probate judge of such county, whereupon such judge shall issue a warrant to the sheriff of such county, commanding him to pursue after and arrest the person named in the information, wherever he may be found within the State, and bring him into his court for examination upon the charge; he shall also demand of the warden of the penitentiary the evidence provided for by the preceding section, in cases of conditional pardon, who shall furnish the same; and if, upon such examination the charge set forth in the information be sustained, the probate judge shall issue a warrant to the sheriff, commanding him to deliver the convict into the custody of the warden of the penitentiary to serve the remainder of his sentence, as herein provided. The

probate judge shall prepare a correct bill of the costs of the arrest and examination of the convict, and certify the same under his official seal, which the sheriff shall deliver to the warden of the penitentiary, who shall allow so much thereof as he finds to be in accordance with law, and certify the same to the Auditor of State who shall draw his warrant in favor of the sheriff upon the treasurer of the State for the payment thereof, out of the appropriation for the prosecution and transportation of convicts. The warden shall furnish each convict who receives a conditional pardon, before he leaves the penitentiary a copy of this and the preceding section of this act, and explain its provisions to him. [§ 89 a, 79 v. 122.]

Constables—duties and compensation. The probate court in any county containing a city of the first class, except fourth grade, and of the first grade of the second class, may each appoint one or more constables to preserve order and discharge such other duties as the court requires; and in any county containing a city of the second grade of the second class, the constable so appointed by the court of common pleas shall perform the same duties in the probate court; and each constable, when so directed by the court; shall have the same power to call and impanel jurors, which by law the sheriff of the county has, except in capital cases. The compensation of such constables shall be the same as that of regular jurors; except in counties containing a city of the first grade of the first class and of the first grade of the second class, it shall be one thousand dollars per annum, and in counties containing cities of the second grade of the first class, it shall be \$700 per annum, except the constable appointed by the probate court whose compensation shall be \$800 per annum; and in all counties having a population of not less than 84,150 and not more than 84,250 at the federal census of 1890, it shall be \$600 per annum, and in counties containing cities of the third grade of the first class, the compensation of said constables so appointed by the court of common pleas shall be \$600 per annum and in all cases shall be paid out of the county treasury on the order of the court. [89 v. 382.]

County treasury—appointment of night-watchman for. When the county treasurer, county auditor, and probate judge shall, in writing, notify the county commissioners that, in their opinion, the safety of the public money in the treasury requires a night-watchman for the treasury, the commissioners shall immediately authorize the county treasurer to employ a night-watchman; and the commissioners shall, at the same time, fix the compensation to be paid to the watchman, which shall be paid in weekly installments; and the employment shall continue until the treasurer, auditor, and probate judge shall certify that it may be discontinued; but nothing in this section shall in any way affect the liability of the county treasurer or his sureties. [73 v. 62, §§ 1, 1135.]

Election of probate judge, time of. First Tuesday after the first Monday in November. [§ 2978, 83 v. 35.]

Election of real estate assessors—duties of probate judge. The returns must be made to the county auditor, who with the clerk of the court of common pleas and probate judge of the county must open the same and declare the result. [§ 2786, 83 v. 88.]

Interpreter in probate court, Hamilton county. The interpreter appointed by the common pleas court, Hamilton county, shall without extra compensation render service in the probate court. [§ 472.]

§ 1. Ohio Soldiers' and Sailors' Home. When any inmate of "the Ohio soldiers' and sailors' home" becomes insane, the commandant of said home shall file with the probate judge of the county in which said home is located an affidavit substantially as follows:

The state of Ohio, — county, ss:
____, commandant of said home, being duly sworn, says that he believes ____, an inmate of said home, is insane, or that in consequence of his insanity, his being at large is dangerous to the community; that said inmate was received into said home from ____ county, on the ____ day of ____, 18____. _____, A. B.

[89 v. 47.]

§ 2. Id. Probate Judge shall determine sanity of inmate. When the affidavit is filed the probate judge shall

proceed forthwith to hear and determine the sanity of such inmate, as is provided for, and in accordance with title v, chapter 9, R. S. of Ohio, so far as the same are applicable; provided that all inmates who shall be adjudged insane under this act, shall be enumerated in the quota of persons entitled to admission into the asylum for the insane from the county in which said inmate was a resident at the time of entering said home. [88 v. 139.]

§ 8. Id. Authority of probate judge defined. In order to carry out the provisions of this act the probate judge of the county in which said home is located shall have the same authority to act and receive and order paid the same fees and costs as the probate judge would have in the county in which such inmate was a resident before entering said home. Said fees and costs to be paid out of the appropriation paid by the state of Ohio for the support of the soldiers' and sailors' home. [88 v. 139.]

Parent and child. No child under the age of three years shall be separated from its mother, if such mother be an inmate of the county infirmary, or shall be declared a pauper, unless with the approval of the probate court first given. [85 v. 148.]

Public buildings—approval of plans, etc. Such plans, drawings, representations, bills of material and specifications of work, and estimates of the cost thereof in detail and in the aggregate, as are required * * to be made, if they relate to the building of any court house or jail, or any addition to or alteration or repair or improvement thereof, shall be submitted to the commissioners, together with the clerk of the court, the sheriff and probate judge, and one person to be appointed by the judge of the court of common pleas, for their approval, and if approved by them or a majority of them, a copy thereof shall be deposited with the county auditor, to be safely kept in his office. * * [§ 797.]

Salary of probate judge of Hamilton county. The salary of the probate judge of Hamilton county is five thousand dollars, paid quarterly out of the fee fund upon the warrant of the county auditor. [§ 1345.]

Compensation of probate judge of Cuyahoga county, see § 8 v. 49.

Seal of probate court. The seal of the probate court must be one inch and three-fourths in diameter and surrounded by these words "Probate court, _____ county, Ohio," (*insert the name of the proper county,*) [§ 18.]

THE COURT OF INSOLVENCY.

AN ACT To establish "A Court of Insolvency" in counties containing a city of the first grade of the first class, and for the relief of the probate court in such counties. [Passed and took effect May 21, 1894. 91 v. 844.] Cuyahoga county has a similar law, 92 v. 475; § 548-17 Bates' Ann. O. Stat.

§ 1. Court of insolvency—judge of. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, that there shall be, and hereby is established in any county of this state, containing any city of the first grade of the first class, a court of record, which shall be styled "The Court of Insolvency." It shall consist of one judge who shall be elected by the electors of such county.

§ 2. Election of judge—term—vacancy how filled. The first election for such judge shall be held on the first Tuesday after the second Monday in November, A. D. 1894, and shall be conducted in the same manner and governed by the same laws that are now in force, or may hereafter be enacted regulating the election of judges in this state. His term of office shall commence on the ninth day of February, A. D. 1895, and shall continue for the term of five years, and a successor shall be elected on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, A. D. 1899, and every five years thereafter. And in case the office of any judge shall become vacant before the expiration of the regular term for which he shall have been elected, the vacancy shall be filled by appointment of the governor, until the office shall be filled by a successor duly elected and qualified. And in case a successor shall not have been previously elected, such successor shall be elected on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, that next occurs more than thirty days after the vacancy shall have happened. [92 v. 586.]

§ 3. Bond—compensation of judge. That said judge

when elected shall give a like bond and be qualified, and shall receive the same compensation and be paid in like manner as the judge of the probate court of said county, wherein such courts of insolvency are established. The bond of said judge shall be in the sum of five thousand (\$5000.00) dollars, and shall be approved by the commissioners of said county and deposited with the county treasurer thereof.

§ 4. Seal of court—process. The said court shall have a seal to be provided by the secretary of state at the expense of the state of Ohio, having the same device as the seal of the probate court, except that there shall be around the margin thereof the words, "Court of Insolvency, — county," instead of the words "Probate Court, — county." The process of said court of insolvency shall have the seal affixed and shall be attested and directed served and returned, and be in form as is or may be provided for the process of the probate court, varying only in the style of the court and to conform as far as may be necessary to its terms.

§ 5. Officers of court, duties and liabilities. Sheriffs, coroners and constables shall be bound to attend said court, preserve order, and execute the return of its process as they are required to do in the probate court, and all laws now in force, or which may be enacted, prescribing the duties and liabilities of such officers and the mode of proceeding against them, or either of them, for any neglect of official duty, allowing fees and providing for the collection thereof in the probate court, shall be held and deemed to extend to said court of insolvency, unless the same are, or shall be, plainly inapplicable.

§ 6. Court where held. The said court of insolvency shall be held at the court house of the county wherein such court is established, and the board of county commissioners of such county are hereby directed to make all the necessary provisions for the holding of said court.

§ 7. Powers and duties of judge and deputy. Each judge shall have the care and custody of all, files, papers, books and records belonging to the court of

insolvency, and is authorized and empowered to perform all duties as clerk of his own court, and each judge may appoint a deputy clerk or clerks, each of whom shall, before entering upon the duties of his appointment, take an oath of office; and when so qualified, such deputy may perform any and all the duties pertaining to the office of clerk of the court, and each deputy clerk is authorized to administer oaths in all cases in which it is necessary in the discharge of his duties as such deputy clerk. Each judge of said court may take such security from his deputy as he deems necessary to secure the faithful performance of the duties of his appointment.

38. Terms of court. The terms of said court shall be considered as three terms of four months each, beginning on the first day of January of each year. The judge of said court may dispense with any term of said court, adjourn the same on any day previous to the expiration of the term for which the same may be held, and also from any one day in the term over to any other day in the same term, if in his opinion the business of the court will admit thereof.

39. Jurisdiction—transfer of business of probate court to. The said court of insolvency shall have original jurisdiction in all cases, matters and things relating to and arising under the laws now in force or hereafter enacted regulating the mode of administering assignments in trust for the benefit of creditors, and shall in every respect have the same jurisdiction, possess the same powers, discharge the same duties, and incur the same penalties as are now or may hereafter be enforced or enjoined by the constitution and laws of the state, upon the judge of the probate court, and the judge of the probate court, of the county wherein such court of insolvency is established, is hereby authorized to transfer to the court of insolvency any and all cases now pending in such probate court, arising under the act or acts now in force regulating the mode of administering assignments in trust for the benefit of creditors; the same to be there proceeded in as if the same had been originally commenced in said court, having regard to the former proceedings therein, and the costs before accrued

in the final record as may be right and proper. And when such cause is transferred from the probate court as aforesaid, the clerk of the probate court shall enter such transfer on his docket and from thenceforth the said cause shall not be considered in said court. And all laws now in force or that may be hereafter enacted, regulating the mode and manner of proceeding in such cases by the probate court, shall be held and deemed to extend to the said court of insolvency.

§ 10. Transfer of business other than that arising under insolvent laws.—Whenever in the opinion of the judge of the probate court of the county wherein such court of insolvency is established, the business of the probate court shall require the same, said judge of the probate court is hereby authorized to certify and transfer unto the court of insolvency any other case or cases now or hereafter pending in said probate court, which said case or cases shall thenceforth be considered in said court of insolvency, and be there proceeded in as if the same had been originally commenced in that court, having regard to the former proceedings and the costs before accrued in the final record, as may be right and proper; and when such case is removed from the probate court as aforesaid, the clerk of said probate court shall enter such removal on his docket and from thenceforth the said case shall not be considered in that court, and all laws now in force or hereafter enacted, regulating the mode and manner of procedure in such cases by the probate court, shall be held and deemed to extend to said court of insolvency, unless the same are, or shall be, plainly inapplicable.

§ 11. Power to vacate judgments, appoint masters, etc.
The said court of insolvency shall have the same power to vacate and modify its own judgments, or orders during or after the term, as is or may be vested by law in the probate court, and shall also have full power to make rules and regulations for practice therein; to appoint masters and referees and other officers necessary to facilitate its business; to direct as to the mode of proceeding by or before said officers and to tax costs.

§ 12. Powers of probate court to extend to court of insolvency. All laws now in force or which may hereafter be enacted, conferring powers, authority and jurisdiction in cases and proceedings upon the probate court of any county, in which said court of insolvency is established, giving them power to hear and determine cases and to preserve order and punish contempt, regulating their practice and forms of process, prescribing the force and effect of their judgments, orders or decrees, and authorizing or directing the execution thereof, shall be held and deemed to extend to said court of insolvency as fully as they extend to the probate court, unless the same be inconsistent with this act or plainly inapplicable.

§ 13. Appeal and error proceedings. All laws now or hereafter enacted regulating the mode and manner of appeals and error from any judgment, order or decree rendered by the probate court, shall be held and deemed to extend to said court of insolvency.

§ 14. Absence or disability of judge of probate court. That in case of the absence or disability of the judge of the probate court of the county wherein such court of insolvency is established, the said court may be held by the judge of the court of insolvency of the county wherein such court is established.

§ 15. Absence or disability of judge of court of insolvency. That in case of the absence or disability of the judge of the court of insolvency, the said court may be held by the judge of the probate court, wherein such court of insolvency is established.

§ 16. Laws regulating fees of probate court applicable. All laws now in force or hereinafter enacted, regulating the fees of the probate court and the mode and manner of making out, filing and recording an itemized account of all fees received by the probate court, shall be held and deemed to be applicable to said court of insolvency.

As to re-issue of lost stock certificates, 88 v. 336; § 3254-1 Bates' Ann. Stat.

Safe deposit and trust companies may act as executor, administrator, assignee, guardian, receiver or trustee. See § 3821c, et seq., Bates' Ann. Stat.

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